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TETUN - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

by

Cliff Morris



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THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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*This dictionary is dedicated to those
Timorese who lost their lives in the
war against the Japanese during 1941-45.
Where the hand of friendship was so freely
given to the Australian soldiers*

WE REMEMBER

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PREFACE

It is customary, among the peoples of Timor, to introduce something by relating it to its 'origin'. Timorese compare an origin to the 'trunk' or base of a tree and they regard it as essential that one trace the 'tip' or product of any development back to its 'trunk'. Thus, for Timorese, true knowledge is the knowledge of origins and evaluation depends on relating beginnings to ends.

Adopting this Timorese custom is the appropriate way of introducing this *Tetun-English Dictionary* since its origin - what Tetun-speaking people would call its *hun* - can be traced back to the island of Timor in 1942. In September of that year, Cliff Morris, as a member of 2/4 Australian Independent Company, was landed on the beach at Betano on Timor's south coast and, until January of the following year, was part of a small group of Australians known as Sparrow Force, who were engaged in harassing a considerably larger enemy army. Crucial to the success of these operations was communication and cooperation with local Timorese.

Among the diversity of languages on the island, Tetun provided the key to communication and the men of Sparrow Force were obliged, for their very survival, to begin learning this language. Since there were only a few Portuguese sources on the language and these were largely inaccessible, most of this language learning came from daily field experience. In Cliff Morris's case, he was put in charge of 17 Timorese soldiers who had deserted from the Portuguese native army to join the Australian forces. Unfortunately, this rough language learning came to an abrupt end when Sparrow Force was ordered to be evacuated to Darwin and many of the Timorese who had served the Australians were hunted down and executed.

Dictionaries, as everyone knows, take years to prepare, and generally they proceed by stages, being transformed from simple word lists into longer compilations. Cliff Morris's wartime experiences were the first stage in the preparation of this dictionary. The second stage came when he prepared a short list of Tetun words for himself and a party of ex-soldiers and their families who returned to Timor in August 1973 on what was intended as a nostalgic visit. It was on this visit that he discovered the extent of the slaughter that had followed in the wake of the Australian evacuation and resolved to do something in recognition of this sacrifice.

Cliff Morris returned to Australia and, in cooperation with Jim Landman, compiled a small dictionary of 1000 words, copies of which he was able to give out on a subsequent visit to Timor in May 1975. The enthusiasm with which this booklet dictionary was received confirmed him in his resolve to proceed with a more comprehensive dictionary.

Six years later, the draft of this present dictionary was completed, but rather than attempt to publish it directly, Cliff Morris worked intermittently for another two years, adding and correcting entries with a native Tetun-speaker, Paulo Quintao da Costa, who was living in Sydney. The end result is this useful Tetun-English dictionary.

This dictionary is a welcome addition to the growing body of literature, in English, on Timor. It is also appropriate that the first substantial dictionary

to English of any Timorese language should be Tetun, since Tetun has for centuries been an historically influential language throughout the island. It is not fortuitous that Sparrow Force had to rely on Tetun, or even that the Portuguese colonial government adopted Tetun as a *lingua franca* in east Timor. Both historical and ethnographic evidence suggests that Tetun was already of great importance at the time of the arrival of the first Portuguese in the 16th century.

There were two closely related reasons for the importance of Tetun. The first has to do with the expansion of the Tetun-speaking peoples from the south to the north coast of central Timor and along the south coast, both east and west. This has resulted in variant dialects of Tetun, all of which are still intelligible with one another; but at the edge of this intelligibility is the language of the Rotinese who inhabit the island off the western tip of Timor. At one time the ancestors of the present-day Rotinese must have been part of the Tetun expansion. Rotinese appears to be the language most closely related to Tetun, and memories and associations with *Belu* (as the Tetun are called) remain strong even today, especially in eastern Roti.

The other reason for the importance of Tetun was the historical influence of the sacred, central Tetun domain of Wehale. Reliable historical information on Wehale is limited, but Wehale, located on the south coast of central Timor, seems to have been the chief point of ritual orientation for a loose confederation of local Timorese domains. Some authors have speculated that Wehale was the nexus for the trade in sandalwood which flourished for centuries prior to the arrival of the Europeans. In return for sandalwood from the interior, Wehale was able to bestow ritual titles and rare and exotic regalia, making a connection with this distributive centre essential to local groups throughout the island. It is certainly clear that Wehale was an important enough site for the Portuguese to mount an armed expedition, in 1642, to burn and destroy it. Only in this way could they divert the sandalwood trade to their port at Lifao on the north coast. Yet despite this attempt to curtail its influence, Wehale's authority, in the person of the Great Lord or *Nai Bot*, continued to be revered, and the Dutch in whose territory Wehale came to be located referred to this Great Lord with the title, not of *Rajah*, but of *Keizer*.

Bits and pieces of the myths of Wehale are still to be found on Timor today, and even the Atoni Pah Meto, or Dawan people, whose expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries checked that of the Tetun in west Timor, still trace their earliest dynastic relations to Wehale. This expansion has now made the language of the Atoni the dominant language in west Timor, and indeed the language with the largest number of speakers in the whole of the island. There are at least 650,000 speakers of this language, whereas estimates of the number of people who speak Tetun as the first language range from 300,000 to 400,000. The fact that Tetun was adopted as a *lingua franca* in east Timor means, however, that many more Timorese understand Tetun and can use it as a second language. The usefulness of a Tetun-English dictionary is thus unquestionable.

There are further aspects to the Timorese metaphor of trunk and tip. A 'tip', for example, is always a point of further growth. Appropriately, this dictionary represents only the 'tip' of Cliff Morris's continuing research on the Tetun language, and we can look forward in the future to new buds and branches.

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FOREWORD

Tetun is spoken over the whole of the island of Timor in varying degrees of expertise and in a number of regional dialects. As a soldier in East Timor during the Second World War I learnt Tetun-Los, and it is this dialect of Tetun which forms the basis of this dictionary.

Without the help and encouragement of the Timorese community in Australia, it would not have been possible to complete the final corrections outside Timor. There are many individuals to thank, but special thanks must go to Paulo Quintao da Costa and his family for their hospitality, while Paulo and I spent many tedious months correcting my mistakes. During Paulo's lifetime he has been responsible for almost all the Tetun text appearing in print, in either Tetun or Portuguese, with little or no recognition as the source of the material.

Particular care and emphasis has been given to the explanation of words involving the rich ritual practices of birth, marriage, death, food growing, and the Animist religion. Because the alphabet is phonetic, some spellings will differ from those known in Portuguese times; an example of this is 'Ue Keke' instead of the Portuguese 'Viqueque'.

All grammar and syntax refer only to Tetun-Los which is spoken along the south coast from Alas to Ue Keke, but other dialects have not been neglected, and words peculiar to other dialects and particular places have been recorded as such in order to further enhance the scope of the dictionary.

Cliff Morris
1984

LANGUAGES OF EAST TIMOR

Students of Timorese languages will soon learn that Timor is a land of many different languages and dialects, with relatively few speakers of each. Consequently, the total area in which each language or dialect is spoken is very restricted, except for Tetun-Dili, which has some speakers over all of East Timor. This dialect of Tetun is a simplified version introduced by the Portuguese to give a common commercial tongue among all the people. Therefore, there is a diverse variety of expertise among these speakers, who will invariably have another language as their mother tongue, or first language.

The number of distinct languages within East Timor will vary according to the way a language or dialect is designated. Listed are the main languages and dialects, with the town named merely being the nearest to the area in which the language is spoken:

<i>Language</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Language Town</i>
Bunak	Bobonaro	Tetun, all dialects
Dagada	Lautem	Alas
Galolen	Manututu	Bariki
Galolen	Laklo	Bubu Susu
Galolen	Laleia	Dili
Idate	Laklubar	Dotik
Makasae	Laga	Fatu Berliu
Makasae	Ossu	Fatu Lulik
Mambae	Aileu	Fatu Mea
Mambae	Ainaro	Foho Ren
Midiki	Baguia	Kamnasa
Naumik	Uato Karabau	Luka
Nogo-Nogo	Kailaku	Remexio
Nogo-Nogo	Atabae	Samoro
Tukudede	Likisa	Suai
Tukudede	Maubara	Tilomar
Uaimo'a	Uato Lari	Ue Keke

While Tetun is understood in all areas of East Timor, there will be a wide variation in the pronunciation and vocabulary, as it will be found that the above languages have influenced Tetun in the areas of their use. Similarly many adoptions have occurred from the Portuguese language. Even in areas where Tetun is regarded as the mother tongue, there are a number of distinct dialects. Words and phrases, which are peculiar to specific areas are shown thus: (Dili), (Luka), etc. Words from the West Timor dialect as (Belu).

Abbreviations

<i>adj.</i>	adjective	<i>poss.</i>	possessive
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>pers.</i>	personal
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>do.</i>	ditto	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>interj.</i>	interjection	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>n.</i>	noun	<i>rel.</i>	relative
<i>num.</i>	numeral	<i>sim.</i>	similar
<i>cf.</i>	confer	<i>sg.</i>	singular

Tetum/Tetun

This dictionary has endeavoured to follow general usage wherever possible, therefore Tetun is regarded as being more correct, because the Portuguese spell many words with *m* where the phonetic sound is *n*, and this is what they have done with Tetum. Some people have erroneously adopted the *m* spelling as the correct phonetic sound, but as both spellings exist they cannot be neglected. This general principle has been followed throughout the dictionary, and many words will appear in several places with slightly different spellings according to their pronunciation from region to region.

The wise old men 'katuas' tell us that the people lived on the plains 'tetu', and therefore as the people were of the plains 'tetun', there can be no argument as to the name of the language or its spelling. In any case it is not natural for Tetun words to end in *m*.

The biggest concentration of natural speakers occurs in the central south coast of Timor, from Alas in the west, to Luka in the east. While there are small regional differences within this area, they are not sufficient to divide off any area as a separate dialect. This Tetun has been called Tetun-Los and has been regarded as standard-Tetun in this dictionary. Where words from other dialects or particular kingdoms and regions are included they are noted as such.

Broadly, Tetun is divided into four main dialects:

TETUN-LOS, spoken in the southern central regions of East Timor, centred around the town of Soibada, and the kingdom of Samoro. It is the basis of oral conversational Tetun in this dictionary. No attempt has been made to analyse the more complex ritual language of poetry, which is common throughout all areas where Tetun is spoken.

TETUN-TERIK, spoken in north-west areas of East Timor, and north-east areas of West Timor. This dialect is closely related to Tetun-Belu.

TETUN-BELU, spoken in south-west areas of East Timor, and south-east areas of West Timor. Both this dialect and Tetun-Terik are often regarded as another language to Tetun-Los, because of different definitions for individual words, but in general the syntax is still synonymous with Tetun-Los.

TETUN-DILI (also known as **TETUN-PRASA**), the dialect taught to the Portuguese and other people needing a common language for commerce. language, and is simpler in grammar than the other dialects. This dialect was regarded as the lingua franca of East Timor in Portuguese times, but has probably been replaced by Indonesian.

Pronunciation

The stress in a word is on the penultimate syllable, except for a few notable exceptions (refer examples). The most common syllable type is CV (consonant + vowel).

Examples:

(1) CV syllables (note: capital letters denote stress)

HA-re to see
 ha-FI-la to return
 ha-LU-ha to forget

(2) CVC syllables

ba-BU-rit a syringe
 hak-FI-lak to alter
 nak-FU-nan to become mouldy

Some syllables will have two vowels, pronounced as a diphthong.

(3) CVV(C) syllables

BA-dain tradesman
 KA-rau buffalo
 RAI earth

Where a vowel has no preceding consonant, then there will usually be a following consonant, or it may remain on its own at the beginning or end of a word.

(4) V and VC syllables

a-RU-ma some (mostly said as RU-ma)
 IS-in body

Sometimes u may act as a consonant similar to English w. In some districts this sound is changed to b as a more natural sound for that district.

(5) u as consonant

la-UA-rik youth (la-BA-rik)
 UA-ni honeybee (BA-ni)
 UE water (BE)

All but a few words are stressed on the penultimate syllable. Exceptions to this rule are always stressed on the ultimate syllable.

(6) exceptions to penultimate rule

ha-RE rice
 ta-FE to spit
 ha-HU to begin
 ko-A to crow

The same vowel written twice in the same syllable will invariably mean a lengthening of the same sound.

(7) double vowels

BOOT big
 AAT bad
 BA-daak powder

The glottal stop is a common and important element of speech in Tetun between vowels, as a break or hiatus, which is indicated by ', and can be described as a click at the back of the throat.

(8) glottal stop

K0-'-a *to cut*
 NA-'-ok *to steal*
 BE-'-u *to thresh (grain)*

Hyphenated words are pronounced as two words, but the stress is only on the last penultimate syllable.

(9) hyphenated words

am-an lK-an *uncle (aman-ikan)*
 be-re l0-ik *spider (bere-loik)*
 bai RU-a *day after tomorrow (bai-rua)*

Consonants are sometimes prefixed to root words, mostly as expletives, to become part of the first syllable, but pronounced in such a way as to be barely distinguishable.

(10) prefixed consonants

KBA-but *troublemaker*
 KBE-lak *disc*
 KDO-ran *water vessel*

Where the same word is pronounced differently in two or more regions, they are included as different spellings, e.g. buu, kbuu *sack*. A number of Portuguese and Indonesian words are included because they are in such common use and so can be regarded as part of the language, but these words are spelt phonetically, not as the original, e.g.

amigu *n. friend, do. amigo (P).*
 barlake *n. marriage, do. berlaki (I).*

Vowel sequences will at first be confusing, and the written word may not exactly coincide with that used in some districts, but will be the most common for most districts.

(11) vowel sequences

ai *like i in ice; ain a foot*
 ei *like e in below; teik to stamp the feet*
 oi *like oy in boy; hakoï to bury*
 ui *like we; tafui to spit*
 au *like ou in pound; baur rainbow*
 eu *like ew in sew; kakeu a tree*
 ou *like ow in bow; bou to heap*

uarat (u-AR-at) *strong wind*. For double vowels at the end of words refer page xiv.

Some letters of the English alphabet are not natural to the Tetun language, but can appear in introduced words, though some letters are changed to a more natural sound. Also some letters are interchangeable from district to district, especially in areas where Tetun is spoken as a second language.

letter	changed to	examples	
b	f	baku	faku
u	b	lauarik	labarik
foreign letters			
g	k	Gabriel	Kabriel
g	d	gentio	dintiu
c	k	cafe	kafe
c or ç	s	aço	asu
ch	s	cha	sa
qu	k	Viqueque	Ue Keke
v	u	vaca	uaka
v	b	vaca	baka
z	s	Zeferino	Seferino

Some English combinations like 'ch', 'th' are unpronounceable by the Timorese, 'thing' being said as 'ting'.

The approximate sounds of the Tetun alphabet are:

a	like 'a' in father
b	as in English
c	does not exist (see notes)
d	as in English
e	like 'e' in set', or 'a' in fake
f	like 'f' in father
g	does not exist (see notes)
h	like 'h' in harm
i	like 'ea' in tea
j	does not exist, changed to 'd' or 's'
k	like 'k' in kite
l	like 'l' in like
m	as in English
n	as in English
o	like 'o' in hot or not
p	as in English
q	does not exist (see notes)
r	like Scottish rr, with a roll or trill of the tongue
s	like 's' in some
t	as in English
u	like 'w' in wake as the first letter, other letters like 'oo' in boot
v	does not exist (see notes)
w	does not exist (see notes)
x	does not exist, introduced words like 'sh' in radish
y	does not exist
z	does not exist (see notes)

Some introduced words are still retained in their original form, so it is possible to find all letters of the alphabet.

Word-final vowels and consonants

-e and -o at the end of words are said slightly open: *hare to see*, *sele to destroy*, *koko to try*, *lebo to carry*.

Final -ae, -oe, -eo are articulated as two syllables: *hae grass*, *malae foreigner*, *sasoe palm-leaf cape*, *laleo a hut*, *kuleo seasickness*, *kakae cockatoo*.

In final -ek, -et, -ok and -ot the consonant is weakly articulated. Final -u is a long vowel ('oo' as in English 'boot'), but is weakly articulated, as in *boku big*, *botu to burst*.

GRAMMAR

The number of Tetun dialects and the intrusion of unrelated neighbouring languages has not made the task of defining what constitutes good Tetun an easy one. In addition there are various standards of the spoken language, and it is in order to give some idea of what constitutes well-spoken Tetun-Los that the following summary is given.

Nouns

Nouns are both singular and plural, and can be made either by the insertion of *ida* for singular and *sira* for plural after the noun: *kuda ida a horse*, *uma ida a house*, *ema ida a person*, *asu sira the dogs*, *ema sira persons or people*.

Some words express emphatic degrees of meaning by a process of partial reduplication, omitting the last consonant of the first syllable: *tebes true*, *tebetebes very true*; *manas hot*, *manamanas extremely hot*. Note: this reduplication applies to all parts of speech. Other reduplicatives repeat only the first syllable of the word: *mouris, moumouris alive*. See also *ha'e* and *maka* in the dictionary text.

Gender of nouns

Although nouns have no gender this may be expressed by adding the following after the noun:

	Tetun-Dili		other dialects	
	male	female	male	female
human	mane	feto	mane	feto
animal	aman	inan	aman amak	inan inak
plants	mane	feto	mane manen	feto feton

Examples: *oan mane boy*, *kuda inan mare*, *ai dila manen a male pawpaw tree* (i.e. one that does not bear fruit).

Personal pronouns

1sg.	<i>I, me</i>	ha'u
2sg.	<i>you</i> <i>you (polite)</i>	o ita
3sg.	<i>he, him, she, her, it</i>	nia
1pl.	<i>we, us (excl.)</i> <i>we, us (incl.)</i>	ami ita
2pl.	<i>you</i>	imi, emi
3pl.	<i>they, them</i>	sira

Note: Tetun-Belu 3pl. sia *they, them*.

See notes for nia to form possessive case, and sira to form plural and definite article.

There is no objective or nominative case in Tetun. We and us inclusive includes those being spoken to, while we and us exclusive does not include those being spoken to. Ami mai atu hare imi, tan ba ita hotu mesa belun *we come to see you, because we are all friends*.

Possessives (Pronoun Possessors)

The possessive is formed by placing the pronoun possessor before the possessed noun which is preceded by nia. In the case of third person singular possessors, the possessive become niania, although nia nia is just as correct: ha'u nia asu *my dog*, niania asu *his dog*. In conversation nia can be dropped when the noun ends in a vowel, in which case either n or k is added: ha'u asun *my dog*. Note: ha'u asu means *I am a dog*.

ha'u nian, ha'un, ha'uk, nian, ninain, etc. are used as possessive pronouns where there is no noun at the end of a sentence.

Possessives (Noun Possessors)

Nouns are made possessive by adding nia: karau nia dikur *buffalo's horn* or *horn of buffalo*; kuda nia ain *horse's leg* or *leg of horse*. In conversation, however, nia is often dropped, thus: karau dikur, etc.

Adjectives

Adjectives always follow the noun without exception. They may be formed from other words that end in a vowel by adding k. Nouns and other words ending in n should be changed to k, but are often left as they are. Some adjectives are formed by prefixing hak-, but mostly nak- to a word, particularly those with a verbal sense.

Definite and indefinite articles

Tetun has no specific words for 'a', 'an', or 'the', but *ida one* may be used instead, thus: *fahi ida a pig* or *the pig*. Where the plural is formed by *sira* it can be translated as *the*: *fahi sira the pigs*.

Verbs

Root verbs are in the present tense, singular or plural. Verbs may be changed by the addition of particles and/or participles, to make them active, passive, reflexive, infinite, past, or future tense, as well as some conditions not found in English. Not all participles and particles are used universally, but they are understood by all fluent speakers.

Tetun has no verb 'to be', therefore in translation, care has to be taken when transposing to English: *oan fetu moe the girl IS shy*.

Verbs beginning with *h* and *o* change with person, and all other verbs prefix *k* for 1sg.:

1sg.	use letter	k	ha'u ka I eat
2sg.	use letter	m	o ma you eat
2sg.(polite)	use letter	h	ita ha you eat
3sg.	use letter	n	nia na he eats
1pl.(incl.)	use letter	h	ami ha we eat
1pl.(excl.)	use letter	h	ita ha we eat
2pl.	use letter	h	imi ha you eat
3pl.	use letter	r	sira ra they eat

Note: Tetun-Belu 3pl. *sia na they eat*.

In Tetun-Dili verbs do not change with person.

Tense of verbs

All verbs are naturally in the present tense, but may give the meaning of another tense by the context of the sentence: *nia ba basar aban he will go to the market tomorrow*; *nia ba basar horiseik he went to the market yesterday*. On the other hand tense may be indicated by tense particles:

past tense *ona, tiha*

future tense *sei*

Since these particles can be used in other ways examples are given of their use:

ONA

- 1) placed AFTER the verb to form past tense: *ami ha ona we ate*;
Mau Bere ba ona Baukau Mau Bere went to Baukau. *Ona* in this use always indicates the immediate past (a short time ago).
- 2) placed AFTER the word (not a verb) it qualifies, denotes a recently completed action: *Leke Mauk moras, mai be di'ak ona*
Leki Mauk was sick, but is well now.

- 3) placed AFTER the word it qualifies as an adverb, meaning *enough* or *sufficient*: ne'e di'ak ona *that is good enough*, also to'o ona and naton ona have the same meaning.
- 4) used as an interjection: di'ak ona *well*

TIHA

- 1) placed AFTER the verb forms past tense: Bere Lelik la'o tiha *Bere Lelik has gone* (could be a short or long time ago); Mau Leto ba tiha uma *Mau Leto went home* (some time ago).
- 2) placed AFTER the verb it qualifies, gives the meaning of 'instead of': Lekī Nahak la ba basar, nia ba tiha soro *Lekī Nahak did not go to the market, instead he went hunting*. Nia ba fila tiha soro or nia ba tiha fila soro would also mean *instead he went hunting*.
- 3) placed BEFORE ona indicates the action is entirely finished: Lekī Berek halai tiha ona *Lekī Berek has now away*.
- 4) as a verb, *to fish with a net*: ami tiha ikan barak *we net many fish*.
- 5) as a verb, *to cast, fling or throw*: sira tiha fatuk ba ue *they throw a stone in the water*.

SEI

- 1) placed BEFORE the verb denotes future tense: oras ida ha'u sei kba uma kreda *shortly I will go to church*.
- 2) placed BEFORE a verb can indicate the action is 'still' continuing: Teti berek sei haris *Teti is still having a bath*.
- 3) used with dauk or daun indicates negative future tense (sometimes used with la or lae): Isolino sei dauk mai *Isolino will not come*. Note: sei la dauk mai or la dauk sei are just as correct. Paulo sei dauk halo knaar ida ne'e *Paulo will not do this work*. Note: same combination applies as above. Sei dauk on its own means *not yet*.
- 4) placed BEFORE a verb can have the meaning of *must* or *obliged to*: Aida sei hemu ai-moruk ne'e *Aida is obliged to drink that medicine*; o sei halo serbisu ida ne'e *you must do this work*.
Note: inflection in the voice will give the meaning to each of the above (ona, tiha, sei).

Particles

- AN particle suffixed to verb to make it reflexive in meaning, for example: nia oho-an *he killed himself*. When used with rasik *own* or *self*, the construction changes, for example: Suki nakanek rasik nia an (or Suki nakenak nia an rasik) *Suki wounds himself*.
- ATU particle preceding verb to express purpose: ha'u kba atu hare basar *I go to see the market*.

DAUDAUN particle following the verb to indicate action is still continuing, for example: *Leki Mauk lere daudaun du'ut Leki Mauk is cutting the grass.*

HA- causative prefix to verbs, for example:

habadak to shorten < badak short
hamonu to drop < monu to fall
hafodak to frighten < fodak timid

Ha- may be replaced by halo as in *halo badak to shorten*, etc.

HAK- causative prefix to verbs, for example:

hakdulas to spin < dulas to twist
hakfodak to be frightened < fodak timid

Hak- is also used to form verbal nouns and adjectives which are usually used in the third person singular.

HAM-, HAN- prefix to verbs, nouns and adjectives; forms verbs which describe the state or action of the subject resulting from a continued action of the root word. Examples:

hamta'uk to be in fear (of something) < ta'uk to fear
hamkuus to have a cold (running nose) < kuus nasal mucus
hamlaha to be hungry < laha hunger

Note: ham- and han- are transposable.

LEREK particle placed after verbs to indicate a state of rest, abandonment or permanence, for example: *nia mai lerek tasiibun he comes to the seashore* (lerек infers that he went no further than the seashore).

MA-, MAK- agentive prefix to verbs to form nouns denoting the agent which practises the action expressed by the verb. Ma- and mak- are the second person singular of ha- and hak-.

Note: Where the root word begins with ha- or hak-, then h- becomes m-. -k is added to those root words ending in a vowel. Examples:

mafetuk a kicker < hafetu to kick
makair lulik the keeper (of the sacred house) < kair to hold
matetek a speaker < hatete to speak
mala'ok a traveller < la'o to walk
ai mafuik a fruiting tree < fuak fruitful

NA-, NAK-, NAM prefix to words to form verbs in third person singular of ha-, etc.; also forms verbal nouns and adjectives, many being used only in this form; however, many people use all verbs where necessary as nouns and adjectives without adopting this form.

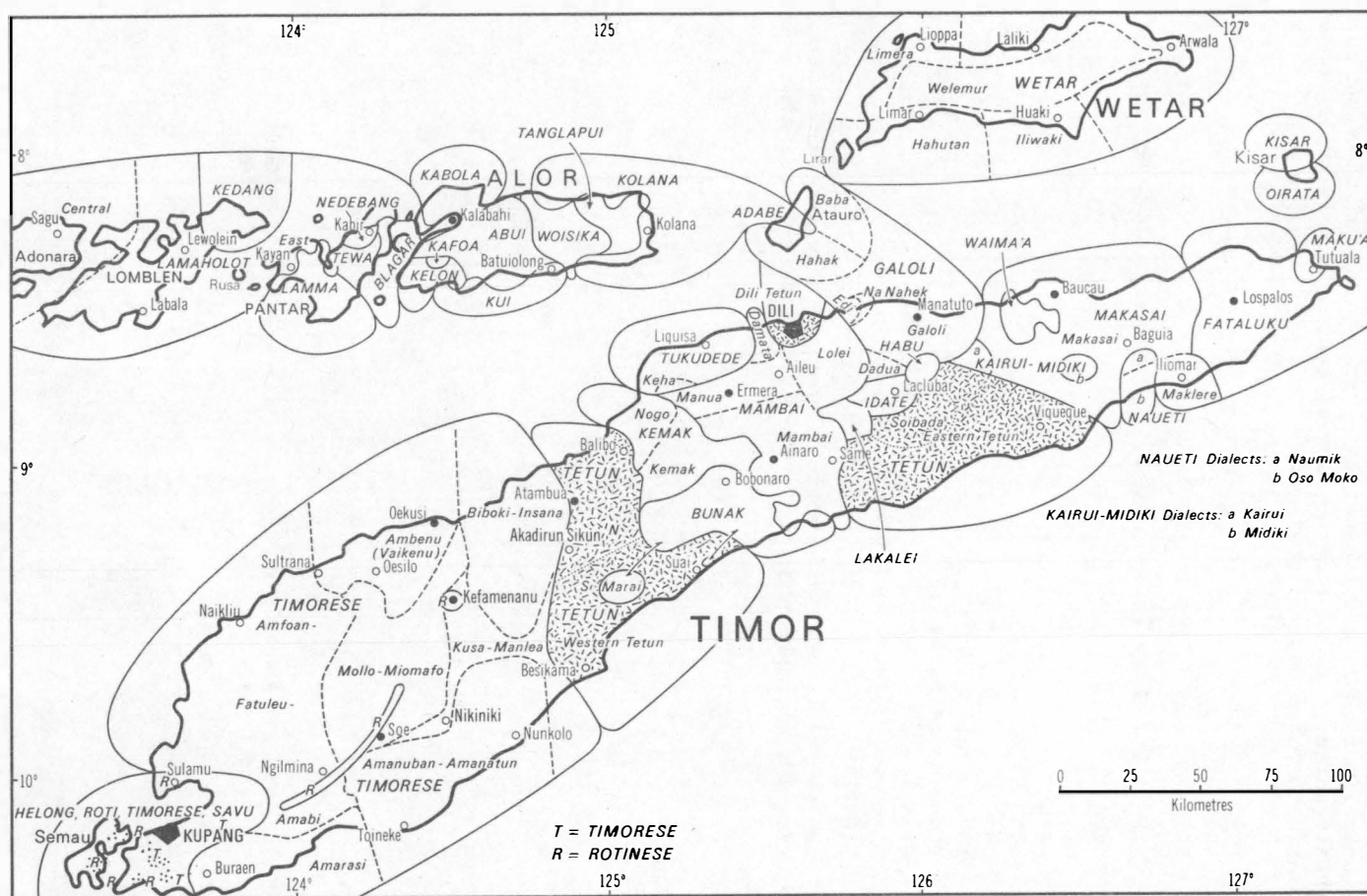
RA-, RAK-, RAM-, RAN- prefix forming verbs in the third person plural, also verbal nouns and adjectives.

NUMERALS

Within East Timor there are two natural systems, decimal (10) and quintic (5) as the basic units. In general the decimal system is universally understood, and transposable to other decimal systems.

1	ida
2	rua
3	tolu
4	haat
5	lima
6	neen
7	hitu
8	ualu
9	sia
10	sanulu
11	sanulu resin ida
21	ruanulu resin ida
100	atus ida
246	atus rua haatnulu resin neen
1000	rihun ida

Larger numbers exist, but for practical purposes they are seldom used, as most people using larger numbers do so in the Portuguese or Indonesian system.



A

AAR *n.* (Belu) brightness, the gleam of a flame.

AAS *adj.* high, tall.

AAT *adj.* bad, spoiled, ruined;
n. bad, malice; *adv.* badly, hardly.

ABA, ABAK *n.* peeling (a disease of the skin).

ABAN *adv.* tomorrow; *aban bai rua* or *aban uai rua* two days hence, henceforth; *ohin aban day* after tomorrow; *aban dader* tomorrow morning.

ABANAT *n.* charm, spell, sorcery.

ABAS *n.* (Belu) membrane (as in an orange segment).

ABAT *n.* an orchard of fruit trees (mixed or one type).

ABELA *n.* Timorese food, tit bit or delicacy (made from immature grain pressed together and toasted).

ABENGA *n.* maidenhair fern, *do. avencao* (P).

ABI *n.* my sister (contraction of *ha'u biin*).

ABO *n.* grandfather, grandmother, *do. avo* (P).

ABU, ABU-ABU *adj.* dark or light grey, light brown.

ABU *n.* a female personal name.

ABUKINA *n.* a variety of spider.

ABU-LIA *n.* a big hairy spider.

ABUS *n. do. avos, cf. doit.*

ABUT *n. root; figurative meaning, first principle, rudimental; ai abut beam* (see *kakuluk*).

ADABES *adv.* sometimes, *do. as vezes* (P).

ADAS *n.*; *ahi adas* glow-worm, also a witch.

ADE, ADEI, ADOU *interj.* ah, ho, what, denoting surprise, strangeness, admiration.

ADLAI *n.* a tree common in Timor, having two varieties, *adlai mane*, *adlai fetu* (*Acacia Leucophloea*).

ADOU *interj.* see *ade*.

ADUR, ADUK *n.* a type of wild cane known as *touhu adur*.

AFIAN *n.* opium.

AGORA *adv.* now, at present, *do. agora* (P).

AGOSTA *v.* to want, to like, *do. agostar* (P).

AHAN *n.* wild bean; *ahan kakun* flesh of the bean.

AHI *n.* fire; *ahi anar* glowing coals; *ahi bolan* or *ahi suar* smoke; *ahi kdesan* or *ahi klaak* ash, cinders; *ahi funan* spark; *ahi lakan* flame; *ahi oan* lamp, also the name given to various plants whose fruits are used to extract oil used in illumination; *ahi oan lilin* wax candle; *ro ahi* steamship; *fatuk ahi* flint; *ahi besi* the piece of steel struck against *fatuk ahi* to produce a spark; *ahi matan* fire-place.

AHI ADAS *n.* glow-worm.

AHI OAN METAN *n.* a small tree with oily fruit used as a purgative, and for candles, and the bark as an infant medicine.

AHI-SAUN *n.* (Ue Keke, Samoro) ally, alliance, see *moruk*.

AHU *n.* lime, calcium; tunu ahu to cook or make lime; huu ahu (to blow lime) an animist practice for putting people to sleep, who do not wish to be clairvoyant (possibly hypnosis); ahu kdesan dust, ashes.

AHUK *n.* hollow, a hole in a tree trunk; *v.* to make a hole for sowing or transplanting.

AHUN *n.* model, example.

AI *n.* tree, bush, shrub, plant, vegetable; stick, wood, timber, firewood; ai abut root; ai kulit or ai kakun bark, skin, peel; ai kunak a small branch or twig; ai ben juice, sap; ai hun the whole tree, or the mass of the tree; ai rahun sawdust; ai lolon tree trunk; ai fukun knot in wood; ai houris plantation tree; ai sanak branch; ai tahan leaf; ai tahan dikin bud, shoot, sprout; ai tahan sokat leaflet, or young leaf; ai tos hardwood; ai sourun bush or branch of tree; ai tahan isin moras fever medicine; ai tahan isin manas fever medicine; ai tahan latik worm medicine.

AI ABU *n.* fog, mist, *cf.* rai ahu.

AI ATA, AI NONA *n.* a fruit of the anona family, custard apple, etc.; commonly known by three varieties, ai ata boot, ai malae or ai ata ki'ik, ai ata fuik or ai nona.

AI BABENEN *n.* (Belu) funeral song.

AI BALUN *n.* box, case, suitcase, etc.

AI BESI *n.* ironwood.

AI BUBUR METAN *n.* black Eucalyptus, *do.* ai ruu.

AI BUBUR MUTIN *n.* white Eucalyptus.

AI DAAR *n.* a tree with oily fruit, and an astringent in the bark, also known as ai daak.

AI DADOLI, AI DADOLIN *n.* poetry, story (mostly used without ai).

AI DELUN *n.* young branch, *cf.* delun.

AI DILA *n.* the pawpaw tree, and fruit.

AI FARINA *n.* tapioca flour made from Cassava root, *do.* ai luka.

AI FUAN *n.* fruit; ai fuan ben fruit juice; ai fuan kulit fruit peel or skin; ai fuan musan fruit seed.

AI FUNAN *n.* flower; ai funan kinas petal.

AI HAN *n.* all edible things, food.

AI HOAR *n.* (Belu) rubbish heap.

AI KABEIK *n.* latex.

AI KANAAR *n.* see ai knaar.

AI KBELAK, AI BELAK *n.* roof beam.

AI KNAAR *n.* broom, also part of the indigenous weaver's loom, *do.* ai kanaar.

AI KNANANUK *n.* a story told in verse or song.

AI KNANOIK *n.* a story, tale, fable, parable, myth, or history.

AI KOSE *n.* (Dili) matches, see ahi kose.

AI LALORIK *n.* wooden hook.

AI LARAN *n.* a forest.

AI LIA *n.* ginger (*Zingibii Officinale*).

AI LUKA *n.* tapioca, see ai farina.

AI MANAS *n.* chilli.

AI MORUK *n.* medicine.

AI NA *n.* the tree which produces Rosewood.

AI NONA *n.* see ai ata.

AI RAME *n.* steel wire, mostly said as arame.

AI RIIN *n.* stake, post.

AI RIN *n.* *do.* ai riin.

AI RUU *n.* *do.* ai babur Eucalyptus tree.

AI SAAR *n.* broom.

AI SAR *n.* *do.* ai saar.

AI SARIAN *n.* Mahogany tree and timber.

AI SOURUN *n.* branch (of tree), bush; the wooden tree of Timorese saddle.

AI SUAK *n.* wooden digging stick; ai suak besi steel digging stick.

AI SUKAT *n.* a measuring stick, a ruler.

AI TAHAN *n.* leaf; medicine; mood (of humans), see ai.

AI TAHAN MEAN *n.* a teak tree and its wood.

AI TARAK *n.* a thorn, or a thorny bush.

AIA *interj.* oh, denoting admiration or pain.

AIN *n.* leg, foot; ain tanan bare footed; ain tanen the foot; ain tanen laran sole of foot; ain tanen fohon or ain tanen li'ur instep; ain fatin footstep or footprint; ain fuan toes; ain aat lame; mota ain or motain river mouth; manu ain messenger.

AINA *v.* to hear, *cf.* tilun, rona.

AI NANAS, ANANAS *n.* pineapple.

AIO *interj.* oh, denoting admiration.

AJUDA *v.* to help, *do.* ajudar (P), also said as aduda, *cf.* tulun.

AKA BOEK *n.* a thorny creeper, used as a medicine and the stems are made into bits for horse bridles.

AKADIRU, AKADIRUN, AKDIRU *a* variety of common palm, whose sap makes tuaka; akadiru hun the trunk makes strong building material; akadiru kabun the fibres from the foliage often used to make bridles.

AKAL, AKAR *n.* sago, which is extracted from tua, tali and kamria palms.

ALA, ALAN *num.* a number larger than tokon, indicates a large number, an infinite number.

ALAMUSA *n.* lunch, *do.* alomoço (P).

ALAS *n.* forest, woods, thicket of scrub, *do.* ai laran.

ALE *n.*; leet-ale in danger.

ALI-MAUN or MAUN-ALIN *n.* the relationship which exists between the people of two districts, when the Liurai of one region marries a woman of the other region; the relationship of two families by marriage; the relationship between two brothers, *cf.* feto-saa umane.

ALIN, ALIK, ALI *n.* younger brother or sister.

ALI-OAN *n.* colonists, inhabitants of a region who either by conquest, dowry, or inheritance control a region; also younger brother.

ALMARI *n.* cupboard, *do.* almari (I) (corruption of armario (P)).

ALO *adv.* hello, *do.* alo (P).

ALTAR *n.* altar, *do.* altar (P).

ALU, ALUK *n.* pestle for grinding grain; hudi aluk a variety of banana.

ALU-ALU *n.* a variety of sea fish.

AM' *n.* contraction of aman (father) which preceeds some words; am'lulik, am'iku, am'tuak, etc.

AMA *n.* see aman; ama kai (or am'kai) man to man, see kai.

AMAK *adj.* male, masculine; buat amak Mr so and so, a vague designation of a person whose name is not known, cannot be given, or is of little importance.

AMAN *n.* father; paternal uncle; aman boot or aman kaua'ik or aman ua'i(n) uncle older than father; aman klaran or am'lada middle uncle; aman ki'ik or aman ikus or am'iku uncle younger than father; aman tuak or am'tuak grandfather or grand uncle; aman sarani god-father; aman hakiak or aman fudin stepfather; aman tuak susun great-grandfather, forefathers, forebears; an appellative for designating male of animals; kuda aman stallion.

AMARASI *n.* cushion, cover, or cloth

used over a saddle to protect the rider.

AM'BELU, AM'BELUK *n.* familiar name for father's friend.

AMI *pers.pron.* we, *lpl.excl.* of the people being spoken to, *cf.* ita; ami ata we (humbly), a term of respect used when speaking to people of higher social rank; ami nia *poss.pron.* our; ami nian *poss.pron.* ours.

AMIGU *n.* friend, *do.* amigo (P), *cf.* belu.

AMIK *poss.pron.* our, *do.* ami nia.

AM'IKU *n.* paternal uncle younger than father, *cf.* aman.

AMIN *poss.pron.* see amik.

AM'LULIK *n.* priest (Christian).

AMO *n.* Mister, Senhor, a respectful title; amo papa the Pope.

AM'TUAK *n.* grandfather, great uncle, see aman.

AMUT *n.* root, *do.* abut.

-AN reflexive particle, follows the verb to make it reflexive to the subject; nia oho-an he killed himself.

AN *adv.* tomorrow, an abbreviation of aban.

ANANAS *n.* pineapple, *do.* ai nanas.

ANAR *n.* coals; fatuk anar coal; ai anar charcoal.

ANAUk *n.* a favorite daughter, the pet of the house.

ANBO *n.*; sinela anbo an embroidered slipper.

ANDE *interj.* oh, oh what.

ANDI *interj.* I don't know.

ANIN *n.* wind, current of air; anin boot, anin maka'as strong wind; anin fuik gale, cyclone; anin mouris a rising wind; anin aat air which brings infection, or bad air within the body causing sickness.

ANIT *n.* poison, used as a bait or lure.

ANJU *n.* angel, *do.* anjo (P).

ANKOR *n.* anchor, *do.* ancora (P), *cf.* fatuk saun.

ANTI-ANTI *n.* pendant earrings.

ANTRA *n.* the presents given by the intended groom and bride to each other a few days prior to marriage in a Christian church.

ANUS *n.* the undigested husk of maize passed in excreta.

ARA *interj.* denoting trouble.

ARABI *n.* Arab; *adj.* Arabian.

ARAME *n.* telephone; *do.* arame (P); baku arame to call by telephone.

ARBIRU *adv.* (Dili) fearlessly; *adj.* bold, fearless.

ARDOSI *n.* (Dili) see ardosia.

ARDOSIA *n.* slate, *do.* ardosia (P).

ARIS *n.*; dai aris the bottom rope of fishing nets to which the weights are fixed.

ARKIRIS *n.* the rainbow, *do.* arco-iris (P), *do.* baur.

ARKU *n.* arch, an ornamental arch used for celebrations, *do.* arco (P).

ARLA *interj.* gee.

ARLAI *n.* a tree, *do.* adlai (*Acacia Leucophloea*).

ARMARI *n.* cupboard, *do.* armario (P), *cf.* almari.

AROTA *v.* to belch, *do.* arrotar (P), *do.* hamseru, saeru.

ARUMA *pron.* (Belu) some, any, *do.* ruma.

AS *adj.* *do.* aas.

AS *n.* a rack or rail for drying meat, fish, etc.; as-oan medium height rack; as-inan a tall rack.

ASAK *n.* (Belu) the soft pulp of certain fruits, such as the edible part of the tamarind shell.

ASARA *n.* a variety of banana, hudi asara.

ASU *n.* dog; asu aman male dog; asu inan bitch; asu oan pup, also a plant of the seashore; asu dadur sticks used for securing dogs; asu kutun dog flea; asu ulun dog's head, also a sickness characterised by swelling of the knees; asu tanen dog's paw, also a variety of marine plant; asu fanun insincere, hypercritical; asu kneras a polite reference of one's own clothing when speaking to someone of higher social rank; nehan asu canine teeth, see asuk.

ASU *n.* (besi asu) steel; *adj.* durable, of hard temper; laran asu despicable; asu ran a log ready for use in construction, being not too soft, nor too hard; asu teen purple; babuar asu teen a type of wild melon; besi ida ne'e asu resin this steel is tempered very hard, *do.* aço (P).

ASU-UA'IN, ASUBA'IN *n.* a warrior who has shown bravery in battle or elsewhere, formerly a warrior who had cut off a head in war; *adj.* bold, fearless, warlike.

ASUK *adj.* canine; nehan asuk canine teeth.

ASUNTO *n.* subject, theme, word, *do.* assunto (P), *cf.* lia.

AT *adj.* see aat.

ATA, ATAN *n.* slave, servant; shepherd, herdsman; bibi ata or bibata goatkeeper; kuda ata or kudata groom; to'os ata gardener or farmer; placed after some nouns and pronouns to indicate the speaker is respectful, ha'u ata, etc.; *cf.* ai ata.

ATAHE'AS *n.* a variety of cockroach.

ATAKAI *n.* a tree with soft wood.

ATAN *n.* see ata.

ATAUDU *n.* a variety of large cockroach.

ATE *n.* liver; ate book lungs; ate raak spleen of animals, *do.* aten.

ATEN *n.* liver; ema aten boot a brave person; asu aten purple, *do.* ate.

ATIK *n.* failed, unsuccessful, or badly formed, or developed grain or fruit, *cf.* boen.

ATIS *n.* fine cloth, or cloth still on the loom; a part of the loom; atis ruin the whole of the loom.

ATO *n.* master, owner, great; corruption of amo (P).

ATU *prep.* to, for (expressing purpose); nia ba atu hare basar he went to see the market.

ATUS *num.* hundred; atus rua two hundred.

AU *n.* bamboo; au hun a bamboo stalk; au laran a thicket of bamboo; au fukun the nodule of bamboo segments; au funan bamboo flower; au latun bamboo charcoal; au fuik a thorny bamboo; au laku a variety of bamboo; au melan measles (sickness).

AUK *adj.* of bamboo; ai auk a variety of bamboo.

AUT, AUK *n.* ornaments in the shape of the crescent moon; tilun aut or tilun auk earrings, see belak.

B

BA *prep.* to, in, at, on; where the sense is 'arriving' at, on, or to, use ba; see iha, e.g. fatuk ida monu ba tasi a stone fell in the sea; fatuk ida iha tasi a stone is in the sea; indicates the place where and the direction of completion, ami fo ba sira tulun ruma we gave (to) them some help.

BA *v.* to go, to proceed; o ba ne'e be where do you go?; ha'u ba uma I go home; indicates imperative when placed at the end of a phrase; la'o ba go!; ha ba eat!; used also at the end of some words without any translatable meaning, biar ba let it be so, hateten karik ba allow to speak; other common phrases, ba kraik go downward, ba

leten go upward, ba li'ur go outside, go to the toilet.

BAAR *n.* a harsh astringent taste, betelnut taste (describes the taste of betelnut, green bananas, etc.), *do.* baer.

BAAS *n.* shoulder, *do.* kbas; baas belak shoulder-blade.

BAAT *v.* (Belu) *do.* bahat.

BABA *n.* drum; baba lotu or baba dook a small drum used by women when dancing; baba inan a big drum; baba liman a small hand drum.

BABAAT *n.* (Belu) *do.* babahat.

BABABU *v.* (Belu) to deviate from, to make a change of direction; bababu ikun to wag the tail; rama isin bababu-an the arrow swerves; see ba'i, bedok.

BABADAN *adv.* *do.* badan.

BABAHAT *n.* chisel; *v.* to fill the gaps; babahat batar to fill the gaps (or spaces) in the corn (when in a vessel).

BABA'I *n.* (Belu) a small white butterfly.

BABAIN *adv.* common or usual, *do.* uauain.

BABAKUN *n.* a youth, a young boy or girl, *do.* lauarik.

BABALET-AN *v.* to walk, move, or work very slowly.

BABAN *n.* a patch; *v.* to patch, to mend.

BABARAS *n.*; ai babaras a rod, wand, or switch.

BABASA *n.* an edible plant.

BABASAR *n.* hip.

BABAU-AN *v.* to revolt, to defy, to object to (against an order), to not respect; *do.* babaut-an.

BABAUR *adv. & adj.* (Belu) using the correct language for ceremony and protocol which regulates everyone in their lives; e.g. na'i

hasa'e-an the king is dead, but na'i mate, which means the same as the first phrase is not considered respectful enough. Note: special care should be taken when addressing important people, such as a liurai, also when discussing a lulik, or any other subject affected by the spirits.

BABAUT-AN *v.* to take an arrogant or threatening attitude, to get angry, to protest with a loud voice, *cf.* babau-an.

BABEAS-AN *v.* (Belu) to rebuke (with screams or insults), see kurkara.

BABEBAL, BABEBAR *n.* a name given to some butterflies.

BABEE-AN *v.*; la'o babee-an to join a group walking together.

BABELIT *n.* (Belu) bird lime, a sticky substance for catching birds.

BABELO, BABELOK *v.* to lick; babelo nunun to lick the lips; babelo nanan to waggle the tongue through the lips like a snake.

BABELON *n.* the tongue, the organ of licking (this is a secondary term seldom encountered); ai babelon (Belu) poetry.

BABENON *n.* (Belu) a funeral song.

BABEO *n.* a type of gruel or pap for infants.

BABER or BABEER *n.* the crest of parrots and other birds.

BABERA *v.* (Belu) to threaten, to menace (showing the fist, dagger, or other weapon).

BABERAK *v.* to calculate, to evaluate, to reckon; baberak took to more or less guess.

BABETA *n.* ankle ornaments made from strips of long hairy hide (usually goat hide).

BABEUR *v.* to tempt, to entice, to induce to evil or passion.

BABIBIS *v.* (Belu) to amuse oneself by toying with something in the hand.

BABIDUK *v.* to pace back and forth thoughtfully (during a discussion or argument).

BABILAK *n.* a shallow dish for preparing sago (by making alternate layers of plates and sago); immature maize mashed together in a banana leaf ready for cooking.

BABILAN *v.*; *babilan* *ema* to tease or vex someone; *babilan sasaan* to disturb, stir, or turn something; *babilan-an* to be inconsistent.

BABILAS *n.* (Belu) a light shower of rain.

BABILUN-AN *v.* to cover oneself.

BABITUK *v.* to hem or weave an end, *do.* bituk, batek.

BABI'U *v.* to crumple or wrinkle.

BABONES, BABONE *adj.* belittling remark, *do.* bones.

BABONU, BABONUK *n.* a tree with medicinal bark for curing wounds.

BABOO *n.* a trumpet made from buffalo horns.

BABORAS *n.* a variety of big mud crab; an ulcer.

BABORAT *n.* a syringe, *do.* baburit.

BABOTEK *n.* a medicinal plant with white flowers (*Datura Fastuosa*).

BABOTO, BABOTON *n.* fontanel, the gap between the bones in the skull of young children.

BABOTUK *n.* (Belu) a swamp plant used for making mats.

BABOTU-REEN *n.* a plant with edible leaves and fruit.

BABREOK *n.* a leguminous plant (ai babreok).

BABUAL, BABUAR *n.* the general name given to pumpkin, squash, gourd, etc.

BABUKIN *n.* (Belu) a type of box.

BABUKU *n.* a snail or slug.

BABULA *v.*; *babula fuuk* to make the hair into a bun, *cf.* bobar.

BABULI *do.* babula.

BABUR *v.* to twist (strands of natais) to make a rope, to wind, to make any circular motion; *ema baburteen* an unstable person.

BABURIT *n.* a syringe, *do.* baborat.

BABUT *adj.* angry, cross, *cf.* kbabut.

BABUTIK *v.* to test by squeezing gently with the fingers (e.g. testing the firmness of fruit); *babutik ibun* to speak with the lips but make no sound.

BABUUN *n.* a torch for robbing bee hives, *do.* kabuun.

BABUUR-AN *v.* to bubble (like a spring or like maggots in a wound).

BABUUT *n.* fontanel; *v.* to bubble like a fontanel; *ue babuut* a spring; *rai babuut* volcano; *kanek babuut* an infected wound.

BADA, BADAN *v.* to estimate, to calculate, to reckon, to appraise, *do.* baberak, te'an; *lia badan* a shortened type of speech used in poetry.

BADAAK *n.* rice powder, used for applying to the body.

BADAEN *n.* *do.* badain.

BADAIN *n.* tradesman, operator, artificer; *badain besi* blacksmith; *besi badain* tools; *badain ai* carpenter; *badain fatuk* mason, bricklayer; *badain sana* rai potter; *badain suku faru* tailor; *ibun badain* gossip; *adj.* expert, capable, clever; *badain teen* crafty, cunning, foxy; *badain heek* to continue working.

BADAK *adj.* short, brief.

BADALIK *adj.* (Belu) gummy, sticky.

BADAN *v.* *do.* bada.

BADEDO *v.* (Belu) to speak very loud, to bellow.

BADI or BADI-BADI *n.* a small dagger for the extended right hand.

BADI *n.* a little shovel or hoe for pulling out weeds; *badi besi* an iron shovel or hoe; *badi hae* to

cut the grass very close to the ground.

BADI-KASA *n.* the name given to the two stones that are placed in the mouth at the time of burial, representing the two old women who will carry them to heaven, the stones are asked to tell the women when their soul is to go to heaven, *do.* dadola-kasa.

BADINAS, BADINIS *adj.* diligent, industrious, active; *n.* diligence, industry, vivacity.

BADIU *n.* vagrant, wanderer, *do.* vadio (P).

BADU *adj. do.* bandu.

BADUT *v.* to trim, to prune; *n.*; kliak badut neck; candles made from kamii and other plants, ai badut, *do.* kmii lotuk.

BAE *n.* (Belu) the welcome given to any new wife by her sisters-in-law, *cf.* sarani.

BAEER *v.*; baeer kabas to join the threads (in order to make a girdle).

BAEK *v.* (Belu) to waste money.

BAEN *adj.* very old of people; katuas baen a very old person, *do.* bahen, kbahen; *note:* baen is also used to denote old age of things: kuan baen a very old tuber, hudi baen the oldest fruit in a banana bunch; rai baen lateral cracking of the soil prior to a landslide.

BAER *adj. do.* baar.

BAES *adj.* (Belu) blunt, badly sharpened.

BAHA *n.* a circle of wall, defence, or enclosure (around houses).

BAHABUR *adj.* (Belu) dull, unpolished, not shining, *do.* mahabur.

BAHAN *n.* (Belu) the way to be for appearance and behaviour.

BAHAT *n.* chisel; *adj.* packed tight, crammed full.

BAHEN *adj.* of great age (persons), see baen, kbahen, *cf.* tuan.

BAHIN *n.* a side, *cf.* balu, *do.* sourin.

BAHOAK *n.* (Belu) baggage, movable estate, chattels.

BAHUK *adj.* delayed.

BAHUN *n.* waste.

BA'I *v.* to slip past, to slide past, to deflect to the side; *n.* ba'i no (in the mountains) an educated man; (in Dili) a drifter.

BAI, BAIN *n.* day, *do.* loron.

BAI-BAIN *adv.* often, continually, *do.* uai-uain.

BAI-HIRA, BAIN-HIRA *conj.* when; see uai hira, uai hirak.

BAIKENU *n.* the people and language spoken in the oe kusi District; kalili baikenu a hide shield of special shape.

BAIL *v.* see bair.

BAI-LORO *n.* summer, or dry season from May to November on the north coast, and August to November on the south coast, *do.* uai-loro.

BAINAKA *n.* visitor, *cf.* binaka.

BAIN-AN *v.* (Belu) to hide oneself.

BAIR, BAIL *v.* to hang; bair-an to hang oneself.

BAI-RUA *n.* the day after tomorrow, *do.* uai-rua.

BAIS *adv.* or similar liquid (used only with an offer to drink water), e.g. o hakara hemu ue bais do you want a drink of water or similar liquid?

BAISORA *n.* delayed; la'o baisora to walk very slowly.

BAITO'A *n.* a song used at funerals and at time of death.

BAKA *v.* to wrap; taa baka a partly severed bough or tree bent over to present an obstacle to animals or people.

- BAKA *n.* female (of cattle), *do.* uaka, *do.* vaca (P).
- BAKAN *n.* covered; ulu bakan the leaf enveloping the flower (bract) of some palms, *cf.* kos.
- BAKAT *n.* (Belu) a tree of the sea-shore.
- BAKEN *v.* to drape over an object (a blanket over a line, a saddle cloth over a horse, etc.), *do.* fake, *cf.* kahe.
- BAKIN *adj.* (Belu) uncovered; katuas bakin a very old man.
- BAKMAMUK *adv.* (Belu) in vain, without result.
- BAKU *v.* to hit, to strike, to beat, to thrash, to punish; monu baku fila to knock over (boxes, etc.), to turn over; baku arame to call or talk on the telephone; baku padre to make the sign of the cross (Christian); baku malu to fight or box; baku moru an Arab dance; imi ba baku rai you are to go on patrol; baku krau a thorny plant.
- BAKUT *v.* to strike with the horns, to horn.
- BALA *n.* a general word for fungus.
- BALABU *v.* to see dimly, to appear dimly or indistinctly.
- BALADA *n.* cattle, stock, domestic animals, *cf.* binatang.
- BALAHUK *adj.* dark grey, see malahuk indistinct.
- BALAKI *n.* a plant similar to haas, mango.
- BALALEK *adj.* searching, *cf.* malalek.
- BALANDA *n.* Dutchman; matan balanda blue-eyed or blond(e)-haired (usually Europeans); tali balanda sisal (light-coloured rope).
- BALAS *v.* to give anything as thanks, to repay to, to make recompense.
- BALATAR-AN *v.* (Belu) said of persons or animals when they are very close to each other, *cf.* rabat.
- BALAU *n.* a powder for making dye.
- BALAUN *n.* a noise, a din, *do.* malaun.
- BALAUN *n.* a balloon, *do.* balao (P).
- BALE *v.* see uale, *do.* vale (P).
- BALEET *adj.* spaced with intervals between, *do.* maleet.
- BALEK *v.* to hang or suspend (like a bag on a hook, etc.).
- BALELAR *v.* (Belu); balelar isin to wag the tail.
- BALET *n.* thief; *v.* (Belu) to damage.
- BALI *v.* to treat, to cure, to give or apply a remedy, to take care of; bali naha to take care of the baggage; bali ema moras to take care of a sick person.
- BALIDIN *n.* a species of Carambola tree with very acid dark green fruit.
- BALIİK *adj.* afraid, fearful, *do.* maliik.
- BALINTA *v.*; kuda la'o balinta the horse ambles (an easy and quick gait).
- BALIRAN *n.* (Belu) sulphur.
- BALISAN *n.* a variety of slender shrimp; the food made from mashing these shrimp.
- BALIU *n.* (Dili) axe, see baliuk.
- BALIUK, BALIUN *n.* axe; baliun ki'ik hatchet, tomahawk; baliun ulun axehead, also a variety of large locust.
- BALO *n.* a type of crab.
- BALU, BALUN *n. & adj.* half, middle; some, several, a part, a side; remainder; iha mota balu ba or iha mota sourin balu ba on the other side of the river; iha mota balu mai or iha mota sourin balu mai on this side of the river; tasi balu the other side of the sea, or overseas; loro balu ona

past midday; al balu or ai balun box, chest, etc.; ai balun mate coffin; ida ho balun or ida ho balu one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$).

BALUK *n.* piece, part, bit; labu au baluk strips of green bamboo for reinforcing baskets.

BALUNBU *n.* a type of crab (inedible).

BANAHI *n.* a round edible shellfish.

BANATI *n.* a model, an example, a pattern; kuka banati a horse used as a decoy for hunting wild buffalo.

BANDERA *n.* flag, *do.* bandiera (P).

BANDU *n. & v.* prohibit, forbid, *do.* bando (P).

BANHAAR *n.* a sea fish.

BANI *n.* honey bee; bani ben honey, see uani.

BANIN *n.* father- or mother-in-law; fehuk banin an inferior potato.

BANIT *v.* to grasp, to take hold of, *do.* ka'i, *cf.* hola.

BANK *n.* bank (money).

BANKU *n.* bench, stool (for sitting), *do.* banco (P).

BARA *v.* to stop, *do.* parar (P), see para.

BARAK *pron.* much, many, in large number or quantity, *do.* ua'in.

BARAKAT, BARAKOT *adj.* *do.* bara'ut.

BARANDA *n.* veranda, *do.* varanda (P).

BARANI *adj.* bold, daring, manly, *do.* berani (I).

BARAS *v.* to beat with a rod or switch; baras didin to dust the wall with a broom or switch.

BARA'UT *v.*; fuuk bara'ut dishevelled hair, *do.* nakrakat.

BARBARAK *adv.* innumerable, extremely.

BARE *n.* dye; ai bare a tree from which red dye is made (also known as ai turi and kala).

BAREBOT *adj.* (Belu) entangled with disorder; lia barebot words spoken in an undertone, an aside.

BARDEDE *n.* a wall, *do.* parede (P).

BAREDO, BAREDOK, BAREDON *n.* noise (like that produced by crockery, pulleys, machinery, etc.).

BAREEK *v.* to make a sharp cracking or popping noise (like corn popping, a plate cracking, etc.), see nabotu.

BAREKO *v.* (Belu) to walk in an unsteady manner.

BARENTI *n.* relatives, kinsmen, *do.* parentes (P).

BARI *n.* a fish.

BARIA *n.* a creeper with bitter fruit; baria dian, baria fuik.

BARIKI *n.* (Belu) a hole in the ground, *cf.* kuak.

BARIKI *n.* a kingdom between luka and samoro on the south coast.

BARIT *v.* to rub, to wipe off; barit susu uen kahar to wipe off the milk scum (cream).

BARITIK *v.* to begin to yellow, to grow ripe; *adj.* almost ripe, yellowish (of oranges, etc.); manu fulun baritik a rooster speckled with yellow.

BARLAKE *n.* marriage, *do.* berlaki (I), see hola, kaben, hafe, hafoli.

BAREGA *n.* an edible plant.

BARONTU *adj.* ready, *do.* pronto (P).

BAROTIS *adj.* rough, unrefined, unpolished, *do.* karotis.

BARU *v.* to roast, *do.* lalar.

BARUDI *n.* a sweet cake.

BARUIK *adj.* bare, arid, *do.* maruik.

BARUK *adj.* lazy, idle; *v.* to be lazy, etc.; baruk-teen laziness, indolence.

BASA *v.* to hit with the open hand, to slap; basa lirus to beat the wings; basa tais to defecate (a polite term for a delicate subject); au basa a bamboo box carried across the shoulders; (Belu) to urinate infrequently (a disease).

BASAK v. to throw away, *do. soi.*

BASAK-AN v. to meet up with unexpectedly (like meeting an enemy, a best friend, encountering a snake, or falling in a hole, etc.), to run across (somebody's path).

BASALA n.; tali basala a net bag hung from the ceiling (usually in the smoke) for the safe keeping of its contents.

BASAR v. (Belu) to grind, to crush, to reduce to powder in the pestle (ulu).

BASAR-AN v. (Belu) to chop down, to fall down, to fell (of trees, etc.); basar oho an to commit suicide by throwing oneself from a high place.

BASAR n. market, fair, bazaar.

BASAS, BASAAS v. to rustle, to make a light noise.

BASO n. (Belu) a tub or dish used for dying spun thread, or hanks of combings (carded lint or other fibres).

BASU v. to pass through, *sim. liu*; meno basu tiha the time has passed; lia basu past history, or last question.

BASU, BASUK, BASUN v. to thresh; batar basun to thresh the maize, *do. behu, luri.*

BASUK adv. very, extremely, excessively.

BASUR v. (Belu) to untie, to loosen (a rope, etc.); basur kuda tali to take the rope off the horse.

BATA v. to hem, *do. lita.*

BATA, BATAN, BATAS n. a bundle on a stick (like betelnut, meat, etc.).

BATABI n. a sea fish.

BATAK v. to dam up, to put up a bank or dyke; batak oda matan to close the door by blocking with stones, props, etc.; n. a dam.

BATAN n. see bata; batar batan a large number of maize cobs, refer batar.

BATANE n. a temporary shelter.

BATAR n. maize, Indian corn, Zea Mays; batar da'an boiled maize; batar ua'i millet; batar kos maize husk; batar uut coarse maize meal; batar fulin a cob of maize; batar kain a maize stalk; batar fuuk or batar saren beard of maize cob; batar funan maize flag; batar nurak sweet corn or immature maize; sau batar the procedure with its elaborate pageantry for harvesting the maize, where some is offered for sacrifice; batar ain tur cobs stored high up on a pole covered with a thatch roof; maize is traded in the following bundles, 2 or 3 cobs = 1 bukar, 10 bukar = 1 talin, 10 talin = 1 tur, 10 tur = 1 kesak, 10 kesak = 1 batan.

BATAS n. see bata.

BATEK v.; batek biti ninin or batek ka'ut ninin to finish the mat, sack, etc., *do. bitik.*

BATER, BATE v. to lend to a second person.

BATIK v.; batik liman to beckon with the hand.

BATOLA n. a creeper with edible fruit, *do. patola.*

BATRI, BATREI n. an alloy of copper and silver or gold, used as a solder.

BAU n. (Belu); bau uen the point where the tide ends.

BAU, BAUK n. male personal name.

BAUR n. rainbow, *cf. arkiris.*

BAUR v. to deceive, to cheat; baur ema sasan to cheat people of their belongings by the use of trickery; baur teen or ema baur a trouble-maker; baur lakon to squander, see butar.

BE particle (not translatable); ne'e be who, which, where; ida ne'e be

where; housi ne'e be from where, yonder; o mai housi ne'e be where do you come from?; ema ne'e be simu ona the person who accepted; mai be but; nalo be why?

BE *n.* water, in the interior ue is more commonly used, but both are equally understood everywhere; be knuk the bottom of a dry well; be doran a long length of bamboo for carrying water; be kolan a back-water or swamp of still water; be hasan entrance to side channel; be matan spring (in Dili, a well); be lihun or be nalihun the pool at the bottom of a waterfall; be tatihak waterfall, cascade, cataract; be besi water pipe; see ue.

BEA *v.* (Belu) to employ the best farming methods (of animals and plants).

BEAT *n.* (Belu) a prolonged rain.

BEBAK *n.* a stalk or stem of a palm frond, used for building walls of houses and panels in fences, *cf.* piku.

BEBAR *v.* to shake, to stir; bebar matan to blink (both eyes).

BEBE *n.* (Belu) the end.

BEBERETEK *v.* to stamp the feet in short quick steps; to ramble in; see teberetek.

BEBOS *v.* (Belu) to stroke lightly with the open hand, to caress.

BEDA *n.* a delicate type of chain used for decoration.

BEDOK *v.* to deviate from, to veer, to go in a new direction, to relocate one end of an object, to swing around; la'o bedok to follow another road; bedok lia to twist the meaning of the words, to plot, *cf.* bekus, beur, bisik.

BEE-OTU *n.* (Belu) a mask.

BEEK *adj.* watery; ibun beek a skite or exaggerator.

BEEN, BEN *n.* liquid, juice, sap; ai ben latex, resin, or any other substance chemically resembling latex or resin.

BEET *n.* a variety of small palm.

BEHAT *n.* a barrier made of boughs and branches, or anything else to form an obstruction, *do.* rokat.

BEHEK *adj.* low pitched (of roofs); uma kakuluk behek a house with a low pitched roof.

BEHU, BEHUR *v.* to thresh grain, *do.* basu, luri.

BEI, BEIN *n.* grandparent, ancestor; inan bei or in'bei grandmother; aman bei or am'bei grandfather; bei tuak (Belu) or bei tuas grandparent; bei kalu great grandparent; bei lelo ancestor; bei lera (Belu) giant; bei na'i or na'i bei grandparent, ancestor (as a respectful form of address).

BEI *particle*, which the people of Alas often insert into their speech, without any translation, *cf.* lalakun, lakun.

BEIBEIK *adv.* continually, constantly; beibeik de'it always; *cf.* uai-uain, mouli-moulik.

BEIK *adj.* stupid, ignorant, simple; *n.* stupidity, nonsense.

BEIN *adj.* see bei.

BE'IS *adv.* near, close, *do.* besik.

BEKE *interj.* of surprise (no translation), *do.* meke.

BEKEK *n.* personal female name.

BEKO *n.* a tree with edible fruit; beko mean, beko mutin.

BEKOK, BEKON *adj.*; susu bekok dry udder or dry breast (no longer producing milk).

BEKU *adj.*; susu beku mastitis, milk unfit to drink.

BELA *adj.* flat; ulu bela a fish of river and sea.

BELAK, KBELAK *adj.* level, flat; ai kbelak plank or board, see belar.

BELAK *n.* a round flat disc (of gold or silver worn as a decoration by men on the chest hanging from the neck).

BELAN, KBELAN *n.* side, face; uma belan side of house; housi belan balu from the other side.

BELAR *adj.* level, flat, even, broad; *v.* to spread, to strew, to multiply; karau belar ona the buffaloes have increased themselves, *cf.* belak.

BELE *v.* can, to be able, possible; ha'u bele hare kuda ida I can see one horse.

BELE-BELE *adv.* (Belu) entirely, every.

BELEK *v.* to hang up, to suspend; *adj.* pendant, drooping, *do.* tara.

BELIK *n.* given personal name of men and women.

BELIT *adj.* viscous, gluey, sticky, *do.* lumir, nulit.

BELO *v.* to lick, *cf.* babelo.

BELOK *interj.* well done, *do.* melok.

BELUK, BELU *adj.* blunt, needs sharpening, *do.* biuk.

BELUN, BELU *n.* friend.

BEN *n.* liquid, juice, sap; *cf.* been, uen.

BENAR *v.* to make trouble, *do.* fenar.

BENAT *v.* to cut or split; benat na'an to cut and split the meat ready for salting and drying.

BENEK *adj.*; ulun benek (Belu) bald head.

BENI-AIN *n.* (Belu) footwear, shoes, slippers, etc.

BENSA *n.* blessing, *do.* bençao (P).

BENTA *v.* (Dili) to hang out, to suspend for drying (of clothes, etc.), *do.* pender (P).

BE'O, BE'OK *v.* to bend, to fold, to turn over.

BEON, BEOR *n.* (Belu) well matured.

BER *v.* (Belu) to want, to desire; ber-an to be active, to be energetic, *do.* hakara.

BER *adv.* (Dili) not worth much.

BERA *adv.* (Belu) perhaps, probably.

BERAN *n.*; hodi beran to be forced (into something); ha hodi beran to eat against the will; ema beran be beran a lot of people.

BERDADERO *n.* (Dili) true, loyal, faithful; mor'teen berdadero a highly prized Morteen (coral); *do.* verdadeiro (P).

BERDIDU *adj.* lost; ema berdidu a disreputable person, *do.* perdido (P).

BERE *prep.* (Luka, Lakluta, Bariki, Ue Keke) by, in, at, on; *do.* iha.

BERE, BEREK *n.* personal name of men and women.

BERELIKU *n.* a small bird (willy wag-tail); a male personal name; *v.* to move about like the bird.

BERE-LOIK *n.* a large spider with a large silky web; also a male personal name.

BERO *n.* canoe made from an excavated tree trunk; bero liman canoe outrigger; (Belu) a length of bamboo for carrying water.

BEROK *adj.*; matan berok an eye ailment.

BES *v.* to move to the side, to put aside; bes hakaruk to move to the left side; bes hakuana to move to the right side; rai bes to put aside; la bes ema ida (not put off by anyone) said of obstinate and singleminded people.

BESI *n.* iron; besi asu steel; besi teen steel filings, also a person who worries; besi kaka tua pliers, tongs; badain tuku besi or badain besi blacksmith; besi dair chain; tali besi (Belu) chain; ahi besi flint; ba besi or halo besi to go to war; besi na'in warrior; besi taa rai a hoe or pick; besi dalan steel tracks.

BESI *n.* male personal name.

BESIK *adv. & adj.* near, nearly, close, closely; *v.* to be near, to

be close; Dili besik ona Dili is close by, *do.* be'is.

BESTI *n.* epidemic, plague (refers to animals); pesti etun an insulting term, inferring the pests will eat you (pesti ha o), *do.* peste (P).

BETE *n.* female personal name.

BETE *v.* to chop, *do.* taa.

BETE-BETE *n.* a small sea fish.

BETEK *adj.* short, blunt; ema betek a short fat person.

BETI *v.* to separate; beti kabas to extract the seed from cotton.

BETIK *v.* to click the fingers, to fillip; kela-betik a click beetle.

BETOK *adj.*; betok hasan resting the cheek in the palm of the hand.

BETUN *n.* a variety of thick bamboo.

BEUK *v.* to thresh maize.

BEUR *v.* to go in another direction, to turn or drive to the side, *cf.* bedok.

BEXIGA *n.* variola, smallpox; sona bexiga to vaccinate.

BI *n.* older sister, *do.* biin.

BIAN *n.*; mate bian the defunct, the soul of the dead; loro mate bian All Saint's day 2nd November; manu mate bian a grey bird, see laliun.

BIAN KA'AN *n.* (Belu) sister-in-law, *cf.* rian.

BIAR *v.* to await, *cf.* titu; biar lai to wait a little; biar ba it's nothing.

BIAT *adj.* tough, fibrous (said of things difficult to divide or chew).

BIBAN *v.* to have the time to, to be able to, to have the opportunity to, to have the leisure to; biban iha, ha'u sei ba having the opportunity, I will go; kair la biban to not have the time or opportunity to meet or hold anything.

BIBAR-AN *v.* to nudge.

BIBI *n.* goat; bibi timur goat; bibi malae sheep; bibi rusa deer.

BIBIIT *adv.* with much force, forcibly.

BIBIS *v.*; bibis kabas to tease out the cotton; bibis ai funan to pick flowers for the seed, *cf.* habis.

BI-BOOT *n.* older sister, contraction of biin boot.

BIDA, BIDAD *v.*; bidak matan to wink the eye; matan bidak blind.

BIDAUK *n.* a tree, *do.* budan, fudan.

BIDU *v.* to dance; *n.* a dance, *do.* tebe dai; doit bidu to spin a coin.

BIDUR *n.* flask, bottle, *do.* vidro (P).

BIEN *n.* see bian.

BIER *v.* see biar.

BII *v.* (Belu) to stand up, to stand on tiptoe; bii-koi to jump about on one foot.

BIIN *n.* older sister, also a familiar term for sister-in-law.

BIIT *n.* force, strength; hodi biit with force, by strength, *cf.* beran.

BI'IT *v.* to lift by the fingers; bi'it tabaku to take a pinch of tobacco; bi'it etu ba ema mate to offer rice to the dead (an animist practice of taking rice by the fingers and placing it piously on the grave); makteris bi'it manu oan the hawk grasps the chicken in its talons, *cf.* hi'it, habis, bibis.

BIKAN *n.* plate; bikan kalen enamel plate; bikan fatuk china plate; bikan rai baked clay plate.

BIKAS *n.* a tree with red edible fruit.

BIKU *n.* a unit of weight, *do.* piku.

BIKUR *v.* to fling (anything) away; bikur liman to place the hands behind the back.

BILAAN *n.* stupid.

BILAK *adv.* (Belu) often, many times.

- BILAK-AN *v.* to take care of one-self, to know how to live wisely, *do.* fila-an.
- BILAN *v.* to cook; (Belu) to trade, to do business.
- BILAS *v.* to rinse, to wash lightly, *do.* laloi.
- BILIMBI *n.* a citrus tree.
- BIN *n.* *do.* biin.
- BINAKA *n.* visitor.
- BINAN *n.* a belt worn across the shoulder by women to suspend the small drum during tebe dai.
- BINATAN *n.* stock, domestic animals, *cf.* balada; *do.* binatang (I).
- BINTES *n.* five avos, no longer used as currency.
- BIOLA *n.* violin, guitar, *do.* viola (P).
- BIRAK *n.* gifts of money, clothes, etc. for the dead, some of which are later distributed to the surviving relatives; food as birak etun.
- BIRIS *n.* saucer, *do.* pires (P).
- BIRU *adj.* blue; biru kosok sky blue; fatuk biru sulphate of copper, verdigris, *do.* biru (I).
- BIRU, BIRUN *n.* an amulet worn around the neck, for protection from witchcraft, and above all to render invulnerable when at war, or involved in other dangerous situations.
- BIRU NA'IN *n.* anything (mainly plants and animals) which can lessen the power of biru.
- BIRUS *n.* a parrot with green and yellow feathers.
- BISA *v.* to squeeze with the tips of the fingers.
- BISAK *adj.* little, small (a general term for size or quantity), *do.* uit, ki'ik.
- BISAL *v.* to encircle with the hands, to squeeze, to choke, to suffocate (squeezing the neck), *do.* misar, bisar, *cf.* buti.
- BISAR *v.* *do.* bisal.
- BISE'EK *n.* a big black shrimp, *do.* buse'ek.
- BISIK *v.* (Belu) to dislocate, to alter the place of, to go in another direction, *sim.* bedok.
- BISIKLETA *n.* bicycle, *do.* biçicleta (P).
- BISOLE *n.* fetish, talisman, certain stones which have supernatural powers to cause spells, etc., *do.* buisole.
- BISPO *n.* Bishop, *do.* bispo (P).
- BITAK *adj.* squashed, crumpled; inur bitak a flat nose; *adv.* daringly, without hesitation; kair bitak to grasp boldly.
- BITI *n.* sleeping mat; hafo'er biti kluni to commit adultery.
- BITIK *v.*; bitik batar to fasten together maize cobs, *do.* sohe batar, *cf.* batar kain.
- BITIN *n.*; kilat bitin shotgun barrel.
- BITUK *v.* to end (baskets, sacks, etc.), to finish off, to make an edge or border; to fold, bend, or double strips of palm leaf (when weaving so that it is neat and tidy); bitik neon to shut things out of the mind, to keep things in the heart (unspoken).
- BI'U, BI'UK *v.* to turn, fold, twist, or plait, see fi'u.
- BIUK *adj.* blunt, not sharp (of cutting tools).
- BIUN *n.* (Belu) toys.
- BOAN *n.* (Belu) orchard, little garden.
- BOAR *n.* (Belu) a disease of the skin, causing itching.
- BO'AS *v. & n.* to break open, to burst, *do.* nakbo'as; hani bo'as tiha the trap burst open.
- BOBAK *n.* Gramineae, or tall grass

common in Timor; also a game of cards.

BOBAR *v.* to wind (into skeins), to reel, to roll up, to coil; la'o bobar to walk around an object, to not go directly; dalan bobar a twisting or winding road; samea bobar bibi rusa a snake is coiled around a deer; lian bobar a liar.

BOBI *n.* a winged termite, *n.* boubi; (Belu) bobik.

BOBOOK *v.* to touch repeatedly.

BOBON *n.* lungs, *do.* aten book.

BOBU *n.* (Dili) buffoon or clown; hatais bobu to dress in carnival clothes; loron bobu carnival day.

BOBUUR *v.* to shake constantly.

BOBUUT *n.* the top of the head.

BODER *adj.* increasing (in number); ema boder many people.

BOEK *n.* shrimp, prawns.

BOEN *adj.* completely failed (of crops), *cf.* bulan, daban.

BOI *v.* to balance, to swing; *n.* a domestic utensil of palm leaves hanging from the ceiling.

BOI-ALA *n.* a swing, a trapeze, *do.* tali ueuk.

BOIS *v.* to squeeze out with the hand (to remove things, e.g. seeds from tomatoes, etc.); *adj.* squashed; matan fuan bois large-eyed.

BOK *v.* to touch.

BOKA *n.* gourd; boka metan, boka mutin a common creeper in Timor; kakorok boka goiter.

BOKAL, BOKAR *adj.* thick, bulky (opposite to lotuk).

BOKAN *n.* a large clay pot without a neck.

BOKAR *adj.* *do.* bokal.

BOKAS *v.* to eat or drink repeatedly.

BOKE *n.* personal name of women.

BOKIR *v.* to loosen, to come loose, to let slip.

BOKO *n.* personal given name for either men or women.

BOKON *adj.* wet, humid.

BOKUR *adj.* fat, fatty, well fed; *n.* fat, tallow, grease.

BOLA *n.* ball, *do.* bola (P).

BOLAN *v.* to see dimly; *adj.* (Belu) toothless.

BOLAS *n.* a broad belt with cartridge pockets; faru bolas pocket; (corruption of bolsa (P)).

BOLE *n.* pulley block and cable; *v.* to raise or lower anything by a pulley and cable.

BOLEN *adj.*; tahu bolen deep soft mud.

BOLI *v.* (Belu); tasi mara boli the tide is half out.

BOLOK *adj.* soft and fluffy, see mamar.

BOLON *n.* (ahi bolon) smoke, *do.* tolon.

BOLOR *adj.* (Belu) plentiful.

BOLOR *adv.* mouldy, *do.* bolor (P).

BOLSA *n.* a broad belt with cartridge pockets, *do.* bolsa (P), *cf.* bolas.

BOLU *v.* to call out (to someone).

BOMBA *n.* cartridge, shell, bomb, *do.* bomba (P).

BON *adj.* (Belu) hoarse, husky.

BONES *adj.*; lia bones or babones conversation which refers indirectly to a person (an inference), witticism, *cf.* soen.

BONKAR *v.* to look for, to search, *sim.* buka.

BONKAR *v.* (Dili) to disarrange, to put in disorder.

BONTADI *adv.* by one's free will, *do.* vontade (P).

BONU *v.* to stack up, to put one upon another.

BONUN *n.* (Belu) knot or internode (of bamboo), *cf.* fukun.

- BO'O *v.* to sound broken (the sound of cracked objects); *ue bo'o* to rumble (the sound of water in the stomach); *tur bo'o roit* or *tur saro'o roit* to sit motionless on one knee; *ai bo'o* a creeper, *cf.* *boruk*.
- BOOT *adj.* big, grand; *ema boot* a person of high position; *ita boot* your excellency (polite form).
- BORA *n.* a plant with adventitious roots (a species of wild Ananas); a type of umbrella made from a young frond of this plant; *lulin biti ho bora* (lit. roll up the mat and umbrella) to terminate a (penal) sentence.
- BORAN *n.* (Belu) lard, fat, tallow, *cf.* *bokur*.
- BORAT *n.* a packet, bundle, or parcel (of salt, betelnut, etc.); *v.* to pack, to bundle.
- BOREK *adj.* discoloured, bleached, *do.* *morek*.
- BORNAL *n.* a small sack made of cloth; (Dili) underwear (a slang term), *cf.* *todo*.
- BOROK *v.* to produce a muffled sound.
- BORON *v.* to give or make a contract for service; *sosa boron* or *fa'an boron* to buy or sell by estimation without weight or measure.
- BORTANOLA *n.* (Belu) portholes in fortifications for firing rifles and cannons, *do.* *portinola* (P).
- BORTUEK *n.* (Belu) a locust.
- BORU-AE *n.* a variety of small wild melon, *do.* *babuar asu teen*.
- BORU-HASAN *n.* a side or face.
- BORUK *n.* a plant with edible bulbous flowers; *oin boruk* or *oin bubu* a surly or sullen face.
- BORUS, BORUT *v.* to penetrate to the other side, to pierce, to transfix; *oin borut* (Dili) a surly face.
- BOSA, KBOSA *n.* a kitchen garden sown or planted for the second or third time (not new ground); *v.* (Belu) to finish flowering and shrivel.
- BOSAN *adj.* used, damaged by use, wear and tear (of clothes, etc.).
- BOSOK *v.* to lie, to deceive, to trick; *n.* lie, falsehood; *bosok teen* liar.
- BOSU *adj.* satisfied, full, sated; *v.* to sate, etc.
- BOTE *n.* a wicker basket with a cord for hanging from the head, *do.* *labu*.
- BOTES *adj.*; *ain botes* elephantitis, *do.* *ain motur* (Dili *ain potis*).
- BOTI *n.* (Belu) elephantitis.
- BOTIL, BOTIR *n.* bottle, flask; *botil rai* earthenware flagon.
- BOTO *n.* vow, *do.* *voto* (P).
- BOTOK *n.* (Belu) pustule with pus, pimple.
- BOTU *v.* to make the noise of breaking or bursting; *laku-botu* popgun (toy).
- BOTU *v.* to request, to entreat, to beg, a polite term to a person of higher social position, instead of *husu*.
- BOTU-BOTU *v.*; *ibun botu-botu* to mutter.
- BOTUN *n.* toast, roast; *batar botun* popcorn; *na'an botun* or *na'an sos* roast meat.
- BOTUS *v.* (Belu) to find, to meet, *cf.* *hetan*.
- BOU *n.* personal male name.
- BOU *v.* to stack one upon the other; *bou ue* to place leaves under the river water forming a nest (*ue boun*) to encourage eels and other fish, so that they can be caught in about three weeks time.
- BOUBI *n.* termites with wings.
- BOULI *v.* to discover the way to do things.
- BO'UN *n.* a knot (in a board).

BOURU *n.* personal name of men and women used only in East Timor.

BRANI *adj.* brave, see barani.

BREKU *n.* nail, *do.* prego (P).

BRUMA *n.* a drill or other boring tool; *v.* to drill a hole, *do.* verruma (P).

BUA *n.* betelnut, areca (*Areca Catechu*); bua batan a string of betelnut (100); bua saren flower branch of betelnut.

BUALELU *v.* (Belu) to swing around (like a ship at anchor).

BUAN *n.* sorcerer, witch; hag (an insulting term); buan lima kukun a creeping plant.

BU'AN *v.* to fall to the ground, *do.* monu.

BUAR *v.* (Belu) to summon together; to call to (in order to come together).

BUAS *adv.* (Belu) incompletely.

BUAT *n.* thing, object; la buat ida nothing.

BUBU *v.* to swell; laran bubu to grow angry.

BUBUAR *adv.* (Belu) without reason.

BUBUK *n.* a swelling or tumour; also a variety of honey bee.

BUBUL, BUBUR *n.* a tree of the Eucalyptus family; ai bubur metan, ai bubur mutin; loro bubur the dry period between March and May.

BUBUN *adj.* damp, still not well dried, usually said as mara bubun or mara bubuk.

BUDAN *n.* a tree, *do.* fudan, bidauk.

BUDU, BUDUN *v.* to pickle; budu tabaku to place tobacco in a heap so that after the necessary ingredients are added it may assume the desired colour, strength, and aromatic flavour; *n.* sour preserves, pickles; budu-an an unwashed strong-odoured body, or to stay at home.

BUDUT *v.* to become short or worn away; *adj.* eroded, short (of grass, etc.); *sim.* mouhu.

BUHUN *n.* a tree with acid fruit, *cf.* siik.

BUHUN *v.* to give food or drink repeatedly.

BUI *n.* a word that precedes personal names to denote female sex; *cf.* mau; bui-kiak a female orphan, also a climbing plant.

BUIKETA *n.* (Dili) a little box, *do.* boceta (P).

BUIS *adj.* savage, wild, *do.* fuik.

BUI-SOLE *n.* fetish, talisman, certain stones which have the power to cause spells, etc.; sometimes incorrectly said as bisole.

BUI-TITI *n.* a fingerling.

BUKA *v.* to search, to look for; husu buka to investigate, to examine, *cf.* bonkar.

BUKAE *n.* provisions for a trip, food taken on a journey.

BUKAR *n.* a knot (in a rope); also two or three maize cobs.

BUKARAAK *n.* (Belu), *do.* bukraak.

BUKAS *n.* (Belu) millet, *do.* batar ain naruk.

BUKLEKI *n.* fish of quiet waters.

BUKRAAK *n.* viscous fluid mixed with blood from internal wounds, which exudes from the mouth of some dying or deceased people.

BULA, BULAK *adj.* mad, crazy, stupid.

BULAN *adj.* failed, shaky; hare bulan a failed rice crop, *cf.* atik, boen.

BULANBUR *n.* a marine plant with edible fruit.

BULEER *n.* an insect that gnaws wood.

BULELAR *v.* to stagger (animals).

BULELU *v.* to wriggle, to squirm; oin bulelu giddiness, staggers.

BULI *n.* teapot, coffeepot, *do.* bule (P).

BULI *adv.* (Belu) only, merely, solely.

BULIK, BULIN *v.*; bulik hamutuk to put together various things within an object; bulik hamutuk uma ida to furnish a house; bulik hamutuk ai balu to pack a box.

BULU-MATA *n.* a sea fish in the shape of a ball.

BUNAK *n.* people who inhabit the region of lamakitu or speak that local dialect; the dialect spoken by these people.

BUNAK *n.* a plant of two varieties with edible leaves and medicinal flower heads (regarded as a weed in Australian cultivated ground and known as Prince of Wales feather).

BUNGA *n.* a climbing plant.

BUNI *adj.* (Belu);ulun buni uncovered head, bare-headed.

BUNUK *n.* the durable external woody shell of palm trees used extensively in Timor as a building material for houses because of its strength and durability when split into long straight lengths.

BUNUS *n.* a bunch, a handful tied at one end; ai funan bunus a bunch or posy of flowers; ai fuan bunus a bunch of fruit (on a tree).

BUR *v.* (Belu) to prepare.

BURA *v.* to erase, to extinguish, to cross out, to cancel, to eliminate.

BURAE *v.* (Belu) to live.

BURAS *adj.* strong and vigorous; fuuk buras thick hair; ahi lakan buras a strong flame; oin buras red-faced or blushing.

BURASA *n.* rubber, eraser, *do.* borracha (P).

BURE *adj.*; manu bure mutin a predominately white bird with other colours; manu bure metan a predominately black bird with other colours.

BUR-HASUN, BUR-HASUK *n.* face, sur-face, sometimes said as boru hasan.

BURI *adj.* see bure.

BURIT *v.* to squirt out (with the mouth or a syringe, etc.); kuda burit the horse sneezes.

BURU, BURUN *n.* layer, coating (of leaves, tiles, bricks, iron, etc.).

BURU *n.* donkey, also kuda buru, *do.* burro (P).

BURUK *adj.* mouldy, *do.* bunan, funan.

BURU-KAHIN *n.* a sea fish.

BURUN *v.* to be disabled, incapable, to lose the skill or ability of (either physically or mentally); ahi burun the flame, the noise produced by the flame, *cf.* naburun; *adv.* (Belu) in disorder, chaotic.

BURUT *n.* a plant, *do.* bunak.

BURUT *adj.*; oin burut frown, scowl, *sim.* boruk.

BUSA *n.* cat.

BUS-KAU *n.* a spider.

BUTA *n.* a pinch (of tobacco, corn, salt, etc.).

BUTA *v.* to twist, *do.* dulas.

BUTAN *n.* button; *v.* to button, *do.* botao (P).

BUTAR *v.* to deceive, to cheat; ema butar or butar teen an imposter.

BUTELIK *n.* (Belu) intestines (of certain animals).

BUTI *v.* to clasp, to compress, to massage; buti rai to make pottery (with the fingers); buti karleti to put a finger on the trigger, *sim.* bisar, misar.

BUTI LIMAN *n.* a bracelet (of particular shape).

BUTUK *n.* sheaf, bundle; *v.* to hang many things together, *cf.* bunus.

BUU, KBUU *n.* a small woven sack made from coconut leaves (nuu tahan dikin) which is filled with grain; a second form with wider weaving is called buu lapa, *do.* kabuu, katupa.

BUUN *adj.* (Belu) blunt, not sharp
(of cutting tools).

BUUR *v.* to tremble, to shiver.

BUUR *v.* to go back and forth, *do.*
la'o ba, la'o mai.

BUUR *n.* a tickle in the side
(caused by the touch of someone
or something).

BUUT *adj.*; batar ulu buut the cob
is forming inside the ear; bibi
ulu buut a hornless goat.

C

C, this letter does not exist, refer
to letters K and S.

D

DAAK, DAAN *n.*; ai daak a big tree
with edible fruit; hudi daan a
hand of bananas.

DA'AN *v.* to cook by boiling, *cf.*
te'in, hamahe.

DAAR *v.* to give enough, sufficient;
fahe la daar not divide enough;
adv. at the same time, simul-
taneously; some phrases with
this word have no definite trans-
lation.

DA'AT *v.*; dehan da'at to pass on a
conversation.

DABAK, DABAN *n.* failed; uani daban
honeycomb deserted by the bees,
or empty honeycomb.

DABAN *adv.*; halai daban to go at a
very fast trot (applies to horses).

DABUR *n.* kitchen, also said as
dafur, dapur, *do.* dapur (I); kilat
dabur firing chamber of gun.

DADA *v.* to pull, to haul, to drag;
dada iis (the last breath) to
cause agony; also to sit down and
give a sigh (to rest after work);
dada ba aat to induce to be bad;

dada ulun to go in front (showing
the way).

DADAAR *adv.* at the same time,
jointly.

DADAIN *v.* to cut into strips or
ribbons; dadain na'an to cut meat
into long strips for drying; na'an
dadain strips of meat.

DADALAK *n.* creek, stream, *do.* dolak,
kadalak.

DADALI *v.* to continuously repeat
any action, *cf.* dali.

DADALUK *n.* swollen glands (from
local infection, sometimes also
with a fever), *do.* duhaen musan.

DADARAN *n.*; ai dadaran a little
bridge, *do.* klalate.

DADAUN *adv.* presently, at this
moment; indicates an uncompleted
action at the time of speaking,
do. daudaun.

DADEAN *n.* soft sand or mud.

DADEBOK *n.* a small basket used for
offering visitors things like
betelnut, lime, tobacco, etc.

DADE'IK *v.* to shake, to make
tremble; dade'ik ain to tremble
the foot or leg; hasan dade'ik to
chatter (with cold), *sim.* hakdedar,
nakdedar.

DADEL, DADER *adv.* by morning, at
morning; dadel saan early morning,
at daybreak, at the beginning of
the day.

DADERUS *n.* an insect, a type of
beetle.

DADI *v.* to move a little.

DADI *v.* (Belu) to happen; *conj.*
since, consequently; dadi ulun ba
(Belu) to lead, to conduct.

DADII-DEROK *n.* (Luka) a variety of
cicada.

DADIN *v.* to know the worth or value
of something; la didin nothing.

DADINA *n.* a measure, a vessel
serving as a measure.

DADINIS *n.* mane of horses, or crest of cockatoos; rai dadinis rim of precipice; na'an tasi dadinis fin of fish.

DADIR *n.* bell, *do.* teu.

DADO *v.* (Belu) to bark (of dogs).

DADOBO-KASA *n.* (Samoro) a praying mantis of two varieties, a big green one, and a smaller light brown one.

DADOBON *n.* a stick used for moving or poking an object along; a horse used as a lure for catching wild horses; to hide behind a horse (dobo) to hunt deer.

DADO'E-AN *v.* to swagger.

DADOI *v.* to drag along behind.

DADOKO *v.*; dadoko lauarik to rock a baby cradled in the arms.

DADOLEK *n.* (Belu) ridge of house.

DADOLEK *v.*; matan dadolek to make the eyes bulge when retching to remove an obstruction from the throat.

DADOLIK *n.* a small flat basket made of palm leaves without a lid, used as a measuring or serving dish.

DADOLIN *n.* a set of poetry verses which tells a story, written with two line verses so that the last word in each line of the preceding verse is the first word in the lines of the following verse, finally the last verse, known as malakar, has four or five lines but does not follow the pattern of the other verses.

DADOLO-KASA *n.* *do.* dadobo-kasa.

DADORAS *n.* a bamboo gutter for running water, *do.* kadoras.

DADOULIK *n.* see dadolik.

DADRINIS *n.* *do.* dadinis.

DADU *n.* (Belu) a game of dice, *do.* dadu (I), dado (P).

DADUDUK *n.* an allergy (hives, rashes, etc.).

DADUL *n.* see dadur.

DADULA *v.* to revolve wet clothes over a fire for drying; to revolve lafatik in a circle to separate the whole grain from the other parts.

DADULAK *n.*; ue dadulak an eddy or whirlpool in a river; tasi dadulak a whirlpool in the sea.

DADUR *n.* shackles or manacles which are applied to the ankles and wrists (of prisoners); imprisonment, prison, jail; asu dadur a dog chain, or beams which hold up the eaves, also a chain for dragging logs; the small stalk of leaves and fruit; batar dadur a maize cob without seed (still to grow); *v.* to imprison.

DADURUS *n.*; anin dadurus hurricane, cyclone.

DADUS *n.*; batar dadus maize husk.

DAER *v.* to stretch out; daer hena to stretch out cloth after washing; daer-an to commit suicide.

DA'ET *v.* to pass from one to the other; fo da'et to pass to and fro (any object); simu da'et to accept from hand to hand (any object); to infect, to catch (an infectious disease).

DAHER, DAHAR *n.* overfull.

DAHIR *v.* to tell a joke (dahir lia); lia dahir a joke; dahir teen a person who tells jokes.

DAHIR *n.* personal male name.

DAHUR *n.* a song sung at gatherings during the night; the words of the song are known as dahur fuan.

DAHUR *adj.* like flour, floury, mealy.

DAI *n.* net, fishing net, casting net; dai knata trawling net; dai moru gill net; dai matan mesh of net; dai ain bottom of net; dai fulin the weights which are attached to dai ain; uhi dai (Samoro, Lakluta) sweet potato.

DAIR v. to link, to connect, to interweave, also said as dail; besi dair chain; dail-an to commit suicide.

DAIS n.; fui dais an indigenous fife or flute.

DAKA v. to watch for.

DAKADOR n. (Belu) ramrod, do. takador.

DAKADOU n. a musical string instrument.

DAKAL n. see dakar.

DAKAR n. a fragment, a chip, do. kdakar, kadaka.

DALA ordinal particle indicating number of times; dala ida once, one time, or sometime; dala rua twice; dala barak often.

DALA-DALAS adv. various times, many times, frequently, sim. fila-fila, ora-oras.

DALAK n. a game, consisting of a flat tray with a number of hollows on its surface, the players throw grains of maize or similar objects to land in the hollows; la'o dalak to invite to play the game.

DALAN n. road, track, path; dalan inan highway; dalan sahat cross-roads; dalan terik short cut or bypass; dalan ki'ik footpath or narrow track; dalan kuda kotuk median strip; dada dalan, hatudu dalan to teach or show the way; ai-dalan a length of wood for carrying goods across the shoulder while on a journey.

DALAS n. fold, tuck; layer, course, row; lining (of baskets, etc.), sim. knabir; rai dalas broken formation of land with many peaks and valleys; generation; dalas tolu liu ona three generations ago (before now).

DALE n. (Belu) history, tale; v. to relate, to narrate.

DALI v. to do something several times, see dadali.

DALIS v. to braid, to interlace; fuuk dalis braided hair, do. sasin.

DALU n. the room of a king.

DAMA n. (Dili) female dancing partner; tuka dama to ask a woman to dance; la'o dama a game of draughts, do. dama (P).

DAMBUA n. grapefruit, do. jambua, danbua.

DAME v. to make peace, to reconcile; n. peace, harmony, reconciliation.

DAMER adv. (Luka) to do anything with the correct protocol or politeness.

DAMUR, DAMUN n. batar damur maize husk.

DANBATA n. bridge, do. jambata (I).

DANBUA n. see dambua.

DANI v. to always have or wear, to not leave, to never abandon anything; mane dani mane oan, feto dani feto oan the man always has his son with him, and the woman always has her daughter with her.

DANIK v. to heap up, to put in a pile.

DANIN n.; oan danin captured children ready to be treated as sons and daughters.

DAPUR n. kitchen, do. dapur (I), also said as dabur, dafur.

DAR v. see daar.

DARAHAE n. a bush cultivated as an aromatic spice in chilli, also sometimes used in cooking, do. sulasi, ruku.

DARAK v. (Belu) to expose by the fire for drying.

DARAN n. a stick laid across another (in any position); ai daran the support for daran; v. to place over, to lean against, sim. tula; loro daran after midday, do. loro mout ona; loro daran ona after sunset; manu daran knuuk the bird makes a nest.

DAREHAEN n. (Luka) do. daraha'e.

DAREN *n.*; manu daren cock's comb, also a flower.

DARI *n.* (Dili) a large mesh net bag, *do.* kdari; (Belu) a pouch used for holding bullets.

DASA *v.* to sweep; dasa rai to sweep the floor.

DASAK *v.* to hang over on to the ground (dasak ba rai).

DASAR *v.*; taa dasar to cut the hamstring (of cattle).

DASA TU'UN *n.* a small bush whose leaves have a strong odour when crushed, used as a medicine.

DASI *n.* (Belu) prince, ruler.

DASIN *n.* scales or balance; dasin matan a measure.

DATI *n.* (Belu) dam, dyke.

DATO *n.* the social class above the common people, the noble class; dato fukun important people.

DAU *n.* see dau-raes.

DAU *n.* personal female name.

DAUDAUN *particle*, joined to verbs indicating action has commenced but not yet completed, *do.* dadaun.

DAUK, DAUN *adv.*; sei dauk or la dauk not yet; sei la mai dauk or sei dauk mai or la dauk mai not yet come.

DAUN *adv.* see dauk.

DAUN *n.* needle; daun tilun eye of needle; ai daun a needle for making nets; ikan daun a needle fish.

DAU-RAES *n.* a crab of quiet waters.

DAUROKO *n.* a big tree, *do.* fudan, bidauk.

DEAN *v.* (Belu) to scold, to chide.

DEBA *n.* a little gauge for making the mesh of fishing nets, *do.* kaka-balun.

DEBE *v.* (Dili) to have debts, *do.* dever (P).

DEBU *n.* a wallow (used by buffaloes), *do.* krareek.

DEBUK *adj.* dishevelled, *cf.* krehut, kse'ut.

DEDEK *v.* to give successive or repeated knocks; dedek oda matan to rap on the door (with the knuckles); dedek ain, liman to shake with the feet and hands, *do.* kadedek.

DEDES *v.* (Belu); terik dedes or lia dedes to speak rapidly.

DEDOR *v.* (Belu); dedor liman to wave the hand.

DEDU *v.* to rub, to scrub, *do.* de'ut.

DEDUN *n.* fasting, *do.* jejum (P).

DEDUR *v.* to sit inside the house.

DE'EK *v.*; de'ek matan to raise the eyebrows; mii de'ek to urinate continually in small amounts (a painful ailment).

DEEN *v.* to illuminate, *do.* leno.

DEER *v.* to shine, to glow, to glitter, mainly said as kdeer; kabas kdeer said when the cotton bolls begin to open and show the cotton, *do.* nakdeer.

DEET *v.* (Belu) to sting.

DEHA *v.*; deha hae to push aside the grass to pass.

DEHAN *v.* to say, *sim.* katak, hesuk; dehan ema to talk about people; dehan aat ema to insult.

DEHUR *v.* to not give rest to, to tire with work, to travel without rest, to use continually, *cf.* hakdehur.

DE'I, DE'IT *adv.* merely, only, *cf.* mesak.

DE'IK *v.* *do.* de'ek.

DEKI *v.* to chop with heavy strokes.

DEKI *adj.* half on half off, also la deki.

DEKOR *v.* to rustle; maran dekor said of grains rustling in the wind when too dry, redok.

DEKU *v.* to give light blows, to tap, to knock; deku oda matan to rap on the door, *sim.* tuku.

DEKUR *v.* to exceed, to pass over or beyond, to come or go to the other side; loro dekur early afternoon, one or two o'clock; dekur teen a person who will not conform, a stubborn person, *cf.* kadekur.

DELAS *adj.* clean and trim; ema delas a clean and healthy person; batar fuan delas healthy well filled maize cobs.

DELE, DELEK *adj.*; matan delek blind; ai dele a plant with edible fruit; dele musan small white oval seeds of ai dele.

DELO *v.* (Belu); delo matan to wink, to blink, to look sideways only turning the eyes.

DELON *n.* (Belu) marrow of bones, *do.* dolen.

DELUN *n.* young shoot, sprout, sprig or offshoot; manu delun spur of fighting cock.

DEMIT *adj.* slow, sluggish; *adv.* slowly; ai fuan demit the fruit on the secondary growth is stunted; (Belu) fleshy pimples, see diat.

DENA *v.* to fill, stuff; dena kluni to stuff a cushion; dena ha to force to eat, *do.* sena.

DENDE *adj.*; na'an dende dried and spiced meat or fish cut into thin slices.

DENI *n.* a length of wood or bamboo with notches cut in the face and used as a ladder or steps, *do.* kdeni.

DEO *n.* stockade, fence of bamboo or logs (for protecting gardens against animals, etc.); a fish trap where fish enter at high tide and are trapped at low tide.

DERA, DERAK *adj.* underfed, very thin, poor, miserable (refers to emaciated animals).

DERASAAN *n.* *do.* dersaan.

DERE *v.* to give repeated blows with a hitting implement; dere arame to call by telephone, *cf.* dedek.

DERE *adj.* inclined, oblique, *do.* kderek, usually said as sadere.

DEREN *v.* (Belu) to prop, to lean, to place against; deren-an to lean back, to recline.

DERIBATE *n.* an indigenous kingdom on the north coast.

DEROK *n.* orange fruit; derok kakun mihis or derok lisin or derok lotuk tangerine or mandarin; derok masin or derok siin lemon; derok lukun and derok fahi inur, varieties of lemons; derok saburaka or sakuraka orange; in Dili derok signifies only lemon; derok hun orange tree; ibun derok flatterer, *cf.* saburaka.

DERSAAN *n.* (Dili) generation, descendants, *do.* geração (P).

DERUS *v.* to grind, to crush, to crunch (teeth, grinders, etc.); ai derus-an ba malu the trees are crushed against one another (very close together), *do.* fai.

DESENHU *n.* drawing, sketch, *do.* desenho (P).

DESKANSA *v.* to rest, *do.* descansar (P).

DESKONTA *v.* to subtract, to discount, to deduct, *do.* descontar (P).

DESU, DESUR *v.*; desu sasanan to lay the pot in the ashes or on the ground.

DE'UT *v.* to rub, to knead (bread, clay, etc.); de'ut malu to assault each other (pulling hair, kicking but not punching); de'ut matan to rub the eyes; de'ut hare to thresh rice by treading and rubbing with the feet; *fig.* to beat, to give a beating, *cf.* dedu.

DIA *n.* a mountain in the kingdom of Samoro 1700m high.

DIA *n.* (Belu) trap, snare, rat trap.

DIABU *n.* the Devil, the spirit of evil (Christian), *do.* diabo (P).

DI'AK *n., adj., adv.* good, well; oin di'ak pretty, beautiful,

perfect; ema laran di'ak of good disposition, a kind person; di'ak ona well, enough, sufficient; di'ak liu better, best; na'i maromak nia di'ak by the grace of God; nia sa'e ai di'ak he climbs the tree well; em'boot ne'e di'ak this governor is good, *do. kmanek*.

DI'AN *adj.* tamed, domesticated (not in wild state), *do. maus*.

DIAT *n.* fleshy pimples, acne which usually appear on the face.

DIDI'AK *adv.* perfectly or extremely good (repetition of di'ak).

DIDIN *n.* wall of house, both internal and external.

DIDIUK *adv.* stubbornly, with stubbornness.

DIHI *n.* wasp; dihi ahi lain a small black wasp.

DII *n.* (Belu) *do. dihi*.

DIK *n.* a leguminous tree (*Erythrina*).

DI'IK *n.* bank, edge, rim or border, *sim. ninin*.

DIIL, DIIR *v.* to ache, to hurt, *cf. moras*.

DI'IN *n.* *do. di'ik*.

DIKI *v.* to spy, to observe slyly.

DIKIS *n.* (Belu) *do. dikit*.

DIKIT *n.* discs of shell as decoration on kohe mama.

DIKU, DIKUL, DIKUR *n.* horns, antlers (of animals), feelers (of insects); bibi rusa diku-sura the deer's horns have no branches, also diku ai los and diku ai meik have the same meaning.

DILA *n.*; ai dila pawpaw tree and fruit; ai dila tukun and ai dila fatuk a tree known as the quince tree of Timor, bearing hard orange coloured fruit.

DILAN *n.*; tasi dilan arm of the sea, gulf; rai dilan tongue of land, cape; ai dilan young shoot, *do. delun*; liurai dilan royal family.

DIMA, DIMAN *n.* spear.

DINA *v.* to measure with dadina.

DINA *v.* to look afar, to look into the distance.

DINE *n.* a gold coin (no longer in use).

DINELA *n.* window, *do. janela* (P).

DINI, DINIK *n.* personal name of men.

DINIS *n.* a slice (of anything, meat, fruit, cake, etc.).

DIN-LOI *adj.* (Belu) righteous, strait-laced, a little severe.

DIR *adj.* (Belu) almost cured, not very bad.

DIRAK *adj.* polished, glistening, bright.

DIRU *n.* a beetle which attacks palm trees.

DIRUMA *n.* (Belu); batar diruma the beard of a young maize cob.

DIRUN *n.* *do. diru*.

DIU *n.* a variety of small crab.

DIUK *n.* (Belu) *do. diu*.

DIUK *adj.*; tilun diuk not able to hear, deaf.

DIUK *v.* to play, *cf. diur*.

DIUR *adj.* playful, mischievous, amusing, frolicsome, *cf. diuk*.

DOAL, DOAR *v.* to empty, to pour out, *do. duar*.

DOAN *n.* (Belu) a long-legged bird; doan-an to stretch up (reaching for high objects).

DOBA *v.*; doba ba, doba mai to go in and out, *do. dobrar* (P).

DOBAR *v.* (Belu) to dive, to duck.

DOBEN *adj.* darling, beloved; esteemed, dear.

DOBO *v.* to cheat, to lie; dobo-an to only show part of oneself when hiding (only partly concealed).

DOBO, DOBOK, DOBON *adj.*; tali dobon or au dobon said of some annuals

like tali and au which die after fruiting.

DOBO-KASA *n.* *do.* dadobo-kasa.

DOBOS *v.*; lia dobos to talk rubbish, to pander to someone's desires in order to gain their friendship.

DOBU *adj.* (Belu); besi dobu soft iron.

DOBU *adj.* lethargic, spiritless, spineless.

DODAN *v.* (Belu) to have sorrow, to have pity.

DODAR *v.* to empty from a small hole or crack (in a bag, pot, bamboo, etc.), *do.* dode.

DODE *n.* a charm having the power to make people sick when used against them.

DODE *v.* to spill out, to leak out (grains from a hole or split, etc.), *do.* dodar.

DODOK *adj.* rotten, putrid, very soft; *fig.* corrupt.

DODOOK *adv.* to go further away.

DODOR, DODOL *n.* a variety of Mango (haas dodor).

DOE, DOEN *v.* to flow, to run, to drain, to drop, to slip (in the sense of movement of things en masse or in line); kabu uen doen or kabu uen dadoek to dribble, the saliva running from the mouth (an unconscious act); rai doe a landslide; la'o doen or la'o kadoek to walk en masse one following the other.

DOEK *v.* (Belu) to lift or carry any object in the middle of a pole with porters holding the ends.

DOEN *n.* bamboo poles placed parallel and horizontal for spreading out hanks of spun thread.

DOHAEN *n.*; dohaen musan swollen glands in the groin and armpits.

DO'IR *v.* to introduce, *sim.* dena, hatama.

DOIS *v.* to smell bad, to stink; *adj.* stinking.

DOIT *n.* any copper coin; doit bidu to spin a coin.

DOKAL, DOKAR *v.* to jingle, to shake out (to see if a vessel contains anything); (Belu) to disturb oneself.

DOKIR, DOKIL *v.* to attach (a bag, vessel, etc.) from the middle of a pole for carrying; to put extra clothes over others (several layers).

DOKO *v.* to shake, *do.* nakdoko; (Belu) to fear the enemy, *do.* riku.

DOKU *v.* *do.* douku.

DOLAK *n.* a stream, creek, *do.* dadalak.

DOLAR *v.* to creep, to crawl (of plants, snakes, people, etc.), *do.* lolar.

DOLE, DOLEK *v.* to step to one side, to sidle away or towards; dole tali to pass a rope through a pulley; dole ema to call anyone (as a command).

DOLE *v.* (Belu) to extend to the full length; dole ema mate to lay out a corpse on a mat.

DOLEN *n.* marrow (of bones).

DOLIK *v.* to constantly change the position (of anything); dolik ema to constantly call someone; dolik akar a baked fritter of sago.

DOLIN *v.* (Belu) to be troublesome, importune, *do.* duhur.

DOLOK *n.* damp ground, wet ground (usually refers to the middle of swamps).

DOMA *n.* a tree, *do.* kdoma.

DOMAN *n.* (Belu) spectacles.

DOMANIKU *n.* a bird.

DOMIN *n.* love, sentiment, compassion.

DOMINGU *n.* Sunday, the first day of the week, *do.* domingo (P).

DON *n.* sir, a title reserved for a Liurai and principal people, *do.* dom (P).

DON *n.* clothes-moth.

DONA *n.*; ai dona a stick like a hammer, club, cudgel.

DONBARIA, DONBERIA *n.* mockery, scorn; *v.* to mock, to scorn, *do.* zombaria (P).

DONI-LAKAN *n.* (Belu) glow-worm, firefly.

DONU *n.* a tree, *do.* kdonu; the bark from this tree is put into tuaka as a spice (*Macaranga Tanarius*).

DOO *v.* *do.* duar, doar.

DOOK *adj.* far, distant, remote; *adv.* far; matan dook (animist) the person who cures the ailments produced by buan and klamar aat, also said as ema dook, see kdook.

DO'OK *v.* *do.* doko.

DOOL, DOOR *adj.* dirty, *sim.* kdoor, kador, fo'er, kfo'er.

DOON *n.*; sourin doon the lunar month between May and June.

DOR particle which follows some verbs indicating the practice of the action; halimar dor playful; manu futu dor gambling, etc.; (Belu) to draw, to push.

DORA *v.*; dora uai (Bariki, Samoro) ancient, old, ancestors, *cf.* tuan.

DORA *v.*; ai rohan dora liu (Samoro, Luka) to shorten a length of wood (such as a stake).

DORAN *n.*; au doran (Dili, be doran) a length of bamboo with more than one segment for carrying water or other applications, *cf.* kniku.

DORAS *adj.* *do.* doros.

DORE *adj.* loose, free, neglected; ema dore vain person.

DOREK *adj.*; dalan dorek an ungraded narrow foot track; ema matan dorek cross-eyed person.

DORIK *n.* (Samoro) a variety of cicada.

DORIN *v.* (Belu) to push or haul little by little.

DOROK *v.* to introduce, to pass in; dorek ai housi dinela to pass the wood through the window.

DOROS *adj.* slippery;ibun doros unable to keep a secret.

DORUS *v.* to slide; fui dorus a hollow wooden tube open one end with a small hole at the other end, which is put perpendicular to the edge of the lips so as to blow wind across the larger opening to produce a whistling sound for recalling dogs, or signalling other people; dorus oan to have a mis-carriage (animals); (Belu) to rub, to massage.

DOSAN *n.* (Belu) pattern weaving.

DOSI *n.* a sweet biscuit, *do.* doce (P).

DOTI *n.* a tree whose bark is used as an antifebrile, *do.* ai henak, kdoti; the bark has two varieties one white and the other black (*Alstonia Scholaris*).

DOTIK *n.* a kingdom on the south coast.

DOTOR *n.* doctor, physician, *do.* doutor (P).

DOUKU *v.* to cover, to put a cover on; to close, to shut; douku ulun to put a hat on; taka douku to turn upside down.

DOULIK *v.* to alternate, to exchange, *cf.* hakdoulik.

DOULIN *n.* a set of verses, see dadolin.

DOURIK *adj.* inclined, crooked; kbas dourik one shoulder higher than the other; la'o dourik to sidle; mesa ain dourik a table with uneven legs.

DOU'U *n.* a green pidgeon, *do.* kdou'u.

DOU'UK *v.* to nod (with sleep), to nod (for beckoning), to nod (to affirm).

DU, DUN *v.* to incriminate, to charge with fault, to suspect; du malu to counter charge, to attribute the fault to another.

DUA *num.* two (in Indonesia); tabu dua the second quarter of the night from 9 to 12 o'clock, see tabu.

DUAN *n.* a personal male name, *do.* joao (P).

DUAN BATA *n.* bridge, also main road, *do.* danbata.

DUAR *v.* to empty, to spill, *do.* doar.

DU'AT *v.*; du'at ba, du'at mai to slide back and forth.

DUBAN *n.* (Bariki); au duban a bamboo box which is carried across the shoulders, *do.* ai basa; (Bibi Susu) a little bamboo vessel, *sim.* kakon, riuk, lalousu.

DUBUN *n.* the end of a banana flower still to come into flower; *adj.* (Belu) usual, customary; hai dubun smoke.

DUDU, DUDUK *v.* to push, to rub (floor, etc.), *cf.* dada.

DUDUK *n.* tinder, made from the velvety exterior of tua naa, a palm tree; (Belu) a parasite of palms.

DUDU-KOI *n.* a creeper whose fruit resembles small melons.

DUDU-LAKEN *n.* door jamb or window frame.

DUDUN *n.*; ai dudun the hard heart of a tree trunk, the useful wood for timber; diman dudun the shaft of a spear; *adj.* hard, durable.

DU-DUN *v.* (Belu) to follow or carry out an order.

DUDUS *v.* to drink with the lips on a vessel, *cf.* haknanak.

DUHAEN *n.* a creeper with edible fruit and flowers; duhaen musan swollen glands; (Belu) swollen glands caused by venereal disease.

DUHALI *v.* (Belu); la'o duhali to walk in circles.

DUHUR *v.* (Belu) to not give any rest; duhur-an to tire oneself, *sim.* dehur.

DUIL, DUIR *v.* to roll along (a surface), *cf.* loulit.

DUINA *v.* to prophesy, *do.* advinhar (P).

DUIS *n.* judgement (drawing a proper conclusion), *do.* juizo (P).

DUIS *n.* judge (of law), *do.* juiz (P).

DUKA *v.*; duka ba to go there; duka mai to come near; duka menon to defer an instalment; (Belu) to deflect with the feet.

DUKA *v.* to play; duka surat to play cards.

DUKEEK *n.* an insect, the carpenter beetle (often eaten).

DUKUL, DUKUR *v.* to sleep; ha'u matan dukur I'm sleepy (my eyes sleep); dukur teen sleepy-head, sluggard; dukur matan ba malu to wink one eye then the other.

DULA *v.* *do.* dadula.

DULAK *v.* to stay in the one place or job for a long time; dulak lerek ba to remain there always; *n.* (Belu) a shell, *do.* kipo.

DULAN *n.* the soft interior of palm trunks.

DULAR *n.* companion, schoolfellow, colleague, associate.

DULAR *v.* to turn (fold).

DULAS *v.* to twist, to wind; besi dulas an auger.

DULE *n.* (Belu) a type of cart, a sledge on skids.

DULE'O *n.* (Samoro, Bubu Susu, Luka) a variety of woodpecker which eats maize, see loriku, sokat.

DULEUR *v.* to revolve.

DULI *n.* personal male and female name, *do.* julio, julia (P).

DUMEA *n.* a variety of wasp.

DUN v. see du.

DUN, DUUN adv.; la dun little, few;
la dun ba barak not much, not
many; nia dun tanis he cries with-
out reason; ha'u dun katak ba I
doubt that I will go.

DUNI v. to drive away, to chase
after; duni sai to expel.

DUNI adv. indeed; ne'e duni there-
fore, so, just; ha'u duni I myself
(I indeed), cf. rasik.

DUNUS n. (Belu) a bundle, do.
bunus.

DURA v. to judge, do. jura (P).

DURBASA n. see durubasa.

DURUBASA n. interpreter, do. juru
bahasa (I).

DURUHUI n. people who eat human
flesh (mythology).

DURUMETU v. to vow; durumetu lia
ba na'i to give a vow to the
king, do. juramento (P).

DUSA v. to gather food in the
woods, to forage for food.

DUUK adv. (Belu); terik duuk to
speak defectively; own, self,
cf. duni, rasik.

DUUN adv. see dun.

DU'UT n. grass, pasture, herbs;
meti du'ut seaweed; du'ut aluk a
herb.

E

E conj. or, used mainly on the
south coast and interior, while
ka is used on the north coast and
Dili, see ka.

EHAS n. a small white cockroach.

EI interj. for calling to someone.

EKAT n. fibres of the palm Piassava,
do. naa tais.

EKERO, EKUERO n. a variety of white
rice from the mountains.

EKI v. (Belu) to throw, to play,
do. hana.

EKON n. (Alas, Bubu Susu, Dotik)
presumption, vanity; ekon na'in
a vain or conceited person; ekon
laek unpretentious, modest.

EMA n. person, people; ema na'in
ida one person or one individual;
ema rai seluk a stranger; ema seluk
another person; ema lelen a person
exiled from his house.

EMAR n. subject, vassal, the people;
the household, servants.

EMBER n. a small pail, do. kanaban.

EM'BOOT n. the governor (contraction
of ema boot important people).

EMBORA interj. begone, be off, so
be it, do. embora (P).

EME n. used in some districts
instead of ema (Lakluta).

EMI pron. 2pl., do. imi.

ERA n. see hera.

ES n. (Belu); nehan es of the gums.

ESKOLA n. school, lesson; eskola
oan pupil, student, do. escola (P).

ESKOLANTE n. student, pupil, do.
estudante (P).

ESKUDO n. unit of money in Portu-
guese times.

ESMOLA v. to beg; n. beggar, do.
esmola (P).

ESPERTU adj. bold, insolent, ill-
bred, do. esperto (P).

ESPIRITU n. (Christian) spirit,
soul, do. espirito (P).

ESPLETA n. matches, do. espoleta
(P), cf. ai kose; kilat espleta
flintlock gun.

ESTAKADU adj. detached, a soldier
serving away from his unit, do.
destacado (P).

ESTILU n. practice, custom of
traditional rites, do. estilo (P).

ESTRADA n. road, do. estrada (P).

ESTREMU, ESTRIMU *n.* gold or silver beads; *estremu molek* a plain un-embossed silver or gold coin.

ESTRIBU *n.* stirrup (of saddle), *do. estribo* (P).

ESTRIKA *v.* to iron; *besi estrika* an iron, *do. estrika* (I).

ESTRONDU *n.* noise, clatter, *do. estrondo* (P).

ESTUDA *v.* to study, *do. estudar* (P).

ETU *n.* cooked rice (in general); *etu batar*, *etu suku* cooked maize meal (coarser than flour); *etu ikus* cooked broken rice grains (mainly the smaller particles), see *fos*.

ETUK *conj.* therefore, for that reason.

ETUN *n.* sustenance, nourishment, provisions; *liman etun* the portion or share or levy of food which each person has to meet at celebrations, funerals, etc.; *ai tur etun* the part of the crop belonging to the king when the garden is made in another district or kingdom; *manu etun* the part of the crop belonging to the king when the crop is made in the proper district of the farmer.

ETUR *n.* (Belu); *au etur* a thin variety of bamboo.

F

FA participle preceding some words beginning with *f* to form nouns describing the result of the action of the root word, *cf. ma, mak*.

FAAK *adj.* simple, stupid, *cf. beik*.

FAAN, FAAT *v.* to wrap, to envelop; *ai abu faat rai* the fog envelops the ground; *faat baba* to put a skin on a drum; to become entangled (plants, etc.), *cf. nakfaat*.

FA'AN *v.* to sell.

FABOR *n.* a favour, a kindness; *halo fo favor* to please, *do. favor* (P).

FADU *v.* (Belu) to introduce, to insert (key, etc.); *fadu karau inur* to put a piece of wood through a buffalo's nose (to stop it suckling).

FAE *n.* a weight, equal to one twentieth of a *tael*; *fae matan metan* a tree whose berries are used as glue by goldsmiths.

FAE *v.* (Belu) to divide, to share out, to apportion, see *fahe*.

FAEFAEN *adv.* slowly, *do. neineik*.

FAEK-AN *v.* (Belu) to live in separation.

FAEN *n.* the relationship of marriage where the children of a brother and sister marry (*rian faen*); note: children of two brothers or two sisters are forbidden to marry.

FAFALUN *n.* a cover or envelope; *surat fafalun* the cover of a letter or book.

FAFATA *n.* beams or floor joists upon which the floor is laid.

FAFEDAN *v.*; *fafedan-an* to take an aggressive or threatening attitude, *do. babaut-an*.

FAFEIK *v.* (Belu) to buck (of a horse); *hirus fafeik* to feel fear, or show surprise.

FAFELEN *adv.* (Belu); *tuda fafelen* to throw into the air; *hana fafelen* to shoot into the air (arrow).

FAFELI *n.* (Belu); *fafeli kabas ba daun* the thread of cotton is wound on the shuttle.

FAFILUN *n.* (Alas); *kulu fafilun* the pulp around the kulu fruit, *do. kulu modo*, *cf. hafilun*.

FAFIRUN, FAFIRUK *n.*; *tali fafirun* a sling, *do. firun*.

FAFIUR *n.* a quail (bird), *do. kiukae*.

FAFO'AT *n.* a rope with a loop and slipknot at one end (for securing animals), *cf.* fo'at.

FAFOEK *n.* straw of the grass hae.

FAFOER *n.* (Belu) the intestines of buffaloes.

FAFOI *n.* (Luka, Samoro) internal fat of animals, suet, *do.* klales.

FAFOLAR *v.* to begin to burn, *do.* folar.

FAFORIT *v.* to continually pull or tug.

FAFUDIN *v.* (Belu) to order an investigation (of a crime), to seek retribution.

FAFUDIN *n.* a wrist gauntlet (to assist in turning the cross when making rope); mai iha fafudin ain hun a respectful term when first addressing the king (the people come into your presence).

FAFUHAN, FAFUHAR *n.* (Belu) the upper part, *do.* fohon.

FAFULU *n.* a variety of long thin bamboo; ikan fafulu a small long thin transparent fish.

FAFUTUN *v.* (Belu) to knot (thread or similar thing).

FAHA *v.* (Ue Keke) to clasp in the arms, *cf.* hakou'us.

FAHE *v.* to divide, to distribute; fahe ba rua or fahe halo rua to divide into two separate parts; fahe halo tatosa or fahe matan tatosa to distribute one part to each; kalan fahe rua midnight; neon fahe rua indecision (of two minds).

FAHI, FAHIK *n.* personal male name.

FAHI *n.* pig, swine; fahi kana a crossbred pig (between a wild and domesticated pig); ai fahi oan calf of leg; nuu fahi kabun said of young coconuts before maturing; fahi latun a tree.

FAHO *v.* to weed or harrow (rooting out the growth with the hands or a hoe, taha tur), *cf.* hafaho.

FAI *v.* to pound, the action for removing the husk from whole grain and polishing rice with a tapered wooden stick (alu) driven in and out of a tapered hole in a wooden block (nesun), or any similar action; fai fiar or fai bair (Belu) a sharp pain in the loins.

FA'I *v.* (Samoro, Bariki) to look for, to search, to investigate, *do.* buka.

FAKA *n.* knife, *do.* faca (P).

FAKAR *v.* to empty, to spill out, *sim.* salin.

FAKE *v.* to lay on the back; fake lenuk to immobilise a turtle by turning it on its back; fake lauarik to lay down a child; fake mate to lay out a corpse; dato sia fake ai kesak ba ema (Belu) the head man names the work to be done or the levy to be paid.

FALAR *n.* spread out; kenak falar an open wound.

FALE *v.* to ruminate (animals); (Luka) to chew with the mouth shut (people); *cf.* momi.

FALER *v.* to lever out, to turn over (stones).

FALETU-AN *v.* (Belu) to struggle, to strive, to endure.

FALI *adv.* again, another time; katak fali repeat, say again; fila fali to go back, to return (back or behind); *v.* to return; to vomit, *cf.* hi'as, hikas.

FALSO *adj.* false, not honest; dura falso to swear falsely, *do.* falso (P).

FALTA *v.* to be absent, to not appear or arrive, *do.* faltar (P).

FALU *adj.* (Belu) completed, done, spent; *v.* (Belu) to swerve, to turn aside; falu kuda to swerve a horse; falu fila to turn back.

FALU-AN *v.* to make a strong effort.

FALUK *adj.* widowed, deprived.

FALUN, FALU *n.* packet, parcel, bundle; *v.* to wrap up, to bag up;

falun mate to shroud the corpse.
 FALUR *n.* a variety of large grey pidgeon.
 FAMAN *n.* fame, esteem, *do.* fama (P).
 FAN *n.* bread, *do.* pan, paun, *do.* pao (P).
 FANA *v.* to put between; fana kuda to put the bit in the horse's mouth, *cf.* sanat.
 FANAN *n.*; kuda fanan bridle bit (for horse).
 FANETI *n.* a pin, *do.* alfinete (P).
 FANU *v.* (Belu) to cry, to bawl; to shriek (excitement).
 FANUN *v.* to awaken (anyone asleep), *cf.* hader; kia fanun to advise there will be trouble.
 FARA *v.* to stop, *do.* parar (P), see para.
 FARAS *v.* to hit against; ema faras-an ba rai the man fell to the ground heavily; ema faras malu the people are exchanging blows.
 FARINA *n.* flour; ai farina (Dili) tapioca, *do.* ai luka.
 FARU *n.* dress, clothing; faru laran or faru meas underclothes; faru ai kbelan (Belu) an outstanding dress at a dance.
 FASI, FASE *v.* to wash; fasi mos to wash clean.
 FATAN-AN *v.* (Belu) to take to the side.
 FATIA *n.* (Dili) a thin slice, *do.* fatia (P).
 FATIN, FATIK *n.* place, site, position, location; toba fatin bed, place of sleep; ain fatin footstep, footprint; iha ... nia fatin in place of
 FATU, FATUK *n.* stone, rock; rai fatu res stony ground; fatu kadi grindstone; fatuk oan or fatuk liman or fatuk tukun a hand rock for crushing grain; fatuk inan a

large rock upon which the grain is placed for crushing; fatuk meti ulun coral reef or shore rocks; bua fatuk over-ripe betelnut not suitable for chewing; ai dila tukun or ai dila fatuk the quince tree of Timor; ulun fatuk skull, the bones of the head.

FATU-LEDU *n.* an instrument for removing cotton seeds, *do.* ai ledu.

FATU-MASIN *n.* a kingdom on the north coast.

FATU-MEA *n.* a kingdom in the central highlands.

FATU-SAUN *n.* an anchor (of ships).

FAU, KFAU *n.* a tree with stringy bark for making strong rope (*Hibiscus Tiliaceus*).

FA'UK, KFA'UK *n.* a fish of reddish colour; manu fa'uk a rooster of reddish colour.

FAUN *n.* bread, *do.* paun, *do.* pao (P).

FAUR *v.* to move, to mix, *cf.* fedan.

FEDAN *v.* to search among things moving one thing then another to find the desired item; ikan fedan ue said when a shoal of fish disturbs the water.

FEDU *v.* to shake with force, *sim.* keku, doko.

FEEN *n.* wife (kaben is more polite), *do.* fen.

FEHA *n.* rope made from fibres of beaten palm fronds.

FEHAN *n.* low regions on the south coast, coastal plains; ema fehan sira the inhabitants of the south coast.

FEHAR *v.*; tur fehar-an to sit with the legs wide open; oin fehar or oin kafehar a face with big features.

FEHUK *n.* the name given to some plants with tubers; fehuk makau or

fehuk malae or fehuk ropa potato;
fehuk timur or fehuk midar sweet
potato, also called uhi.

FEKIR v. to smile, to show the
teeth, *do.* fikir.

FEKIT v. see fetik.

FEKU v. (Samoro, Bubu Susu) to
deviate, *do.* bes.

FELAR v. to unfold, to open, *do.*
lohe, nahe.

FELIT v. to tie up, to fasten to-
gether by putting a tie around a
bundle or parcel (bamboo, sticks,
etc.); felit tais ninin to sew
the raw edge of a cloth so that
the weaving will not unravel;
felit kuda to tie up a horse then
neglect it by not changing its
feeding area and not giving it
water, *cf.* hadera kuda.

FELOK v. (Belu) to lift, to raise
(with a lever, etc.).

FELU, KFELU n. a goblet or cup
made from the hard coconut shell,
which is never placed on the
ground but always into a stand
when used by important people.

FEN n. wife, *do.* feen.

FENAR v. to cause trouble; fenar
na'an beef steak covered with
spices and put in the sun to dry,
after which it may be eaten raw
or lightly grilled.

FENEK adj. reduced to threads at
the end (sticks), frayed, *do.*
kfenek.

FERA v. to split; fera rai, fera
knua to destroy or desolate the
land and population (in a war).

FERATA v. to hire, *do.* freta.

FERIADU n. holiday, *do.* ferido (P).

FERIK n. old woman, aged woman;
decrepit (worn out with age, said
thus of animals and trees); kuda
ferik, bua ferik, etc.; ina ferik
(Belu) grandmother, *cf.* tuan.

FESA n. cannon, *do.* peça (P).

FESTA n. festival, *do.* festa (P).

FET v. (Belu) to lift up (to see
what is underneath) to investigate,
to search under.

FETAK adj.; moras fetak much dis-
eased, very sick; lanu fetak very
drunk.

FETIK v. to flick, to flip with
the finger, or any similar action,
to pulsate, to flutter; n. pulse
(of veins); also a disease caused
by witchcraft; fetik na'in a person
who has the power of witchcraft;
kela-fetik a type of cricket;
fetik botok (Belu) to remove the
scabs.

FETO n. woman; feto malun relatives,
also the placenta of female
babies; feto foun daughter-in-law,
niece; feto oan or feto saun the
relationship of the king's people
to the people of another region
when the king marries a woman from
the other region by hafoli, and
vice versa; adj. of feminine sex
when joined to the name of persons
and plants (for animals refer
inan); lauarik feto girl; oan feto
daughter; ai dila feto a female
pawpaw (one which produces fruit);
also with the meaning of weak,
docile, effeminate, *do.* fetok; tasi
feto or tasi feton the sea on the
north coast which is generally
much milder than the sea on the
south coast known as tasi mane.

FETOK adj. effeminate, incapable
of man's work, also said as feto.

FETON n. sister, cousin; feton foun
daughter-in-law, niece; feton husar
kotun niece by blood relationship.

FETO-RA n. a virgin, *do.* feto ran,
cf. klosan.

FETO-RAE n. (Belu) *do.* feto-ra.

FEU n. a tree with medicinal bark.

FEUK n. *do.* fehuk.

FEUR v. to turn, to go in another
direction; la'o feur to walk in
another direction.

FIA *n.* a variety of yam, edible but care must be taken in cooking otherwise it will irritate the mouth and tongue to cause swelling (a member of the Arum family), *do.* kfia.

FIA *v.* (Alas); fia-an to show conceit, to have no respect; la fia not obey.

FIAR *v.* to believe, to have faith; ema la fiar a disbelieving person, *do.* fiar (P).

FIDA-BALUK *n.* a swallow (bird), also a tree.

FIDAR, FIDAL *n.* a piece of broken pot still being used for toasting maize, etc.; moulds of clay used for making kadaka, *cf.* kadaka fatin.

FIHAR *v.* *do.* fihir.

FIHIR *v.* to look closely, to examine, to look at, to choose.

FI'IT *v.* (Luka) to remove with the points of the fingers, to lift up suspended in the paw or claw, *do.* bi'it.

FIKA *v.* (Belu) to insist in repeating (a phrase or order).

FIKIR *v.* to smile, to show the teeth, *do.* fekir.

FILA *v.* to turn, to go back; fila fali or fila hi'as or fila hikar to go back, to return, to recede; fila ba to turn to, to transform self or convert self; to fry, to cook in oil or lard; fila-an to pupate (insects); fila fali (Belu) at the same instant.

FILA-FILA *adv.* constantly.

FILAK *v.* to change, to alter; foti filak lift and turn over; filak-an or fila liman to exchange goods for money; ema lian filak an unreliable person.

FILAS *v.* (Belu) *do.* fila.

FILI-KAU *n.* a sea shell.

FILU *v.* to wrap, *cf.* filun.

FILUN *n.* packet, parcel, bundle; *v.* to pack, etc., *do.* falun.

FINI *n.* seed (grain for sowing), *cf.* musan.

FINTA *n.* a tax, *do.* finta (P).

FINU *adj.* thin, fine, delicate, *do.* lotuk, *do.* fino (P).

FIRAKU *n.* the inhabitants of the mountains in the east and north-east of Timor.

FIRI, FIRIK *v.* to pull up abruptly, to jerk up, *cf.* fokit, forit.

FIRU *v.* to throw away, to cast away; firu-an to throw oneself (into a river, etc.), *do.* soi.

FIRUN *n.*; tali firun a sling, *do.* fafirun.

FISI *v.* to open wide (pushing to one side), e.g. a wound, the eyes, the mouth, etc.; (Belu) to release, unfasten.

FISUR, FISUL *n.* abscess, boil.

FITA *n.* ribbon, *do.* fita (P).

FITAR, FITAL *n.* a scar, the mark of a wound; *v.* to scar.

FITIS *n.* (Belu) calf of leg, *do.* ain fahi oan.

FITU, FITUN *n.* star; fitun loro teen evening star (Venus); fitun rai naroma morning star (Venus); fitun suar or fitun bolen a comet; fitun tuda teen a falling star.

FI'U *v.* to bend, to fold, to double, to fold back, to turn over; fi'u surat to fold back the corner of the page; to wrinkle, to twist up; futu fi'u liman or futu fi'u tabikur to tie the hands behind the back, *cf.* bi'u.

FO *v.* to give, to grant, to deliver; fo hatene to introduce, to give an introduction; fo ba to give to; fo mai to deliver to; fo lai to lend.

FOA *v.* (Belu); foa-an to swell; foa kakorok mumps.

FO'AN v. (Luka) to sell, *do.* fa'an.

FOAT v. (Belu), *do.* fo'at.

FO'AT v. to tie in a slipknot,
do. fafo'at.

FODA, FODE v.; foda-an to give a
jerk, writhe or kick; (Belu) to
stand upright.

FODAK adj. timid, anything easily
frightened (like a deer, etc.),
cf. hakfodak, hafodak.

FOEN n. sister-in-law, *sim.* ka'an.

FO'ER adj. dirty, foul, *sim.*
kdoor; lia fo'er dishonest words;
sala fo'er sex outside marriage;
n. any waste or rubbish.

FOFI v. to deceive; ema fofi
swindler.

FOHO n. mountain, hill, mountain
range; ema foho highlander, a
person of the mountains; foho
lolon mountain slopes.

FOHOK adj. (Belu) brave, bold,
fearless.

FOHOK-AN v. to bristle and snort
or grunt in protest (applies to
animals).

FOHON n. the upper part, the top
part; iha ... fohon in the top
of ..., upon ..., on top of ...;
housi fohon by the top of ...;
batar fohon the maize which
belongs to the ruler and is given
like rent or a levy.

FOHO-RAI n. python.

FOIN adv. just, already, recently,
just now; ha'u foin to'o I have
just now arrived.

FOIT n. designs produced by differ-
ent weaving patterns (herringbone,
ribbed, etc.).

FOIUAI n. (Belu) single, unmarried.

FOKE n. a paddle or oar in the
shape of a spear.

FOKE v. to come near to the ground,
to bend down until on the ground
(said of the sun when almost set,
or of trees bending towards the
ground, etc.).

FOKIT v. to pull along abruptly,
to jerk along, *cf.* firi, forit,
rahu.

FOKOK adj. nasal, speaking through
the nose, *cf.* nakfokok, *do.*
kfokok.

FOKU v. (Belu) to hammer, to hit
with a hammer.

FOLAN v. to swallow or gulp (any-
thing whole without chewing), *cf.*
tolan.

FOLAR v. (Samoro, Bariki) to heat
near the fire, *cf.* fafolar.

FOLI n. loincloth, a band of cloth
worn around the waist to cover
the private parts, *do.* kfoli.

FOLIN n. price, cost, value; objects
for barter; folin kmaan cheap;
folin todan dear; v. to value, to
cost.

FOLO-AN v. (Belu) to leak (water
from a vessel, grain from a bag).

FOLOK adj.; matan folok sleepyhead.

FOMATAK adj. the smell of fresh
meat, *do.* fumatak.

FON n. (Belu) sour musty smell
(rice gone musty).

FONA-MATAN n. (Luka) door, *do.*
oda-matan.

FONAN n.; manu fonan eczema, a skin
disease.

FONTEANA n. (Alas) an ominous night
bird, in Dili said as pontiana.

FOOK v. see folok.

FOON v. (Luka, Ue Keke, Bariki) to
smell bad, to stink, *do.* dois.

FO-RAI, FORAI n. peanut, *do.* fore
rai, fore kiar (*Arachis Hypogaea*).

FORE n. bean, plants with pods and
edible seeds; fore kasa, fore
lotuk, fore amak French beans or
similar; fore kiar, fore rai pea-
nuts; fore keli soya beans, *cf.*
ahan; hateten halo fore fos to
speak plainly.

FORE *v.*; fore-an to untwine oneself; fore fusu screw.

FORIT *v.* to tug along, *cf.* firi, fokit.

FORMA *v.* to form, to shape; *n.* form, shape, *do.* forma, formar (P).

FORMULA *n.* blank form, *do.* formula (P).

FORSA *n.* force (in the military sense), *força* (P).

FORTE *adj.* strong, robust, powerful, *do.* forte (P).

FORU, FORUK, FORUN *adj.* free from, exempt (from work); *adv.* freely, at will.

FOS *n.* uncooked dehusked rice; sos fos polished rice; batar fos dehusked maize; fore fos shelled beans; isin fos undressed or with very little clothing; uma laran fo-fos an unfurnished or bare house.

FOTA *v.* to split open.

FOTAK *adj.* split, open, *sim.* nakfera.

FOTAN *n.* (Luka) a variety of millet, *do.* tora; (Belu) a green mango.

FOTI *v.* to lift, to raise, to elevate; foti-an to become proud; foti saude to propose a toast; foti-an hasouru to be prejudiced against.

FOUN *adj.* new, recent; lia foun news, tidings; tinan foun new year, the period in November when the rain and thunder begin; ema foun a person new to an area; mane foun son-in-law, nephew; fetu foun daughter-in-law, niece, *cf.* nurak.

FRAKA *adj.* weak, debilitated, with little strength, *do.* fraco (P).

FRETA *v.* to hire or rent, to contract to do a job, *do.* fretar (P).

FREU *n.* bridle bit, *do.* freio (P), *do.* fanan, faforit.

FUA *v.* (Belu) *do.* fu'a.

FU'A *v.* to pull out (roots and dirt together), *cf.* firi, fokit, forit.

FUAK *adj.* pimply, *cf.* nakfuak.

FU'AK *n.* a group of things or animals very close together; etu fu'ak ida the rice is stuck together; rusa fu'ak ida the deer are close together; ai fu'ak ida the plants are growing close together.

FUAN *n.* fruit (plants and trees ai fuan); heart (of persons or living things); liman fuan, ain fuan fingers and toes; matan fuan eyeball; kilat fuan bullet; ai fuan fruit, also floor beams, see fafata; ukun fuan laws; lia fuan word, term; lipa fuan a 'Lipa' pattern; rai fuan customs; kontas fuan rosary beads; also placed between some nouns and numerals as a classifier, e.g. manu tolun fuan haat four eggs; kabu fuan (Belu) foetus; *cf.* musan.

FUBAEN *adj.* (Belu) a strong rancid smell (bad butter, etc.); na'an fubaen meat in the first stage of decomposing.

FUDA-AN *v.* to always hide away from others (people or animals), e.g. a wounded animal.

FUDAN *n.* a tree, *do.* budan, bidauk.

FUDI *v.* to take care of a child.

FUDIK *adj.*; halo fudik to feign, to pretend, *do.* hakfudik.

FUDIK-AN, FUDI-FUDIK *adv.* from time to time.

FUDIN *adj.*; oan fudin stepchild; aman, inan fudin stepfather and stepmother.

FUGADOR *n.* a necklace of gold and coral beads, *do.* afogador (P).

FUHUK *n.* weevil which eats grain; *adj.* wormy, weevily.

FUHUR *n.* fontanel; dai fuhur the top of a casting net.

FUHUR-MEIK *adj.* cone-shaped, pointed.

FUI *v.* to pour liquids, to pour out, to empty, to pour water upon, to water, to irrigate; fui modo to irrigate or water the vegetables.

FUI, KFUI *n.* a whistle or flute, a wind instrument without reeds; *v.* to whistle.

FU'I *n.* (Belu) *do.* fui.

FUIK *adj.* wild, savage, untamed, *cf.* buis.

FUIN *adv.* only, *do.* de'it; halimar fuin only play.

FUIR *n.*; ai fuir a tree with hollow stems, *do.* kfuir.

FUKA *n.* a bush with large leaves for haemorrhoid medicine and bark for making rope from the inner white fibres (*Calotropis Gigantea*).

FUKADOR *n.* see fugador.

FUKAR *v.* to season, to spice; ai fukar a spice; fukar lia to speak eloquently.

FUKIRA *n.* a tree with yellow wood (*Sarcocephalus Cordatus*).

FUKIT *v.* see fokit.

FUKLI *n.* a creeper with edible fruit and tubers, also medicinal.

FUKUN *n.* knot (of trees, ropes, etc.); knuckle, joint (of limbs); liman fukun wrist; ain fukun ankle; matan fukun eyebrow; au fukun knot or internode of bamboo; tais fukun a seam in cloth; isin fukun joints (in general).

FUKUN *n.* (Belu) the territory governed by dato, corresponds to suku in the eastern half of island.

FUKUR *v.* to be in pain or discomfort caused by a stone in the shoe, or a lump in the bed, etc., to feel pain; fukur utu to kill a louse with the fingernails; *adj.* (Belu) rough, coarse, or uneven (of cloth); matan fukur (Belu) an eye complaint causing copious tears,

or lachrymose; matan la fukur (Samoro) to not desire to be associated with (at this time).

FULAN *n.* moon; lunar month, the period between the new moons; fulan naran or fulan kalobas eclipse of the moon; fulan seluk next month; fulan ne'e nia maun last month; fulan nakaras moon-rise after sunset; ikan fulan a bright white fish.

FULA-ROSA *n.* (Alas) a rose, *do.* ai fuan rosa.

FULIN *n.* head (of grain, rice, etc.); batar fulin a cob of maize; dai fulin weights of the net.

FULUK *adj.* hairy, shaggy, *sim.* klokok.

FULUN *n.* hair, the outer body covering; fahi fulun pig bristles; bibi fulun wool of sheep, hair of goats; manu fulun bird's feather, *cf.* fuuk.

FUMA *v.* to smoke (tobacco), *sim.* huu kanudu, *do.* fumar (P).

FUMATAK *v.* to smell like fresh meat, *do.* fomatak.

FUN *v.* (Belu) to be hostile (secretly).

FUNAK *adj.*; manu funak a red rooster with some white feathers.

FUNAN *n.* flower, bloom; osan funan interest; ahi funan spark; au funan bamboo flower.

FUNAR *n.*; derok funar (Dili) a variety of lemon.

FUNAR *n.* a kingdom in the central region.

FUNI *n.*; isin funi (Dili) leprosy.

FUNIN *adv.* (Belu) secretly.

FUNIT *n.* coir, the fibre surrounding the nut of the coconut; nuu funit (lit. coir) an ailment which produces bent fingers.

FUNU, FUNUK *n.* personal male name.

FUNU *n.* war; halo funu to wage war; funu malun enemy or foe.

FURAK *adj.* savory, tasty, delicious, pleasant; neon furak an agreeable and pleasant disposition.

FURGA *n.* purgative, *do.* purga (P).

FURI *v.* to powder, to crumble.

FURIN *n.* foam (of water), froth (of mouth).

FURU *n.* a creeper with leaves similar to the betel-pepper, *do.* malus fuik.

FURUT-AN *v.* (Belu) to gush, to spout, to come out in a jet or stream.

FUSOR *n.* navel (of the body), *do.* husar.

FUSU *n.* an arched comb used for carding cotton.

FUSUK *n.* hump, hunchback; *adj.* hunched, humped, *do.* kfusuk.

FUTAR *n.* decoration, adornment; *adj.* dressed, adorned; also used in polite speech to a Liurai (king); ita boot futar liman the holy hands of your excellency (not really translatable).

FUTI *n.* warts, *do.* manu ran.

FUTU *v.* to tie into a bundle, to bundle up; futu lia to make an agreement or plot; futu manu cock fighting.

FUTUDU *n.* forefinger, index finger, *do.* latudu, laktudu.

FUTU-KABUN *n.* a band worn around the waist.

FUTULU *n.* a pidgeon with a white neck, *do.* ulu-mutin.

FUTUN *n.* bundle, bunch, sheaf, *cf.* filun, falun.

FUTUS *n.*; tais futus the designs on Timorese cloth; futu futus to make designs on cloth.

FUUK *n.* hair of the head; fuuk bua saren wavy hair; fuuk babula bun (of hair); batar fuuk beard of maize cob, *do.* saremeak.

FUUT *adj.* (Belu) swampy, marshy.

FU'UT *n.*; ai tali fu'ut entangled creepers, *cf.* hafu'ut.

G

G, this letter does not exist in Tetun, but appears in adopted words, which many people change to k.

GABETA *n.* a small drawer, *do.* gavet (P).

GALAN *n.* lace trimming, *do.* galao (P).

GARBATA *n.* necktie, *do.* graveta (P).

GARFU *n.* fork (eating implement), *do.* garfo (P).

GASTAR *v.* (Dili) to spend, *do.* gatar (P).

GENTIU *n.* heathen (not a Christian), *do.* gentio (P).

GINASTIA *n.*; ginastia nian membro member of boy scouts.

GIS *n.* chalk (for drawing on black-board), *do.* giz (P).

GOIABA *n.* guava, *do.* goiava (P) (*Psidium Guajava*).

GOSTA *v.* to like, to want, *do.* gostar (P).

GUARDA *n.* watchman, keeper, *do.* guarda (P).

GURU *n.* teacher, *do.* guru (I).

H

HA causative prefix, contraction of halo which can also be used as a prefix; both form active verbs and correspond to the meaning of: to do, make, or become; halo badak or habadak to shorten; halo sa'e or hasa'e to lift up; if any word beginning with ha cannot be found, refer to root word.

HA v. to eat; buat ha (lit: things to eat) edible things; ahi ha burning (of a flame); tudik ha the knife cuts.

HAA *interj.* ah, denoting surprise or admiration.

HAAEK v. to bellow, to roar (of buffalo), *do.* hahoek.

HA'AK v. to say, *do.* katak; imi ha'ak sa what did you say; also corresponds to conjunction 'that'; ha'u kano in ka'ak ... I think that ..., *cf.* katak, dehan, hesuk.

HAAK n.; bua haak stipule, the unsheathed part of betelnut leaf, *cf.* haek.

HAAMAN v. to be like a father, to serve as a father, *cf.* hainan.

HAAS n. mango tree and fruit; haas manu teen a distasteful variety; haas dikin (new leaves) rose-coloured (*Mangifera Indica*).

HAAT num. four; haatnulu forty; atus haat four hundred; rihun haat four thousand.

HABABUT-AN v. to become enraged, to lose one's temper, *do.* hasi'ak-an.

HABADAK v. to shorten, to abbreviate.

HABA'EN v. to make fun with.

HABAHEN v. to become old (naturally with time).

HABAI v. to expose in the sun, to dry in the sun, *do.* hauai.

HABAK v. (Belu) to cease (sickness, etc.).

HABAKA v. to cut down without severing; to wrap; habaka kuda kotuk to injure a horse's back by overloading, *do.* hakbaka, baka.

HABALA v. (Belu) to make a loud noise or uproar, *do.* haklalak.

HABALAR v. to spread, to let out; habalar lia to spread news or rumours; habalar kuda kotuk to spread the wound on the horse's back (if overloaded).

HABALU, HABALUK v. to divide or break into two or more large pieces; selu habaluk to halve a debt.

HABALUN *adj.* divided, separated, reduced to halves or large pieces; batar habalun separated grain, *do.* batar fain.

HABARAK v. to multiply, to increase.

HABARAN *adj.* purple, violet (colour); ahi habaran the fire reduced to embers.

HABARUK-AN v. to become lazy or indolent.

HABASAR v.; la'o habasar to walk in line, *cf.* kadoek.

HABA'UK-AN v. to not proceed according to the expected plan; ahi haba'uk-an the fire begins to burn brightly then begins to die down; ema hasouru haba'uk-an the meeting does not go as planned.

HABA'UL v. (Luka) to become angry, *do.* hababut.

HABE, HABEEN v. to melt, to dissolve, *do.* haue.

HABEBAN v. to remove from, to part grass (for passing through).

HABEEN v. see habe.

HABEIK v. to behave without the proper manners.

HABELAK v. to flatten, to make level.

HABELE, HABELEN, HABELEK v. to suspend, to hang.

HABELU v. to make friends, or friendships.

HABENAR v. to distress, to give displeasure.

HABERAN-AN v. to be brave, to endure, to show bravery.

HABES v. to go to the side.

HABETUK v. *do.* habele.

HABEU v. (Belu) to run up behind someone to scare them; to frighten someone as a joke.

HABIKI-AN *v.* (Belu) to take a seat, to sit down (used only to important people), *do.* hatodan-an.

HABINAN *v.* to catch hold of anything firmly, *do.* hakbinan.

HABISAK *v.* to be almost ready or finished (a job).

HABISUK *v.* (Belu) to correct a mistake.

HABIT *v.* to squeeze between two things, to put in a splint (*habit lutu*, *habit didin*); *ai* *habit* pincers, tongs.

HABITAK *v.* to squash, to crumble.

HABITUK *v.* to fold or bend (the strands into a basket, etc. in order to keep the weaving neat and tidy), *do.* bituk.

HABIU, HABIUK *v.* to blunt (cutting or boring tools).

HABO *v.* to roar, to bellow (*buf-falo* or deer), mostly used as *nabo* 3p.

HABO'AS *v.* to splash back up; *habo'as lian* to tell the truth about someone's misdeeds as a revenge; (Belu) to speak to someone with sarcasm or irony.

HABOBA *v.* to stir; *haboba rai* to stir the ground, said when buffaloes are driven across the paddy field to prepare it for planting rice.

HABOBAR *v.* to go around, to encompass, *do.* hadulas.

HABOBO *v.* (Belu) to exaggerate.

HABODIK *v.* (Belu) to protect from, to favour (without reason).

HABOHIR *v.* to give the news of an event.

HABOKA *v.* to insert, to introduce, to place under or beneath.

HABOKUR *v.* to fatten, to grow fat.

HABOLEN *v.* to make into mud, pulp, pap, etc.

HABOLON *v.*; *habolon rai* to raise dust; *habolon ahi* to make the fire smoke.

HABONAN *v.* to allow to become corrupt or rotten (meat, etc.); *habonan fisur* to apply a poultice to make the pus come out of the infection.

HABONU *v.* to put into a mound.

HABO'O *v.*; *habo'o liman* to extend or reach out with the arm (in order to touch something).

HABOOT *v.* to enlarge, to increase, to exalt; *haboot aten* to encourage, to take courage.

HABOR *v.* to be burnt by a liquid, to scald, *do.* luhās.

HABOREK *v.* (Samoro) to discolour.

HABOROK *v.*; *haborok lia* to speak with a husky voice.

HABORUK *v.*; *haboruk oin* to have a surly, sullen, or gloomy face.

HABOSAN *v.* to be used (not new), to damage by use.

HABOSOK *v.* to lie, to cheat; to amuse children.

HABOSU *v.* to stuff or fill an object.

HABOTU *v.* to cause cracks or breaks, to break open; *habotu batar* to break open the maize grains.

HABU *v.* to plant or sow things close together.

HABU *v.* (Belu) to pound, to reduce to powder, *do.* fai; *habu rai* (Belu) to dance, *do.* lore.

HABU'A *v.* to flee, to chase away, to scare away; *habu'a lia* to tell a secret.

HABU'AN *v.* to cause to fall, to fling to the ground, to throw down.

HABUAN *v.* to summon the buan.

HABUAR *v.* to round off, to make round, cylindrical or spherical (*halo kabuar*).

HABUBU, HABUBUK *v.* to cause or produce swelling; to increase, to cause to grow; *habubu paun* to make the bread dough rise; *habubu oin* sullen face.

HABUDUT v.; habudut ema to reduce, diminish or lessen in number or strength the people.

HABUIS v. to be brave.

HABULAK v. to become insane.

HABULI v. to drop or fall down; habuli ema to knock someone down, do. hahonu.

HABUNUS v. to catch hold of several things together, do. hakbubus.

HABURAS v. to assemble in large numbers (people or animals); to increase, to become more numerous.

HABUSIK v. to untie, to loosen, to leave loose, do. husik; habusik lia rohan to decide or resolve the question, to release the prisoner.

HABUSUK v. to fix the sight on, to eye attentively, do. hasusuk.

HABUTA v. do. habonan.

HABUUN v. to crowd around, to gather around.

HADA v. to stack together in tiers; hada fatu to build a stone wall.

HADAAN v. to divide, to separate into parts; hadaan hudi to divide a bunch of bananas into hands; selu tusan hadaan to pay part of a debt; hateten hadaan to explain minutely.

HADAAR v.; fahe hadaar to distribute to everyone; kuda hadaar (hare oan ida) to plant (rice seedlings) in order to obtain more seed; hadaar merik kolar to transmit any infectious disease, do. hada'et.

HADADI v. to value by taking good care of.

HADAE v. (Belu) to abandon, to cast aside (animals, etc.).

HADAE, HADAEK v. to hold by the hand (e.g. children or sick people who can only walk slowly); la'o hadaek to walk leisurely.

HADA'ET v. to pass to another, to move from one to another, to pass

from hand to hand; hada'et lia fuan to give a message; hada'et ba mota to pass anything (or anyone) across the water on the shoulders or by hand; hada'et moras to transmit a sickness.

HADAHIR v.; hadahir lia to entertain with small talk or jokes.

HADAHUR v. to sing and stamp the foot (usually performed at a party or celebration).

HADAI v. (Belu) to guide (e.g. a blind man guiding himself with a cane).

HADAIR v.; hadair lia see hadahir.

HADAIS v.; hadais lia to prolong the voice at the end of a song; tanis hadais to cry for a long time.

HADAK n. lengths of bamboo which have been irregularly split only at each node in 10 to 20mm spaces, then opened out to form sheets for use in making walls, floors, beds, etc.

HADALA v. to place between; hadala didi'ak to put in order.

HADALAN v. to make a way or passage; hadalan ue to make a channel; hadalan lia to explain, to teach by speech (not by example).

HADALAS v.; la'o hadalas rai to walk up hill and down dale.

HADAME v. to make peace between two or more people; to bring harmony, said more as dame.

HADANIK v. to put in a stack, to gather two or more objects one upon the other, cf. danik.

HADARAN v. to prop, to support.

HADARE v. to apply as an ornament; hadare kaikauk (ba ulun) to place on the head as an ornament the kaikauk (crescent of gold); hadare ai funan ba ulun to adorn the head with flowers.

HADASA v. to sweep away.

HADASAK v. to crawl; taa hadasak karau klor to hamstring a buffalo

(making it immobile and ready for slaughter), *cf.* *dasak*.

HADAT *n.* (Belu) usage, custom, *do.* *adat* (I).

HADAU *v.* to take by force (sometimes also, to rob); *hadau lia* to speak at the same time as someone else, to interrupt; *hadau malu* to try taking or receiving in the hands more than can be held; *hadau-an* to excell, to surpass; *hadau hare* to quickly gather the rice into heaps after harvesting (an animist practice).

HADEBU *v.* to wallow in the mud (pigs and buffaloes); *hadebu iha ai hun* the usual place for animals to gather (for sleeping, resting, eating, etc.); *ema hadebu iha uma laran* the man wallows inside the house (living like a pig, an insulting term).

HADEDAR *v.* to tremble with alarm, *do.* *halo nakdedar*.

HADEE *v.* to touch a wound (thereby inflicting a hurt).

HADE'I, HADE'IR *v.* (Samoro, Bariki) *do.* *hadee*.

HADEKI *v.* to put anything half on or off, to be precarious (almost unbalanced).

HADELAS *v.* to make clean and bright; *hodi mina hadelas fuuk* to smear the hair with oil (to make it shiny).

HADELE, HADELEK *v.*; *hadele matan* to become blind.

HADENI *v.* to order, to command (only used by older members of a family to juniors), *sim.* *haruka*.

HADER, HADEL *v.* to wake, to arouse from sleep; to remain awake (on watch at night); *hader ai lulik* or *hader ue fihon* the custom of collecting wood and water before sunrise, to wash a new born baby after its birth.

HADERA *v.*; *loro nadera mate batar* (3p) the sun kills the maize from thirst; *hadera-an* to not partake

of food or water; *hadera kuda* to leave a tethered horse without food or water.

HADERAK *v.* to not give enough food and water (plants and animals), *cf.* *derak*.

HADI'A *v.* to mend, to repair, to set in order; *hadi'a lia* to pacify or reconcile people who have been in dispute.

HADI'AK *v.* to make better, to improve.

HADIAN *v.* to domesticate, to tame; *hadian rai* to make a piece of land habitable.

HADIDIR *v.* (Belu) to take care of (e.g. an orphan, etc.).

HADIDUK *v.* (Belu) to ask questions persistently, to trouble with questions.

HADIKI *v.* (Belu); *hadiki ai funan ba ulun* to decorate the head with flowers, *cf.* *hadare*.

HADIKIN *v.* to grow new leaves, to sprout (plants), used only in 3p. *nadikin*.

HADILA, HADILAN *v.* to prune the shoots or suckers of plants, *sim.* *hanalin*.

HADILIK *v.* (Bubu Susu) to tease or make jealous (by showing things which others do not have), *do.* *hakina*.

HADINAN *v.* (Belu) to give friendship; to kiss (a polite term to people of higher social position); *hadinan malu* to give and receive friendship.

HADINIS *v.* (Belu) to be pleased to ..., to comply with (the wishes of someone).

HADIRAK *v.* (Samoro) to be conspicuous, to stand out, *do.* *naklikar*.

HADIU *v.* to stare, to see without blinking, *cf.* *hasusuk*.

HADIU, HADIUK, HADIUR *v.* to become deaf; *hadiuk tilun* to pretend not to hear, to pretend to be deaf; *mate bian ho rai na'in hadiu* the souls and spirits close the mind

- (unable to think); to play, or be amused (children); *hadiur-an* to become merry or playful (of children only).
- HADO v. (Belu) to step to one side (to give a passageway).
- HADOBAS v. see *hadobos*.
- HADOBEN v. to be fond of; *hadoben-an* to make oneself likable.
- HADOBOS v. *do. duka*; to lie, to cheat, *do. bosok*.
- HADODA, HADODO, HADODAR, HADODON v. to spill out, *do. dodar*; *hadoda ulun* to be seen by only showing the head (e.g. through a window); *ema hadodon mai* plenty of people coming (or going).
- HADODOK v. to become rotten, to become soft (where soft means rotten); *hadodok-an* to become weak and incapable.
- HADOE v. (Belu) to choose.
- HADOEN v. to set out in lines for drying on *doen*; *hadoen kabas* to lay out hanks of cotton for drying on *doen*.
- HADO'I, HADO'IR v. to insert, to place inside; *hado'i etun ba aban* to set aside food for tomorrow.
- HADOIS v. to become stinking.
- HADOLAR v.; *la'o hadolar* to creep, to stalk slowly in a crouched attitude; (Samoro) to walk slowly.
- HADOLE v.; *hadole lia* to make understand, to communicate, *do. lolo lia*; *hadole tali*, see *tali*.
- HADOMI v. to love, to give love, to have an affection for.
- HADOO, HADOOK v. to be apart, to keep clear of, to shift away from, to remove from; *hadoo-an* to keep oneself some distance from others; *hadook lia* to practice the customs (by *matan dook* of curing sickness); used mostly as *hakdoo*; *hadook-an* a case-moth caterpillar.
- HADOON adv. continually, constantly, without interruption.
- HADOOR v. to dirty, to befoul, cf. *hafo'er*; to make into soft dough, or squash into soft pulp (flour, clay, fruit, etc.).
- HADOOR-AN v. (Belu) to caution not to become tired (continue working).
- HADORA v. (Samoro, Luka); *hadora lia* or *hadole lia* to make understand; *hanoin hadora* or *hanoin hato'o* to remember.
- HADORE, HADOREK v. (Samoro); *hadore dalan* to walk on a hillside footpath (in the mountains), *do. terik, sahat*; *la'o hadore* (or *hadorek*) to go around, to follow around (mountains, obstacles); (Belu) to abandon, to leave aside.
- HADOROK v. to slide down.
- HADOSAN-AN v. (Belu) to bemoan, to weep and speak at the same time.
- HADO'U v. to howl (of dogs in the night), *do. soo*.
- HADOUKU v. to turn upside down.
- HADOULIK v. to wander from one side to the other, said mostly as *hakdoulik*.
- HADOURIK v. to lean over, see *hakdourik*.
- HADUAR, HADUAL v. to spill out, to empty, *sim. fakar, salin*.
- HADUDU v. to push, to shove; *fo tan hodi hadudu* to apply pressure to repay a greater value than that due (e.g. restitution of stolen or lost property).
- HADUDUS v. to give liquid food (like broth or milk); to foster-mother (babies or young animals who have lost their mothers); *inan mate, sei hadudus de'i*, cf. *dusus, do. haramu*.
- HADUIR, HADUIL v. to roll up or down, *do. loulit*.
- HADUKA v. see *duka*.
- HADUKUR v. to be at rest or asleep (a respectful term to people of higher social position).

HADUL, HADUR v. (Belu) to whistle.

HADULA v.; hadula tua to cut the best (edible) part of the tua palm (taa baka tua dulan).

HADULAS v. to twist around, to encircle, to enclose; hadulas ema to get around someone (for a favour).

HADULUR v. to accompany, to go in company with, to go together, to associate with.

HADUR v. see hadul.

HADURU v. to carry on the back (an object suspended from the head by a cord); to burst out, to join in, to set forth or attack in a mob; (Belu) to pass by.

HADURUS v. see hadudus.

HADUU v. to incriminate, to pass the blame to another, *do. duu.*

HADUUT v. to shut up an enclosure, to fence in completely; to besiege, to lay siege on, *do. hale'u.*

HAE n. a common grass in Timor, used for thatching and pasture; hae amak a grass with long stems; hae bobak a grass used for making woven walls; hae kain (Samoro, Bubu Susu) a very small bird, *do. titik*; futu hae a present offered to an important person, or presents given between regions.

HAE v. to insert; *adv.* (Belu) more or less.

HA'E particle, for stressing words and phrases, mostly used on south coast, and equivalent to *mak*, *maka* elsewhere, both have no English translation; *rai ne'e maromak ha'e halo* God created this world.

HAEK n.; *ai haek* a tree with good dark wood; *bua haek* or *bua haak* stipule, the unsheathed part of the betelnut flower leaf.

HA'ER v. (Belu) to be poorly balanced, to serve as a counter weight, *do. hair.*

HAFAAK v. to name as a blockhead, idiot, etc., *cf. faak.*

HAFAE v. (Belu); *la'o hafae* to walk in the middle of the road; *hemu hafae* to drink up to the middle.

HAFaEN v. to assume the relationship of *faen.*

HAFaha, HAFaHE, HAFaHO v. to weed, to harrow or weed extracting the weeds with a hoe or hands.

HAFAKAR, HAFAKAL v. to spill, to pour out, to empty (by accident).

HAFake v. to lay down on the back; *hafake ema moras* to assist a sick person lay down, *cf. fake.*

HAFALI v. to repeat, to do again; to return, to give back (without being asked); *hafali rai* to have diarrhoea (a polite term).

HAFALUK-AN v. to act as a widow.

HAFANU v. to wash the hands (*hafanu liman*).

HAFARU-AN v. to wrap oneself into a cloth (e.g. a person robbing a bee-hive).

HAFATI, HAFATIN v. to be motionless, to remain in the same position, *cf. nafatin.*

HAFATUK v. to harden, to become hard as stone.

HAFE, HAFEEN v. to marry, *hafe* is said to take place when marriage occurs without the exchange of presents as in *hafoli*.

HAFELAR v. to unfold, to unwrap, to open.

HAFERIK-AN v. to become an old woman.

HAFETOK-AN v. to be effeminate.

HAFETU v. to give a kick (a highly regarded game where each contestant tries to touch the opponent on the face); *manu hafetu malu* two roosters fighting.

HAFILA v. to return, to command to turn back, to make turn (persons

or things); hafila futus to weave with three colours to produce a pattern of stripes in a piece of cloth.

HAFINI v. to gather seeds from plants for future crops.

HAFITU v. see hafetu.

HAFODOK v. to alarm, to frighten, to cause fright, etc.

HAFOEN v. (Belu) to conceal, to veil.

HAFO'ER v. to dirty, to foul, to soil.

HAFOHO v. to pile up like a mountain; taa ai hafoho to cut a tree on opposite side to which it will fall after the scarf has been cut; hafoho tan to throw oneself at ...; asu hafoho tan ha'u the dog flew at me; na'in rua hafoho tan malu the two strongly assail each other (in a fight or argument).

HAFOIN adv. so, therefore, then, afterwards, cf. foin.

HAFOKAR v. to scold or burn (with water or flames).

HAFOKE v. (Samoro) to roast in ashes or embers, do. hadesu.

HAFOLI v. to fix a price or value on anything to be purchased; hafoli fetu a term in wide use describing the elaborate ceremonies which take many months to complete, between the families of a future bride and groom for fixing and paying the type, number, and combination of horses, buffaloes, gold, and silver the groom's family will pay to the bride's family, who in turn will give only pigs and cloth in the set traditional amounts in relation to the value received from the groom's family. The bride's value will vary according to her social position, beauty, and skills, at the same time, the wealth of the groom and his future prospects will also influence the bride's value. At some future date after the completion of the ceremony, the couple

will meet with the wise old men of the two families, where a type of marriage ceremony will occur, but the marriage is not considered complete until after consummation. Note: notwithstanding the above explanation many people erroneously refer to hafoli fetu as marriage; hafoli liurai said when the people of one region are without a suitable candidate within their region to become the liurai, and therefore, go to another region to arrange for the selection of a person from the liurai family of that region to become their liurai after a suitable compensation has been paid; hafoli ata oan the term used where a boy or girl are acquired as servants, and are exchanged from one family to another by a payment suitable to the child's value (a supposedly banned practice).

HAFOON v. (Belu) to allow to become smelly, do. hadois.

HAFORUK v. to allow to become undomesticated; haforuk ema to release someone from a task; (Belu) to get undressed, cf. hadare.

HAFOS v. to dehusk, to remove the outer skin; loke hafos batar to strip the maize cob of seed; loke hafos hudi to peel a banana, cf. fos.

HAFOTI v. to place food in the mouth, to feed (children, or invalids).

HAFOUN v. to renew, to renovate; hafoun-an to dress up in clothes (for a celebration).

HAFUA, HAFUAN v. to bear fruit; hafuan tais to make the design on the cloth.

HAFUDI v. to adopt or take as a son or daughter, sim. hakiak, cf. fudi, fudin.

HAFUHUK v. to spy, to lurk, do. hakfuhuk.

HAFUHUR v. to produce the shape of a cone, hafuhur dai, lahat, etc;

tiha hafuhur said when the casting net is thrown and the fish stay inside the net.

HAFUI, HAFUIK *v.*; hafuik-an to become wild or fierce (of animals), to be intractable or wild (of people).

HAFUKAN *v.* to be overfed, to be fed too much.

HAFULA, HAFULAK *v.* to embrace, to enclose in the arms; (Belu) to spy, *do.* hafuhuk.

HAFULI *v.*; hafuli batar to cook the whole of the maize cob; (Belu) to strip the seeds from the maize cob, see liki.

HAFUNAN *v.* to flower, to bloom, to flourish, mainly said as nafunan, 3p.; hafunan lia to exaggerate.

HAFUNAR *v.*; hafunar oin to screw up the face (because of pain, an ache, etc.), to grimace.

HAFUTAR *v.* to decorate, to adorn; hafutar-an to adorn oneself.

HAFUTU *v.* to make a bundle.

HAFU'UT *v.* to adjust the clothing tighter (for modesty); hafu'ut-an to cover up oneself (with clothing), *cf.* fu'ut.

HAHA *v.* (Belu) to raise, to grow.

HAHAAS *v.* to make taller; hahas-an to stand up, to grow proud, to make oneself an important person.

HAHAAT *v.* to damage, to deteriorate; hahaat-an to not behave in the proper manner.

HAHADAK *v.* to put down a floor (hadak) of bamboo or wood; hodi ai kabelak hahadak uma to floor a house with planks.

HAHAEK *v.* to laugh, to give out laughter (hamnasa hahae).

HAHAEN *v.* (Belu) to speak in a loud voice (e.g. when speaking to the deaf).

HAHAKON *v.* to begin to form (plants, etc.).

HAHALI *v.* (Belu); hahali malu to

have no equal, having no comparison between others.

HAHALOK, HAHALAK *n.* actions, customs, manners; ema balu hahalok di'ak, balu hahalok aat.

HAHAN *v.* to nourish, to sustain; *n.* food, sustenance, *do.* ai han, *cf.* ha, han.

HAHANAK, HAHANOK *n.* a disease characterised by white blotches on the body.

HAHANAS *v.* to heat, *do.* hamanas.

HAHASAN *v.* to make hasan (notches, jaws in house building); hahasan riin to make slots at the top of columns (for positioning beams), *cf.* hasan.

HAHEAK *v.* (Belu) to have no compassion, to ill-treat, to neglect.

HAHEEK *v.*; haheek kuda to make the sound hen ... hen loudly to urge a horse on.

HAHE'EK *v.* to say 'yes' to everything by saying he'e.

HAHEKO *v.* to play a trick; haheko-an to pretend to; haheko-an moras to pretend to be ill; haheko-an katuas to pretend to be old; haheko horok to prevent horok from having its effect; haheko ema to give something to eat which will make someone ill.

HAHELA *v.* to remain, to keep; etu hahela the rice remains on the plate.

HAHELIK *v.* to be hidden from sight, to conceal; (Belu) to rejoice at the misfortunes of others, also said as hahelek in some regions.

HAHENO *v.* to send a message, to send word; to invite (setting a time and place), *sim.* hameno.

HAHENU *v.* to wear on the neck (jewels, etc.).

HAHETEN *v.* (Belu) to order to go (to any place).

HAHETU *v.*; hehetu iis or hetu iis to suspend or stop the respiration; hahetu ema ba karau to divide the plains into portions among those who use it for cropping and grazing; (Belu) to

- frighten, to startle; *sia*
hahetu ami atu oho they are
 frightened we will kill them.
- HAHI v. to praise, to applaud, to
 commend; to flatter; *hahi-an* to
 boast; (Belu) to acclaim, to call
 out.
- HAHIBU v. (Luka) to chastise, to
 curse, to cause any sickness.
- HAHIBUK v. (Belu) to chastise, to
 impose a fine.
- HAHIDA, HAHIDAL, HAHIDAK, HAHIDAR v.
 to chant a song that tells a story
 or history; (Belu) to place into
 (a sack).
- HAHIHIK v. to giggle.
- HAHIIK v.; *hahiik kuda* to call a
 horse saying *hi ...*
- HAHIKU v. to close the top of a
 sack.
- HAHILAS v. to watch (either close
 or far), *do. hamoit*; (Belu) *kanek*
nahilas-an the wound formed by
 itself, see *ilas*.
- HAHILIN n.; *kabas hahilin* the line
 of weaving formed on the loom as
 it is beaten with the reeds.
- HAHIRAS v. to tear vegetable leaves
 into small pieces.
- HAHIRUS v. to become angry.
- HAHISI v. to put inside, to throw
 inside, to fill.
- HAHOA v. to give birth (animals
 only), *cf. hahouris*; (Belu) to
 bellow.
- HAHODU n. crest, topknot, forelock
 combed up (hair).
- HAHOEK v. to bellow (buffaloes),
 used only in 3p. *nahoeck*.
- HAHOHAK v. (Belu); *hahohak ai* to
 bore a hole in a log (in order to
 attach a rope for hauling).
- HAHOHOK v. to grunt softly (of
 pigs), *do. namuruk*, used only 3p.
nahohok.
- HAHOHUR v. to bark or bay (dogs when
 they have cornered the prey).
- HAHOIK v. to call out shouting *oi*.
- HAHOLOK v. to make noise to calm
 the bees before robbing the hive.
- HAHONU, HAHONUK v. to drop down,
 to topple, to lay level with the
 ground; *hahonu rii ba kuak* to drop
 the post into the hole; *hahonu nuu*
 to topple the coconut (tree);
hahonu dustisa said when the
 accused is found innocent; *sira*
serbisu hahonu loro they worked
 until sunset; *hateten hahonu lia*
 to speak each in turns for moder-
 ate periods; *hahonu-an* (Belu) to
 be born prematurely.
- HAHOOT v. (Belu) to suffocate.
- HAHORAS v. to cause suffering or
 sickness, to molest; *hahoras-an*
 to ruin ones health.
- HAHOROK-AN v.; *ha hahorok-an*, *hateten*
hahorok-an, *toba hahorok-an* to eat,
 speak, and sleep as though in a
 trance (*horok*).
- HAHOSU v. to bring into view, to
 reappear (a thing which has been
 hidden or lost); *hahosu-an* to show
 oneself, *do. halo mosu*.
- HAHO'UK, HAHOU'UK v. to say 'yes'
 to everything, *cf. haheek, hee*.
- HAHOURIS v. to give birth (of
 women); *hahouris dai oan* to mend
 a net (mesh); *hahouris ahi* to
 light a fire; *hahouris ha'i* (Belu)
 to light a fire.
- HAHOUT v. to place oneself under
 or below anything (table, water,
 grass, etc.); *tur hahout fulan* to
 wait for the moon to disappear,
do. hamout.
- HAHU v. to begin, to commence, to
 start, to initiate.
- HAHUA, HAHUAK v. to retch.
- HAHUAT v. to strain, to strive, to
 exert oneself.
- HAHUIK v. to bellow (like a deer),
 also the sound of someone calling
 out from afar, or a heavy sigh.
- HAHUIS v. to set the dogs on to
 someone, *do. hahuri*.

- HAHUK v. to call out loudly as a response to a hurt, or surprise; to blow a dart from a blowpipe (hunting birds).
- HAHUKUR v. (Belu) to cover, to shelter in the ground; to grasp (a wild animal from inside a hole).
- HAHULAS v. to twist around, to be around; see hadulas; hahulas-an to stretch the body with taut muscles (when waking up).
- HAHULIN v. (Belu) to keep, to put away, to put a portion away; rai hahulin to save the life of someone.
- HAHULU v. (Belu) to give a salute of respect, to treat like royalty.
- HAHUNUK v. to dress.
- HAHURIS v. to incite, to stir up (dogs in hunting), *do.* hahuir.
- HAHUTUN v. (Luka) to be gathered together in a crowd.
- HAHUUK n. a blowpipe, a long length of bamboo used for blowing darts (to hunt birds and sometimes small animals).
- HAI n. a fish, *do.* pari.
- HAI v. to cover up, to put underneath, to put out of sight; hai lia indirect speech to common people, or polite speech to royalty; hai lia fuan to tell only part of anything (from respect or fear).
- HA'I n. (Belu) flame, fire, *do.* ahi; ha'i nereka fire of hell; v. to light a fire, to excite oneself; kilat la ha'i the gun does not fire.
- HAİN-AN v. to gather in a crowd.
- HAIR v. to be poorly balanced, to serve as a counter-balance; hair-an to excuse oneself, to exempt oneself (e.g. from a job with false reasons).
- HAIR n. (Luka) a shape, a face, a configuration of anything.
- HAIT v. (Belu) to move slowly and silently (like a cat before it springs on its prey), to stalk.

- HAIUK v. to bellow (like a deer).
- HAK- causative prefix to verbs, also forms verbal nouns and adjectives; see nak.
- HAKAAR v. (Belu) to breathe noisily (e.g. with a cold).
- HAKAAS, HAKA'AS v. to push or pull with strength, to draw tight; hakaas-an to strive for; hakaas-an ba malu to shout or chide one against another.
- HAKAAT v. to say evil against someone, to envy, to revile, to insult with words; (Belu) to quarrel.
- HAKABAR v. (Belu) to starch; hakabar-an to stick, to glue; tais hakabar-an ba kanek the clothes stick to the wound; hakabar-an tan malu to be excessively close to each other.
- HAKABIT v. to put or carry under the arm; la'o hakabit-an to walk with the arms and legs stiff (as when passing anyone of a superior standing).
- HAKABU-AN v. (Luka) to look for anything edible, to scavenge, to forage for food (fish, fruit, hunt, etc.), la'o hakabu-an.
- HAKADAK v. to put in order (neat and tidy); hakadak ema to divide into work gangs, to allocate tasks for work; hakadak osan to place coins in heaps or lines according to value for counting.
- HAKADIK v. to play, to be amused, *sim.* halimar; hakadik-an to show off; hakadik atu ba funu to go boldly to war.
- HAKADUK v. to bend or tie up into small pieces or bundles; hakaduk fuuk to roll the hair into a bun.
- HAKADUS v. *do.* hakaduk.
- HAKAEN v. to remove the dead leaves from the palm trees (hakaen tali, tua, etc.); to begin weaving.
- HAKAEN-AN v. to pretend to be

- indisposed (in order to be excused from a job), *do. hamamar-an.*
- HAKAER** *v.* to clear the throat noisily, to hawk up; (Belu) to bring together, see *hakair*.
- HAKAHEK** *v.* to put on the shoulders, *cf. kahe.*
- HAKAHIK** *v.* to prohibit, to prevent, to retain, to hold, to not allow the action of any practice.
- HAKAHIN** *adj.*; *feto hakahin* an isolated or segregated woman, *do. feto tinu* or *sulun*; part of an ancient custom where women are encloistered by their parents in a special room prior to their marriage.
- HAKAHU** *v.* to carry on the chest, assisting with the arms.
- HAKAHUL, HAKAHUR** *v.* to be mixed up, to be mixed with, *do. soro malu, kahu malu.*
- HAKA'IK** *v.* to interlock, to make a chain; *haka'ik malu liman* to link arms with another (dances, etc.); to tie the hands up.
- HAKAIL** *v.*; *hakail ikan* to fish with a hook, to catch fish with a hook.
- HAKAIR** *v.* to bring together, to connect together, to collect together, *sim. haritan, cf. nakair, namair.*
- HAKAIT** *v.* to take a mistress, also said as *haka'it.*
- HAKAKA** *v.* (Luka) to go direct to, to go in the direction of, to go to the centre of; *hakaka ibun* to open the mouth.
- HAKAKAS** *v.* (Samoro) to be noisy, to make an uproar, *sim. hakreo, malaun.*
- HAKAKIN** *v.* to enlarge, to widen, to open up; *hakakin riin* to enlarge the jaw or fork in an upright, *sim. hakbas, hatatan.*
- HAKAKUN** *v.* (Luka, Samoro) to pound removing only the husk, skin, or peel (*fai hakakun de'it*).
- HAKALES** *v.* (Belu) to be lying down, to be resting (only used when addressing people of importance).
- HAKALIK** *v.* to move busily about (the house); *oin nakalik* to be busy, to bustle about in any task; *hakalik ba ...* to be occupied in ..., to take care of ...; to pester, to disturb, to tease; *houri hakalik hetik ha'u* don't pester (or tease) me.
- HAKALUK** *v.*; *hakaluk lauarik* to cradle a child in a 'tais' or 'lipa' by forming a pocket, or to treat anything in the same way.
- HAKALUS** *v.* to encircle, embrace, or encompass, *do. hale'u.*
- HAKAMA** *v.* to toy with something, to browse (among rocks in the water, *hakama ue*), *do. kakama.*
- HAKAMAT** *v.* to scratch, *do. kamat.*
- HAKAMI-AN** *v.* (Belu) to speak between the teeth, in an undertone.
- HAKAN** *n.* (Samoro); *naa tais hakan* a single layer of *naa tais.*
- HAKANAS** *v.* to shout out in order to halt or alarm anything; *hakanas lauarik halo malaun* to shout at the child making the noise; *hakanas asu* to shout at the dog.
- HAKANE, HAKANEK** *v.* to wound, to cut to make an incision; *taa hakane de'it* to make a small incision; *selu hakane tusan* to commence to pay, or repay a little of the debt.
- HAKANU** *v.* (Belu), *do. hakane.*
- HAKARA, HAKARAK** *v.* to want, to desire, to like.
- HAKARAN** *n.* will, want, desire, wish, *cf. karan.*
- HAKARAS** *v.*; *hakarass uma* to build a house with gables (*karas*); *hakarass matan* (Luka) to sleep, to fall asleep, to put to sleep.
- HAKARI** *v.* to spread, to scatter, to disperse; to command to be off (to many people), *cf. kari.*

HAKARUK v. to go or turn towards the left, to move to the left side, *cf.* karuk.

HAKASUK v. to cut and chip off (by hitting and making a piece fall); to unload (a horse); to unbridle (a horse).

HAKAT n. the span of the hand; a pace or step; v. to span the hand, or make a pace or step; hakat bu'an to make the first step (said of children commencing to walk).

HAKATA v. (Belu); hakata ai fuan to gather immature fruit.

HAKATI v. to sway (in the wind), to lean over to the side; (Samoro) to challenge, to provoke, *do.* sadik; matan hakati to be asleep; biun hakati (Belu) dormant top (not spinning).

HAKATIK-AN v. to offer oneself for a job; to do things before a person is old enough, *sim.* hase'i-an.

HAKAU v. (Belu) to lift on to the arms (child, rooster, etc.); to accompany, to join with (king, army, etc.).

HAKBADAN v. to think, to consider; to reflect, to meditate, to reckon, *sim.* hanoin.

HAKBAHEN v. to become old (with age); hakbahen-an to resemble or imitate the ways of the old (always prematurely).

HAKBAKA v. to wrap up, to parcel up, to put in a bag or basket, etc., *do.* falun.

HAKBAKEN v. (Belu) to drape over the shoulder with part in the front and part behind, *cf.* baken.

HAKBAKU v. to hit, to strike, *do.* baku (animals).

HAKBAKUT v. to butt with the head, to thrust with the horns (two animals against one another), *cf.* bakut.

HAKBALAN, HAKUALAN v. to be nude, naked, or undressed; to undress oneself.

HAKBALUK v. to divide into two lengthwise, to split into two (bamboo, etc.).

HAKBARA, HAKBARAN v. to lessen, to lower, to relieve, to stop a little (rain, disease, quarrel, etc.), mainly used in 3p. nakbara.

HAKBARAT v.; hakbarat fuuk to unfasten the hair, mostly used in 3p. nakbarat.

HAKBARUK v. to be lazy, tired, or weak-willed.

HAKBAS v. to divide up; to make a hole in a beam, *sim.* hatatan.

HAKBATI v. to withdraw from, to separate from; tur hakbati to gather into separate groups (for games, dances, etc.), *cf.* ketak; to withdraw to one side, *cf.* bes.

HAKBAUR v. (Samoro); haktaur tua to mix sweet and sour tuaka together, *cf.* soro.

HAKBEBAR v. to mill about; ema hakbebar iha basar laran the people bustle about in the market.

HAKBEDOK, HAKBEDUK v. to withdraw, *do.* hakbes.

HAKBEHEK v. to sit with the legs tucked under.

HAKBEHEK v. (Belu) to alarm, to startle, to frighten.

HAKBELA v. (Belu) to participate (in any activity).

HAKBELAK v. to crouch down (as though to hide), to stoop down; to humble oneself.

HAKBELE v. to dangle, to hang down, *do.* tabele.

HAKBERA, HAKBERAK v. to dread, to be afraid of, to fear.

HAKBES v. to withdraw, to turn away to one side, *sim.* hakbedok.

HAKBESIK v. to approach, to walk towards; ami ata hakbesik ita boot we humbly approach your excellency (a polite manner of speech to superiors).

HAKBETAK *v.* to trample with the feet; *hakbetak ai sourun* to cut and trample the branches (of the trees for burning).

HAKBETEK *v.* (Samoro, Luka, Bubu Susu) to sit on the ground with the legs gathered to one side, *do. hakbehek*.

HAKBETEK *v.* to dishearten, to have indecision, to be fearful; to not understand what should be done (refers to a dull person).

HAKBETUK *v. do. hakbele*.

HAKBE'UT *v.* to crush or trample with the feet, *do. kabe'ut, tabe'ut, hakbetak*.

HAKBIDAK *v.* to wink, to blink; *hakbidak matan balu* to wink one eye, *do. bidak*.

HAKBIKEN *v.* to be numb, *do. kabiken*.

HAKBINAN *v.* to cling to either a fixed or hanging object (e.g. a baby in a sling, a monkey up a tree).

HAKBIRAT *v.* to be wrinkled; *oin hakbirat* a wrinkled face.

HAKBI'UK *v.*; *hakbi'uk nunus* to twist up the mouth, to pout, *sim. haknulas*.

HAKBO'AS *v.* to break, to burst, to split, etc., used mostly in 3p. *nakbo'as*.

HAKBOBAR *v.*; *la'o hakbobar* to skirt around, to not walk in straight line, *cf. hadulas*.

HAKBOKAR *v.* to grow, to become bigger.

HAKBOKAS *v.* (Samoro) to bite or eat incessantly; *hakbokas tuir dalan* to eat while walking, *cf. bokas*.

HAKBOKIR *v.* to get loose, *cf. bokir, nakbokir*.

HAKBOKO *v.* to burst or split open (with a noise), to pop open, see *nakboko*.

HAKBOLE *v.* to place anything between the waistband and the body (in the *lipa*).

HAKBONAN *v.* to have a pussy infection forming a pustule under the skin, used mostly in 3p. *nakbonan*.

HAKBONAN *v.* (Belu) *do. hakbole*.

HAKBORAT *v.* to enwrap, to envelop.

HAKBOTER *v.* to blister, used more in 3p. *nakboter*.

HAKBOTUK *v.* to whisper, to speak in a secret and low voice; to mutter to oneself.

HAKBOUT *v.* (Belu) to blurt with the mouth, *sim. hakburit*.

HAKBU'A *v.* to commence to stir; *hakbu'a hari* to spread out, to disband; *laran hakbu'a* to feel the need to vomit.

HAKBUKAL, HAKBUKAR *v.* to tie a knot, to fasten; *hakbukar fuuk* to do the hair carelessly.

HAKBUNUS *v.* to catch hold of altogether (several people holding one thing, or several dogs holding one animal), *cf. habu'un*.

HAKBURIT *v.* to blurt with the lips (something like *brr*, equivalent to a raspberry); to squirt water or juice from the mouth (such as betelnut juice).

HAKBUTI *v.* to grab hold of, to grapple, to wrestle, *do. buti, kumu*.

HAKDADAK *v.* to be in lines or rows.

HAKDAET *v.* to bound (a monkey from branch to branch).

HAKDAET *v.* (Belu); *la'o hakdaet* to walk erratically.

HAKDAIR *v.* to fasten with, to be connected with, to abut to; Samoro *ho Bariki hakdair ba malu* Samoro and Bariki are next to each other; *la'o hakdair* to walk holding hands or holding on to the clothing; *hakdair akar* (or *dair akar*) to hold the sago and squeeze the moisture from it.

HAKDAIT *v.* to make a continuous stream or thread of any liquid (honey, saliva, etc.); to break

down into thin strips or lengths (palm leaves, bamboo, etc.); to unravel (pulling a thread in a piece of cloth, etc.); na'in rua hakdait besi dair two people are fastened to the chain; ahi nakdait the flame falling from a torch (in a continuous thread); used mostly in 3p. nakdait.

HAKDAKAS v. to produce in the side of the mouth a sound of clicking by sucking, in order to make a horse go or excite the dogs, or to show admiration, etc.

HAKDAKUN v. to chew, *do.* haktamis.

HAKDANI v. (Luka) to throw on the ground, *do.* riba.

HAKDANI, HAKDANIK v. to gather (objects) one upon the other, to put in a heap or pile; to lift things upon the head.

HAKDARA, HAKDARAN v. to cook in leaves, hamdara, handara.

HAKDASA, HAKDASAK v. to get along on the buttocks, *do.* hakdorus.

HAKDEDAL, HAKDEDAR v. to shiver, *cf.* nakdedal.

HAKDEHUR v. to fall to the ground, to be prostrate; baku halo hakdehur ba rai to strike to the ground; imi labele hakdehur resin ha'u you cannot touch me; ema hakdehur-an a person in a deep comatose condition; to drag along the ground (all twisted up), e.g. hakdehur hena or ema, etc.

HAKDEKUR v. to pass over, to cross over, *cf.* dekur.

HAKDERUS v. to be hard to move in or out, to be stuck or difficult to move; to linger, *cf.* nakderus.

HAKDESI v. to cut pressing down with an instrument by raising and lowering the handle (hakdesi bua, etc); hakdesi utu to kill lice between the fingernails.

HAKDESU v. to cook slowly in hot ashes.

HAKDIUK v. to play not doing anything but amuse oneself, to be amused.

HAKDO v. see hakdoo.

HAKDOBOS v.; hakdobos tun to slide or slip down.

HAKDOKAL, HAKDOKAR v. to move out (from inside), to move away (from inside).

HAKDOKO v. to shudder or shake from being startled; (imi mai hata'uk halo ami hakdoko); to jingle up and down, to shake back and forth, to sway, *cf.* doko.

HAKDOLE v. (Luka) *do.* hakdoulik.

HAKDOO, HAKDOOK v. to be far away; tur hakdook malu to live far away from everyone else.

HAKDORAS, HAKDOROS adj. slipping, sliding, used in 3p. nakdoras, nakdoras.

HAKDOREK v.; la'o hakdorek to limp (with one short leg).

HAKDOROK adj. *do.* hakdoras; *adv.* slippery.

HAKDORUS v. to crawl along on the buttocks, *do.* hakdasa.

HAKDOULIK v. to wander from one side to the other.

HAKDOURIK v.; tur hakdourik to have a lean, to be unfirm, to sit on one cheek of the buttocks, *do.* tur hali'is.

HAKDUDU v. to rock back and forth, *do.* dudu malu.

HAKDUHUK v. to take a bath at day-break (a practice followed after any sickness).

HAKDUIL, HAKDUIR v. to spin, to revolve, to rotate, to bowl along (a round object), *do.* hakloulit, *cf.* duil, duir.

HAKDUKA v. to approach (anything), *cf.* duka.

HAKDUKUS v. to produce a sound in the mouth for calling the hens or showing displeasure (duk ... duk).

HAKDULA v. to attempt, to try;
hakdula mota atu hakur to try to
cross the river, *do. koko.*

HAKDULAS v. to spin, to rotate.

HAKDUUK n. buck-passing, avoiding
responsibility by passing it to
another.

HAKDU'UL, HAKDU'UR, HAKDU'UT v. to
make tucks, pleats, or wrinkles,
used only in 3p. nakdu'ut.

HAKE v. (Belu) to say, see ha'ak,
katak.

HAKE'AN v. (Belu) to divide into
compartments; hake'an hare to
winnow the rice; hake'an-an to
separate into classes, or by
classes.

HAKEDDEK v.; hakedek liman to drum
with the fingers, *do. kadedek;*
(Samoro) to tickle, *do. hakili.*

HAKEE v. to open the way, to open
a passage between, to pass through
the middle of; hakee kona ema
leet to open a passage between
the people; sui hakee to part the
hair, *do. sui fahe;* hakee utu to
delouse, *cf. kee.*

HAKHEHEK v. to neigh, used only in
3p. nakehek.

HAKHEHEN v.; hakehen uma to make a
verandah sticking out from the
house.

HAKHEHIR v. to climb trees with a
rope looped between the feet to
give a firm grip.

HAKHEKAR v. to scatter, *do. kekar.*

HAKHEKES v. (Belu) to neigh (horses).

HAKELA v. to straddle, *do. sanat,*
sa'e sana; (Belu) to pass over.

HAKELU, HAKELUK v.; hakelu liman to
interlace the arms (of two people)
making a chair; hakelu tais to
secure the cloth (tais) across the
shoulders hanging down front and
back; hakelu malu arm in arm.

HAKEO v. see nakeo.

HAKERE v. (Belu) to envy.

HAKERREK v. to write.

HAKEREN v. to snarl (dogs); ahi
hakeren the roar of the fire, used
only in 3p. nakeren.

HAKERIK v. *do. hakerek.*

HAKESIR v. to cause disgust, to
displease, to cause to be wearisome,
odious; rai hakesir sultry
weather.

HAKETAK v. to be separate, to be
divided; lora rua haketak an
interval of two days.

HAKETI v. (Belu) to excavate, to
make a hole or groove; dora haket
inur the spectacles make a groove
in the nose.

HAKEUR-AN v. to be dissatisfied
with or at, to be angry with or
at, or with an ill-will.

HAKFAAT v. to involve oneself, used
only in 3p. nakfaat.

HAKFAEK v. *do. hakfahek.*

HAKFAHEK v. to be divided, or sep-
arate, *do. fahe malu.*

HAKFAIK v.; na'in rua hakfaik malu
the two strike each other (with
any long pointed object, like a
spear).

HAKFAKAR v. to upset or knock over,
only used in 3p. nakfakar.

HAKFAKE v. to hang down, to be
pendant, to droop down; kuda
dadinin hakfake the horse's mane
hangs down.

HAKFALIK v. to come and go more
than once; hakfalik rai to go to
the toilet often (being very
loose).

HAKFALU v. to cross over (the top
of the hill), to hang down on the
side; sela hakfalu the saddle is
lopsided.

HAKFEDU v. to be startled, to be
frightened.

HAKFEDUK v. to writhe, to wriggle.

HAKFEHAR v. to be free, to be in
the wide open spaces, to be open

(not closed); tur hakfehar-an to live in spacious place at leisure.

HAKFERA v. to be split open, mostly used in 3p.

HAKFETIK, HAKFETIL, HAKFETIR v. to pulse, to throb, to flutter; used mostly in 3p. nakfetik, etc.

HAKFETIL, HAKFETIR v. to hop, skip or jump.

HAKFILA v. to turn over, used mostly in 3p. nakfila.

HAKFILAK v. to alter, to change oneself; oin la hakfilak a person who keeps his word; hakfilak-an to transform oneself, to change from a grub to moth (metamorphosis).

HAKFILAS v. (Belu) to turn around (when leaving).

HAKFINIK v. to grimace with lips parted and pushed out (horses, pigs, people, etc.).

HAKFIRIK v. to pull a rope by two people in opposite directions.

HAKFIRU v. to fall down, out, or in (accidentally).

HAKFISI v.; hakfisi nehan to grin showing the teeth, do. reket nehan.

HAKFI'UK v. to be doubled up, to be curled up, to be huddled up (toba nakfi'uk), used always in 3p.

HAKFODAK v. to be alarmed, to be astonished, to be startled, to be surprised.

HAKFO'ER v.; hakfo'er-an to lower oneself (morals), to dirty or soil oneself (defecate oneself).

HAKFOHOK v. to rise up, to appear, to emerge; hakfohok ba malu to rush at each other violently; to get angry, do. fohok.

HAKFOKAR v. to blister (burns), used more in 3p. nakfokar, do. nakboter.

HAKFOKO, HAKFOKOK v. to grunt, to snort (of pigs); hateten hakfokok

to speak with a snuffle (through the nose).

HAKFOLI v. to wear or use kfoli (a strip of cloth worn around the waist and between the legs), cf. kfoli.

HAKFORE, HAKFOREK v. to unwind, to untwist, to uncoil, used more in 3p. nakfore.

HAKFORIT v. to pull, cf. forit.

HAKFOSEK v. to roll in the dust; manu hakfosek ba rai the bird rolls in the dust.

HAKFU'AK v. to form pimples, to become infected with pimples (isin nakfu'ak) used more in 3p. nakfu'ak.

HAKFUDIK v. to pretend, to feign, cf. fudik.

HAKFUHUK v. to observe, to spy, to lurk, do. hafuhuk.

HAKFUIK, HAKFUIT, HAKFUIH v. to whistle.

HAKFULU v. to fray out, to form a nap (of fabrics), used mostly in 3p. nakfulu.

HAKFUNAN v. to become mouldy; oin nakfunan said when seeing a sad face; nakfunan oin to screw up the face, used in 3p. nakfunan.

HAKFUNIN v. (Belu) to hide or conceal oneself.

HAKFUSUK v.; la'o hakfusuk to walk curved like a hunchback.

HAKIA, HAKIAK, HAKIUUK v. to call the chickens, saying ki ... ki ... ki ..., used only in 3p. nakiak.

HAKIAK v. to rear, to raise, to bring up (to maturity); to adopt a child, do. hafudi.

HAKIDA, HAKIDAK, HAKIDAN v. to place alternately, to position one (or more) thing followed by another type and so on.

HAKIDUK v. to draw back, to go behind, to retire, to go away; ha'u ata hakiduk I retire (respectful term).

HAKIHIS v. to yelp, to bark (of dogs).

HAKIIK v. see hakiak, hakiak.

HAKI'IK v. to become little or small in any way, to do a small amount of work.

HAKIIN v. to divide into branches, sections, or slices (oranges, bunch of bananas, etc.).

HAKIIS v. (Belu) to play, to enjoy oneself; hakiis lian to blubber.

HAKI'IT v. (Belu) to stalk, to creep.

HAKIKI v.; hakiiki ema to alarm or terrorise with words; to gnaw, to nibble, to take little bites.

HAKIKIR v.; manu hakikir isin the chicken delouses itself, or preens the feathers with the beak.

HAKILAK v. (Samoro) to stalk, *do.* hamiit; hakilak liman (Luka) to stretch out the little finger keeping the others closed.

HAKILAR v. to call out, to shriek out, to bawl out.

HAKILI, HAKILIK v. to tickle.

HAKILIK v. to thin out plants.

HAKINA v. (Samoro) to tease.

HAKINAS v. to cut on an angle, to make a chamfer.

HAKIRIK v. to pare or cut short the ends (hair, nails, etc.); hakirik sasuit to taper the teeth of a comb; hakirik lian to complain continually; ue hakirik to pour water in a thin stream.

HAKISA v. to provoke.

HAKISU v. (Belu) to sing in a low voice.

HAKISUK v. to extract with the fingers in a continuous repeated action, to continually do anything (any action).

HAKIUK v. to become sterile or unproductive (animals), used in 3p. nakiuk.

HAKLAAK v.; haklaak loro to go into the sunshine, *do.* luku loro; ahi naklaak to make coals.

HAKLA'AK v. to accompany, to follow, to go with, *do.* hakla'ok.

HAKLAAN, HAKLAAR v.; haklaar tilun to listen by cupping the hands behind the ears, *do.* ta'an tilun.

HAKLADIK v. to open gaps in the underbrush (firebreaks); hakladik akar to cut a sago trunk into logs, *cf.* kladik.

HAKLAI v. to scrub gently, to rub; haklai liman to rub the hands together.

HAKLAKE, HAKLAKEN v. to unfold, to open up, to reveal, to disclose; haklaken lia to give an explanation; to superimpose into layers; to tidy up (clothes, goods, etc.), *cf.* lake.

HAKLALAK v. to make a loud noise, to shout, to cry out (many people showing enthusiasm, liveliness, etc.); sometimes applies to people calling out from far away.

HAKLALU, HAKLALUK v. to always carry with oneself; haklalu malu to always accompany someone.

HAKLAMAR v. to think, to consider, to meditate, *sim.* hanoin.

HAKLA'OK v. to accompany, to follow, to go with.

HAKLARAN v. to be in the middle.

HAKLARAN v. (Belu) to give a good welcome, to have a liking of (someone); haklaran malu (Belu) to live together in peace; haklaran labarik to rock a child to sleep.

HAKLARI v. to peel by cutting the skin into strips; haklari ue to skim (rubbish) from the top of water.

HAKLATI v. to lean over in an insecure position.

HAKLATUK v.; haklatuk batar to thresh maize; haklatuk ai to knock the twigs from branches; haklatuk malu

(Belu) to sleep in the hills
(pigs, etc.).

HAKLAUK *v.* to wander about aim-
lessly, to amuse or entertain.

HAKLAUT *v.* to cut into slices, *do.*
laba.

HAKLEDIK *v.* (Belu); *taa hakledik*
to cut obliquely, to sharpen
(sticks, etc.), *do. taa sakani.*

HAKLEDUK *v.* to constantly hit with
a stick or similar object.

HAKLEHEK *v.* to be relaxed or lazy.

HAKLEKA *v. do. haklenan.*

HAKLEKAR *v.* to spread out, to be-
come scattered or dispersed;
haklekar ai to litter the ground;
monu haklekar to fall to the
ground, *cf. halekar.*

HAKLEKAT *v.* (Samoro) to leave un-
attended.

HAKLEKE *v.* (Samoro); *la'o hakleke*
de'it to wait for others to give
their leftover food.

HAKLELAS *v.* to writhe, rolling in
the dust.

HAKLENAN *v.*; *toba haklenan* to be
supine, to lay on the back; *nani*
haklenan to swim on the back.

HAKLETE *v.* to pass on, or by the
top of (bridge, hill, etc.).

HAKLETEK *v.* (Belu) *do. haklete.*

HAKLE'U *v.* to become incapable of
any work through lameness or other
physical disability; *feto hakle'u*
said when a woman has the pains
of labour (*hodi hola oan*).

HAKLEUR *v.* to leave, to defer, to
postpone, *do. haleur.*

HAKLIK *v.*; *la'o haklik* (or *tur*
haklik) to live alone, without
a partner, *cf. klik.*

HAKLIIR *v.* to look at with the
head on the side in threatening
manner; *o hakliir ha'u ba sa* why
do you threaten me.

HAKLIIS *v.* to be inclined.

HAKLIKAR *v.* to be conspicuous, to
be in the open (not hidden);
la'o haklikar to walk in the
open (also used in referring to
children learning to walk).

HAKLIKI *v.* to flap, to wave in the
air; *bandera hakliki* the flag
flaps (or waves) in the air; to
flip over or jump up in the air;
neon hakliki a thoughtful backward-
looking person.

HAKLILI *v.* to carry under the arm,
cf. klilin.

HAKLINUN *v.* to cut into logs, *cf.*
klinun.

HAKLIRU *v.* to throw at (using a
stick or anything long making it
spin).

HAKLISUK *v.* to erect, build, or do
anything jointly (e.g. many people
building a house).

HAKLIUK *v.* to do (any task) by
challenge, contest, or competition.

HAKLO *v.* to stretch tight, to be
taut, to stretch under the weight
of, used mostly in 3p. *naklo.*

HAKLOBAN *v.* to take a bath often,
to be constantly in the water.

HAKLOBUR *v.* to group together, to
flock together, *do. krobuk,*
hakrobuk.

HAKLOKE *v.* to be open, to reveal,
cf. loke.

HAKLOLAS *v.* to crawl extended out
to full length (mostly refers
to snakes, only to people when
likened to an extended snake).

HAKLOOR *v.* to search for the track,
to look for the way to go, to
follow in the footsteps of

HAKLOOT *v.* to enclose, to shut in
(anything into a receptacle, e.g.
basket, bottle, etc.); *hakloot-an*
to put oneself into a tight or
small place (in time of war).

HAKLOR *v. do. hakloor.*

HAKLORA, HAKLORAN *v.* to twist or
ply two or three threads together.

HAKLOSUK *v.* *do.* haklousuk.

HAKLOTI *v.* (Belu) to fell a tree,
to fall down, to drop.

HAKLOULIT *v.* to roll along, to
move by rolling, to bowl, *do.*
loulit.

HAKLOUSUK *v.* to gather or remove
one here, one there and one yon-
der; *taa* haklousuk batar to ran-
domly pick maize cobs; *ku'u*
haklousuk ai fuan tasak to ran-
domly pick ripe fruit; *hili*
haklousuk ema to select a person
for anything (job, servant, etc.).

HAKLUHAS *v.* to burn, to blister,
used in 3p. mostly, nakluhas.

HAKLULUN *v.* to wind, twist, or
curl; to fold, bend, or double;
halo serbisu haklulun to work in
partnership, doing first one thing
then another to help each other,
cf. klulun, *do.* harosan; *la'o*
haklulun to burst forth in a mob,
to enter or go out in confused
mass.

HAKLULUS *v.* to shrivel, used mostly
in 3p. naklulus.

HAKLUNIK *v.*; *haklunik ba malu* to
stack the heads one upon the
other; *mate haklunik ba malu* many
dead people in the same place;
moras haklunik ba malu many sick
people in the same place, *cf.*
kluni.

HAKLURI *v.* to thresh maize, *do.*
luri.

HAKLURIN *v.* (Belu) to take a part-
ner (for a job, etc.).

HAKLUTUK *v.* (Samoro) to make a small
fence; *haklutuk de'it* to enclose,
to encircle with a hedge, *cf.*
lutu.

HAKMAAN *v.* to be ready or willing,
with the will to ...; *o hakmaan*
atu la'o are you willing to go?;
to improve or feel better (of a
sickness), *cf.* kmaan.

HAKMAEK *v.* to twist a thread be-
tween the palms of the hands.

HAKMAEN *v.* (Belu) to lean over in
front.

HAKMAHAN *v.* to camp (under cover),
to reside in barracks.

HAKMAI *v.* to wax a thread (in
order to give it strength).

HAKMAIS-AN, HAKMAKIK-AN *v.* (Belu)
to ask for with humility or
servility.

HAKMAKIK-AN *v.* (Belu) *do.* hakmais-
an.

HAKMALAR *v.* (Samoro) to think, to
consider; to reflect, to meditate,
to reckon, *do.* hakbadan.

HAKMAMUK *v.* to empty, *cf.* hamamuk;
adv. in vain.

HAKMANEK *v.* to improve in health,
cf. kmanek.

HAKMAREK *v.* (Samoro); *hakmarek ba*
serbisu ida to be involved in one
job.

HAKMATEK *v.* to become tranquil or
at peace; to appease; to relieve
pain or sickness.

HAKMAUS *v.* to be rich, to have
many ...; *imi hakmaus kuda ho*
karau you have many horses and
buffaloes, *cf.* kmaus.

HAKMEDAR *v.* (Belu); *hakmedar matan*
to knit the eyebrows.

HAKMEE *v.* to bleat (of goats), used
mostly in 3p. nakmee, rakmee.

HAKMEIK *v.* to sharpen, to make
pointed; *hakmeik ibun* to point.

HAKMERIK *v.* to complain, to wail,
to whimper.

HAKMETI, HAKMETIN *v.* to be firm,
permanently fixed in place; to be
fixed, steady, or held in place.

HAKMIDUS *v.* to chew with dis-
pleasure; to produce a sucking
sound in the roof of the mouth.

HAKMII *v.* to cook a mixture of
vegetables and rice, *do.* hakmiri.

HAKMILI v. to fancy or feel a strong desire to eat certain foods (as when a woman is pregnant).

HAKMIMIS v. to suck up, to imbibe.

HAKMIRI v. *do.* hakmii.

HAKMISAL, HAKMISAR v. to brawl, to catch hold of, *do.* hakbuti.

HAKMI'UT v.; hakmi'utibun to screw up the mouth.

HAKMO v. *do.* hakmoo.

HAKMO'AT v. *do.* hakmodas.

HAKMODAS v. to suck, to sip; hakmodas liman to kiss the hand, *do.* modas, mo'at.

HAKMOI v. (Belu); hakmoi fahi to call the pigs.

HAKMOO v. to separate the good from the bad, to clean, to choose; hakmoo ue to filter the water (e.g. by making a hole in the sand); tur hakmoo-an to sit down apart from others; (Belu) to rinse out lightly.

HAKMORUK, HAKMORUT v. to fade away, to vanish.

HAKMOUUT v. to tread on, *sim.* hakro, sama.

HAKMUDIS v. to twist up natais for making rope.

HAKMUIS v.; halai hakmuis to run at full speed; hakmuis natais to remove slivers of wood from natais.

HAKMUKAR v. to tie a knot, *do.* hakbukar.

HAKMUKUS v. to produce a sound in the mouth showing displeasure, duk ... duk

HAKMULAS v.; hakmulas nunun to pout and screw the mouth sideways as a sign of discontent, *do.* hakbi'uk.

HAKMUMU v. to wash or rinse the mouth, to gargle; fos hakmumu ue said when the water is soaked up by the cooking rice.

HAKMUUK v. to coo (of pigeons and doves); to snort softly (of pigs).

HAKNAAN v. to ruminate, to chew the cud (cattle, deer, etc.).

HAKNA'AR v.; hakna'ar isin a custom for freeing the body of disease; *n.* a pet (of the household).

HAKNABIL, HAKNABIR v. to cover with a sheath, to use a lining (baskets, boxes, etc.), *do.* dalas; la'o haknabir to walk in columns, one row behind the other.

HAKNADUK v. to wedge (in a hole).

HAKNAEN v. *do.* haknaan.

HAKNAER v. to climb a tree (without a cord around the feet), *cf.* tali knair.

HAKNAHAN v. to plunder, to look, to take away anything which belongs to someone else, to confiscate.

HAKNAHAR v. to eat special food (as when breast-feeding, or during an illness, etc.).

HAKNAIR v. *do.* haknaer.

HAKNAKAS v. to make a booming sound.

HAKNAKI v. (Belu) to curse.

HAKNALUN v. (Samoro) to wrap up, to cover up; haknalun tobaku to cover up the tobacco before it dries (usually one night) to turn it yellow and aromatic; haknalun uut to cook green maize (sweet corn) in banana leaves.

HAKNANA v. to step aside, to make way, *do.* hanana, used only in 3p. naknana.

HAKNANAK v. to drink liquid without the vessel touching the lips, *do.* nanak, narak.

HAKNANIK v. to go to the top of ..., to go upon ...; haknanik ai to go to the top of the tree; haknanik ue to swim on the top of the water; haknanik ba mai ue to cross over the water.

HAKNARAK v. to gargle, to gurgle.

HAKNATA, HAKNATAK v. to crunch, to masticate, *sim.* haktamis, nata; haknata han to harvest the rice.

HAKNAUK *v.* to make small purchases in several different places, to barter (usually provisions).

HAKNAUR *v.* to cause witchcraft of various kinds (by such means as grasping hair, putting dust in someone's footprints to cover them, or anything else which will make a person sick or die), also *n.* *do.* hakmoo.

HAKNAUS *v.* (Belu) to burn off for a garden, to clear the ground by burning.

HAKNA'UT *v.* to involve oneself, to become entangled; *hateten nakna'ut* to become involved in a conversation; *futu hakna'ut* to be trussed up.

HAKNE *v.* *do.* haknee.

HAKNE'A, HAKNE'AK, HAKNE'AN *v.* to kneel down, *do.* *tuku tur.*

HAKNE'AT *v.* to pass a rope around; *hakne'at kuda* to halter a horse.

HAKNEE *v.* to cut into narrow strips (placing the cutting instrument on the article and pressing).

HAKNEEK *v.* to give or take little by little.

HAKNEER *v.* to be occupied in, *do.* *hakmarek.*

HAKNEHAK *n.* a story.

HAKNEI *v.* to feel a sting, or any pain caused by stings; *tilun naknei* to feel a buzzing in the ears, used mostly in 3p. *naknei.*

HAKNE'IN *v.*; *ke'e hakne'in* to dig terraces; *tur hakne'in* advance guards.

HAKNEKO *v.* (Luka) see *haheko.*

HAKNEKUR *v.* to cut into pieces, to reduce to logs, to cut boughs, etc.

HAKNELAN *v.* to be on the back, *do.* *haklenan.*

HAKNELU *v.* to borrow anything which will be returned, or its equal repaid; to pay back in the same kind.

HAKNERUK *v.* (Luka) to invoke the spirits before making *urat*, *do.* *toto lia.*

HAKNE'UK *v.* *do.* *hakni'uk.*

HAKNI'A, HAKNI'AK *v.* *do.* *hakne'a.*

HAKNIBA *v.* (Samoro) *do.* *haknook.*

HAKNIDIN *v.* to set the point of a spear, arrow, etc. into position, *cf.* *knidin.*

HAKNIKAS *v.* (Samoro) to secure in the waist between the body and clothing any article; *haknikas lia* to keep to oneself anything that has been told.

HAKNIKIR *v.* to scan, to look for; *haknikir rai* to look for a hiding place.

HAKNIRAK *v.* to split into narrow lengths, *do.* *haknee*; to cut into small pieces (wood for better burning).

HAKNIRIK *v.* (Samoro) to sing impolite songs.

HAKNI'UK *v.* to direct taunts or insults to someone in song, *do.* *hakne'uk.*

HAKNO'A *v.* to be supported (by a cane, crutch, or staff); *ai hakno'a* a cane, crutch, or staff, etc., *do.* *ai tato'a.*

HAKNOIK *v.* to relate, to narrate; to instruct, to give advice.

HAKNOKAR *v.* to search for, to investigate; to dress (e.g. passing a *lipa* over the head).

HAKNOKEN *v.* to bind the cross-pieces and uprights together of the *lutu* or *hadak.*

HAKNOKIR *v.* to attach a lining or sheath, *do.* *haknabir*; to fix a ferrule or ring (on the end of spears, swords, etc.).

HAKNOOK *v.* to economise, to spend only according to necessity.

HAKNOR *v.* to baste or sew lightly; (Belu) to menace.

HAKNOR v. (Belu) to twist fibres into a rope or string.

HAKNORU v. to become or remain lame, *sim.* hake'u.

HAKNORUS v. *do.* hakdorus.

HAKNOTAK v. to half fill or empty a vessel, *do.* hanotak.

HAKNUA v. to entertain; (Belu) to put in a sheath.

HAKNUBAK v.; haknubak tusan to give as payment (of a debt) something of equal value to a debt; to pass a debt to another person as a credit for that person, *do.* hanubak.

HAKNUKUL, HAKNUKUR v. to hit with a stick.

HAKNUKUN v. (Samoro) to gather handfulls with two hands.

HAKNUKUS v. to chirp (of chickens).

HAKNULAN v. to seal up, to shut up; to keep closed (until it smells), to smell musty.

HAKNULAS v. to twist up the mouth to pout; batar tahan haknulas the maize leaves roll up on the edges (to protect themselves from the heat).

HAKNURU v. *do.* haknoru.

HAKNUSUK v. to pierce with knusuk or similar object.

HAKNUU v.; haknuu naan (Belu) to divide the meat into portions; haknuu batar (Belu) to string up the maize cobs.

HAKOA v. to place outside, to expose to the dew, to leave in the open at night.

HAKOAEK v.; handi hakoak to stay on the feet (e.g. up a tree, or any other place where it is difficult to stay on the feet); labarik hakoak the child commences to stand on its feet, *do.* haklikar.

HAKO'AK v. (Samoro) to embrace, to clasp, *do.* hakohak.

HAKOAN v. to have a strong desire, to be greedy for, to covet, *sim.* hamkan.

HAKOBAS v. (Belu) to gnaw the inside, to dig internally.

HAKOBUR v. to group together, to join into groups or gangs, *do.* haklobur, hakrobur.

HAKODEK v. to loosen, to widen; hakodek futu kabun to enlarge the belt, *sim.* hamamar.

HAKOE v. to squeal (of pigs), used only in 3p. nakoe.

HAKO'EK v. see hakodek.

HAKOET v. to do the right thing, to treat well, to have regard for, to respect others.

HAKOHAK v. to embrace, to take in the arms, *do.* hakohok, hakfulak, hafulak.

HAKOHIK v. (Belu) to squabble, *do.* hako'ik.

HAKOHOK v. *do.* hakohak.

HAKOI v. to bury, to inter, to hide; hako-an to take refuge, to hide and protect oneself; hako mate to bury the dead; lia hakin a secret; *sim.* subar.

HAKO'IK v. to squabble, *do.* hakles.

HAKOIS v. to slide or fall down, *cf.* kois.

HAKOKOK v. to cackle (like fowls).

HAKOKON v. to be indecisive, to have fear, to be unsure; ema la hakokon buat ida a person unafraid of anything.

HAKOLE v. to become tired, to become weary, to be tired from work.

HAKOLI v. *do.* hakouli.

HAKOLI v. (Belu) to go back and forth.

HAKOLU, HAKOLUK v. to slide or slip inside or outside of (one thing inside another), *cf.* kolu; a practice carried out by matan dook.

HAKOMAK v. to call a person awkward or useless.

HAKON n. (Luka) the segment of an orange, the edible pulp around a jackfruit, a clove of garlic, etc.; (Bubu Susu) placenta; ai hakon shoot, bud, sprout, *do. ai delun*; ema hakon (Belu) a normal person (not fat, not thin).

HAKONAK, HAKONAN v. to be ready for a job, to do anything of one's own free will, to volunteer.

HAKONU v. to fill up; (Belu) to help in war.

HAKORE v. to train or tame wild animals.

HAKORE, HAKOREK v. to loosen up, *cf. kore*; hodi mina hakore meak to loosen the rust with oil; halo ema neon hakorek to become a well-disposed person; hakorek lian hodi buat siin to clear the voice by taking something acid; hakore neon (Belu) to grasp mentally, to comprehend.

HAKORO v. (Belu) to fish (for shrimp, etc.).

HAKORON v. to echo, to resound, to produce a cavernous sound (e.g. a flooding river, a multitude of people or animals); to snore.

HAKORUS v. (Belu); hakorus surik to subject oneself to the test of the sword (to prove innocence).

HAKOSE v. to whiten, to pretend.

HAKOTAN v.; hakotan ai to cut steps into a tree trunk.

HAKOTON v. (Alas) to fling oneself into the attack; hakoton lisuk ema ruma to jointly attack some people.

HAKOTU v. to cut completely separating into two parts, *sim. tesi*; to finish, to end, to terminate; hakotu lia to determine or decide a question; hakotu tusan to finalise (or end) a debt.

HAKOULI, HAKOULIK v. to shave off the hair of the head leaving only a topknot of long hair.

HAKOUUK v. to widen, to enlarge.

HAKOU'US v. to carry in the arms, *cf. kou'us*; halou'us liman to fold the arms; to be pregnant.

HAKRAAK v.; hakraak matan to not shut the eyes, to have insomnia, to be on watch all night, *do. haran matan*.

HAKRAAT v.; hakraat oin to make a crying face.

HAKRABIT v. (Luka, Bubu Susu); hakrabit lutu to bind the uprights and cross pieces of a fence together, *do. haknoken, habit lutu*.

HAKRA'ES v. to be weak or fragile (in poor health).

HAKRAHAT v. to make a loud noise (by many people).

HAKRAHU, HAKRAHUK, HAKRAHUN v. to live (a life).

HAKRAHU v. to break into many pieces, used only in 3p. *nakrahu*.

HAKRAI v. to support, prop, or lean, *do. sadere*.

HAKRAIK v. to go down; to be ashamed, humiliated, or downcast, used mainly in 3p. *nakraik, cf. haraik*.

HAKRAKAT v. to bristle, to stand out; nakrakat fulun to bristle the hair; nakrakat liman to extend the arm, mostly used in 3p. *nakrakat, cf. harakat*.

HAKRAKE v. to yell abuse, to shout a reprimand.

HAKRATIK v. to be torn or ragged; hena hakratik torn or ragged clothes, used only in 3p., *sim. bo'as, nakles*.

HAKRA'UT v. to be in a confused state, not knowing what to do; hateten hakra'ut to speak in a confused mass (many people at the one time); to be captured or wounded at the same time; manu rua hakra'ut malu two birds were wounded at the same time (in a cock fight); hakra'ut malu to fight each other.

HAKRE'AT v. to tremble with fear.

HAKREBE v. to tumble down, to topple; tur nakrebe to sit on the ground, used mostly in 3p. nakrebe.

HAKREEK v. to come out one behind the other in a downward stream (e.g. grains from a vessel), to fall down or fall on, used mostly in 3p. nakreek.

HAKREKAS v. to become thin or lean, used only in 3p. nakrekas.

HAKREKET v. to be apart; hakreket nehan to grin showing the gaps between the teeth; didin hakreket a wall having many gaps and holes; hena hakreket poorly woven cloth; *sim.* maleet.

HAKREKO v. see hakreo.

HAKREKOT v. (Belu); hakrekot baa to reinforce a hedge (with branches and thorns).

HAKREKUT v. to tangle, to be in disorder.

HAKREO v. to screech (of monkeys), to caw (of birds), to croak (of frogs), to squeal (of children).

HAKRIBI v. to loathe, to detest, to hate, to abominate.

HAKRIDAK v. to be frightened, scared, or startled, *sim.* hakfodak.

HAKRIIK v. to be straight or vertical; to stay straight (any object which is thrown, such as a spear, etc.); la'o hakriik to walk on tiptoe, *do.* la'o tibiriik; to rear (of horses).

HAKRIKUK v. to shake up and down (to ascertain if there is any liquid inside), used only in 3p. nakrikuk, *cf.* krikuk.

HAKRIU v. to chirp, to twitter (said of some birds), used only in 3p. nakriu.

HAKRIUK v. to gush, to spurt (water, blood, etc.), used only in 3p. nakriuk.

HAKRO v. to trample with the feet, *sim.* sama.

HAKROBU, HAKROBUK v. to be in groups, to emerge in groups; mouris hakrobuk seedlings coming up together, *do.* harobuk.

HAKROE v. to dissolve, to rot; to have nothing to do; (Belu) to call the hens, used only in 3p. nakroe.

HAKRO'IN v. to make steps in a tree trunk, *do.* to'i.

HAKROTEK v. (Luka) to have a defect in speech.

HAKRUKUT v.; hakrukut nehan to grind or crunch with the teeth, *do.* rukut, derus.

HAKRUU v. to call the hens saying krrr ... krrr, *do.* hakuru.

HAKRU'UK v. to crouch, to stoop; to bend over; (Belu) to show anger.

HAKSA'EK v. to move up (changing position), to meet or oppose; haks'a'ek ema to exalt someone ironically; hasa'ek-an (Belu) to praise oneself.

HAKSAKAR v.; la'o haksakar ema to meet a group going in the opposite direction; haksakar ue to travel against the current of water.

HAKSALAK v. to set in an offset position; ain naksalak to strain a ligament in the leg, used mostly in 3p. naksalak, *cf.* salak.

HAKSALAK v. (Belu) to eat (a respectful term for royalty).

HAKSAMAK v. to tread with the feet, *do.* sama.

HAKSARAK-AN v. (Belu) to protect oneself, to defend oneself.

HAKSASAK v. to crack or split, to split up.

HAKSASAK-AN v. (Belu) to show no fear.

HAKSE'EK v. (Luka, Samoro) to dance (by women only playing baba for rhythm).

HAKSEKO v. to avoid, to duck; to slide or deviate to the side (from a spear, ball, etc.).

HAKSEOK v. to greet, to salute, to congratulate; (Luka) to make a prayer or petition (by customary practice); (Belu) to refuse the acceptance of an invitation.

HAKSERAK v. to make a sacrifice or offering to a deity (of rice, etc.).

HAKSESUK, HAKSESU v. to question, to insist on, *do.* halolon lia; (Belu) to be tight, dense, or compact; (Belu) rai haksasuk heavy humid weather (before a storm).

HAKSETIK v. to be confined, restricted or tight; kanek been haksetik the pus is confined in the wound (cannot get out).

HAKSETUR v. (Belu); haksetur malu to play a joke on each other.

HAKSE'UT v. to be in a state of disorder or confusion, *cf.* kse'ut.

HAKSI'A, HAKSI'AK v. to become rowdy, quarrelsome, or angry, to lose one's temper, to be irritated.

HAKSIDAK v. (Alas, Samoro) to think, to consider, *do.* sidak.

HAKSIDI v. to retreat, to draw back, to go behind; tebe ema halo naksidi tiha to kick out at someone to make them go behind or stop; to fall off or become unstuck (as a scab from a wound, or a dried mushroom from its host wood), used only in 3p. naksidi.

HAKSIDIK v. (Alas) to walk with a limp, *do.* sidik.

HAKSI'IK v. (Belu) to undertake to ..., to take charge of

HAKSIIT v. to be alone, to isolate, to separate from others; haksiiit-an to isolate oneself.

HAKSIKI v. *do.* haksidi.

HAKSIMUK v. to clasp in the hand (a thing to be thrown); haksimuk lia to respond, to reply.

HAKSINAK v.; loro naksinak the sun reappears, used only in 3p. naksinak.

HAKSISUK v. *do.* haksasuk.

HAKSOBAK v. to grasp in the teeth, *cf.* sobak; to oppose, to go against; asu rua haksobak the two dogs are biting (opposing) each other; ha'u hateten lia, o haksobak souru ha'u I spoke and you were constantly against me (an impolite term).

HAKSOIK v. *do.* haksakar.

HAKSOIT v. to jump, hop, or skip.

HAKSOKAR v. to go in different directions, butting into one another, *do.* haksolar; la'o haksokar to bump into someone going in the opposite direction; to have a stranger appear in amongst a group.

HAKSOKE v. (Belu) to dance (with the men in front), *cf.* lore.

HAKSOLAR v. to go in different directions, in a confused mass, *sim.* haksokar.

HAKSOLOK v. to console, cheer up, to cause to be happy, see hasolok.

HAKSORAN v. to spill out, to be scattered, to be dispersed; batar naksoran the maize disperses the pollen, *cf.* hasoran, used only in 3p. naksoran.

HAKSORE v. (Luka) *do.* haksoran.

HAKSOS v. to remain alone; to repound the clean rice to make it whiter, *cf.* sos.

HAKSOSAR v. (Alas, Bubu Susu, Dotik) to remain confused, perplexed, or in disorder (when an unexpected thing happens).

HAKSOURUK v.; haksouruk ba to go away; haksouruk mai to come towards or close by, *do.* souruk.

HAKSUBAR, HAKSUBAL v. to hide, to conceal, *do.* subar.

HAKSUDIK v. to encounter; to'o haksudik to meet up with someone; haksudik manu to contest two roosters of the same colour.

HAKSUDUR v. to be bent over (trees, goods, etc.); to bend the head

which shows an attitude of shyness, fearfulness, sadness, or being downcast.

HAKSUHU *v.* to gasp or pant for breath, *do.* namsuhu.

HAKSUHUK *v.* to be angry or irritated.

HAKSUMIK, HAKSUMI *v.* to hide, to conceal oneself.

HAKSURA *v.* to recount the deeds and work of life; *tanis haksura* mate to cry over the dead recounting their deeds during life.

HAKSUSUK-AN *v.* (Belu) to shrink, to become smaller.

HAKTAAK *v.*; *haktaak hadak ai kbelak* to superimpose the flattened bamboo lengths (*hadak*) across the floor joists (*ai kbelak*).

HAKTABAK *v.* (Belu); *haktabak biun* to play with a top.

HAKTABIR *v.* to cling to, to hold fast to, to fasten to; *teki haktabir ba ai* the gecko (lizard) clings to the tree; *oan la'o ho haktabir ba nia aman* the child clings to his father; *kilat fuan naktabir lerek ba isin* the bullet flattens against the target.

HAKTADAK *v.* *do.* *haktahek*; *haktadak rai* to mark with a sign where it is intended to make a garden, *do.* *horok rai*.

HAKTAHEK *v.* to mark by putting a sign on anything (to show who is the owner, e.g. swarm of bees, palm tree, etc.), *do.* *haktadak*, *cf.* *horok*; *haktahek matan* to blink the eyes or be heavy-eyed for sleep.

HAKTAKUS *v.* (Alas, Bubu Susu, Dotik) to chew, *do.* *haktamis*, *hakdakun*.

HAKTAMAK *v.* to meddle with, to be where not wanted (being a hindrance or without proper skill).

HAKTAMIS *v.* to chew, to taste, to try, *do.* *hakdakun*, *cf.* *haknata*.

HAKTAMUS *v.* (Belu) to eat making a noise with the mouth (like a pig).

HAKTAN *v.* to go to visit, meet, or greet; to meet up with

HAKTANEK *v.* to bend back, to stand straight; to make a bend at the top (beams, etc.).

HAKTATAK *v.* to bite one another (dogs, etc.).

HAKTATE *v.* to go in a massed group (e.g. to meet anyone, or to run away from something).

HAKTEBEK *v.* to give a kick (by one person to another).

HAKTEEK *v.*; *hakteek kabun* to have a large stomach; (Belu) to insult or make unhappy by employing the suffix *teek* (by calling out *kabuteek*, *matanteek*, etc.), *cf.* *teek*.

HAKTEHIK *v.* to place or carry something in the fold of *lipa*, *sabulu*, *cf.* *tatehik*, *lalohe*.

HAKTEKIL, HAKTEKIR *v.* to be startled or frightened, *do.* *hakfodak*.

HAKTEKOS *v.* (Belu) to splash, to jump about (the water in the bath, etc.).

HAKTENIK *v.* to do a thing several times, to repeat; to say or do anything more than once, to repeat what has been said.

HAKTERIK *v.* to come out in opposition to, to impede the passage of (a person or animal) by going in front of, *sim. teri, terik*.

HAKTETEK *v.* to superimpose, to gather things one upon the other; to carry things upon the head, *do.* *hakdanik*.

HAKTE'UR *v.* to repeat the same task, *do.* *haleur*.

HAKTIDIN *v.* (Belu) to arrange in layers.

HAKTIHA, HAKTIHAK *v.* to jump to a lower level, to descend in tiers, e.g. a set of stairs.

HAKTIK v. (Belu) to limp.

HAKTI'IK v. to spin.

HAKTIIT v. (Belu); haktiit sa'e to rise up suddenly; haktiit sai to lay low, to leap to the ground.

HAKTILAK v. to fight; to jump.

HAKTOEK v. to align, *do.* haktuik.

HAKTOHAR v. to break a long object, *do.* natohar.

HAKTUBUK v. (Belu) to join or connect edge to edge; haktubuk hai to not allow the fire to go out.

HAKTUIK v. to place in lines or rows; kuda haktuik to sow (seeds) in rows; tur haktuik to sit in rows; hamriik haktuik to stand in rows.

HAKTUIR v. to relate, to narrate.

HAKTUKUK v. to butt with the head; to fight with fists.

HAKTULAK v. to not fulfil a promise.

HAKTUTAN v. to be held firmly by the sides or edges (as in a chain or the twisted strands of a rope).

HAKUAK v. to dig or bore holes, *do.* turak.

HAKUALAN v. to be nude or naked; to undress.

HAKUANA v. to go to the right.

HAKUARI v. to disband or scatter, *do.* hamkari; halo isin hakuari to rest after much work, or to do as little work as possible when a job seems to have no purpose.

HAKUBIT-AN v.; la'o hakubit-an to walk with a stiff gait (as a sign of respect when passing someone), *do.* hakabit-an.

HAKUDU v.; hakudu mutu ai to join up the wood in the fire for better burning.

HAKUDUK v. (Luka) to come in contact with, to join up with, *do.* hasouru malu.

HAKUEEK v. to lie, to speak lies.

HAKUEKO v. to screech, to scream (of monkeys), *do.* hakreo, hakarar.

HAKUHIK v.; hakuhiik hedan to prepare hedan leaves for use in weaving by scraping them smooth with a piece of bamboo.

HAKUHUS v. to cook in steam, *cf.* kuhus.

HAKUI v. (Belu) to call out kui ... kui ... (calling horses and foals); haku-an (or haku isin) to shiver (with cold, etc.).

HAKUKUT v. to shut, to close, to fasten, to clasp shut; hakukut ibun to keep a secret; hakukut lia to reconcile the disputing parties; le'u hakukut to enclose completely (joining up the two ends of a fence).

HAKUL, HAKUR v. to go beyond, to pass over to the other side; hakur mota to go through the river; to strike, to attack.

HAKURAN v. to be devoid of, to have little or none, *cf.* kuran.

HAKURU v. to call hens saying krr ... krr, *do.* hakruu.

HAKUSUK v. (Belu) to ask, to enquire after, to inquire.

HAKUUK v. to emit the noise of kuku (night owl); ha'u ata hakuuk hasa'e lia ba ita boot I humbly with the voice of an owl lift my voice to your excellency.

HALA'A v. to follow, *do.* hala'o.

HALADI v. to weed, to clean up the scrub.

HALA'E v. to take a husband (opposite to hafe), *cf.* la'en feen.

HALAEK v. to have nothing, *cf.* laek.

HALA'EN v. to make fun of, to mock, to ridicule.

HALAHAN v.; hateten halahan to speak clearly (explaining well the precise meanings (lahan) of words).

HALAHAT v. to pursue, to chase; to follow close behind, *sim.* duni.

HALAI v. to flee, to run away;
 halai natar to stir the paddy
 field into mud with buffaloes be-
 fore planting the rice seedlings;
 suku halai kabas to sew with bas-
 ting stitches, *do.* haknor; halai
 akar to pound the sago (imitating
 the drumming of horse's hooves);
 oin halai to be dizzy.

HALAIK v. to be pale, faded, or
 withered, *do.* hamlaik.

HALAIR v. (Samoro); halair ka'ut
 ibun to sew up the mouth of a
 sack, also said as halai.

HALAKA, HALAKAN v. to light or
 ignite (a flame or fire).

HALAKI, HALAKIN v. to be com-
 pletely destroyed without leaving
 anything; halaki ema mate hotu.

HALAKON v. to lose, to cease to
 have, to be without, to have pos-
 sessions disappear; sometimes said
 as halakan.

HALALAK v. to pretend to be single.

HALALAR v. (Samoro) to roast, *cf.*
 lalar.

HALALAS v. (Samoro) to be pale or
 faded, *do.* halaik; halalas ue
 (Luka) to slightly cool down some
 water, *do.* halirin; halalas liman
 to rest (after doing a lot of
 work).

HALALE v. to look at, to search
 with the sight, *do.* lale.

HALALIN v. to come and go often,
 to repeat a task, *do.* hafalin.

HALALOK v. to do any job by going
 up and down (hill, steps, etc.).

HALAMAK v. to put food aside for
 later.

HALANI v. *do.* hanali.

HALANU v. to intoxicate, to eat or
 drink anything which intoxicates
 or produces dizziness (poisonous),
 to poison.

HALA'O, HALA'OK v. to follow, to
 go after; hala'o malu to go one
 after the other; liurai hala'o nia

emar (Luka) the king follows the
 wishes of the people.

HALARA v. (Belu) to diminish, to
 become less.

HALARAN v. to put in the middle;
 to encircle, to envelope; halaran
 lia to speak in a soft voice.

HALARE v. to make fun of.

HALAREK v. to make level; halarek
 rai to level off a mound; halarek
 tusan to pay a little part of a
 debt; louri halarek to carry only
 part of an allotted load (leaving
 the rest).

HALATAK, HALATAN v.; halatak loro
 to shelter from the sun, to shade
 from the sun; halatak ai to mark
 out a piece of timber (with a
 pencil, etc.) in order to work on
 it.

HALATAR v. to form a line, to place
 in a row, *do.* haktuik.

HALATU v. (Belu) to pursue, to
 chase after.

HALE'AN v. to become deeper, to
 deepen, *cf.* kle'an.

HALEBU v. to tire, to become tired
 from work.

HALE'EN-AN v. to scoff.

HALEET v. to thin out, to space at
 intervals; (Belu) to have leisure.

HALEKA v. to reverse, to turn over
 (placing the lower part on top);
 haleka liman to turn the hands
 palm up; la'o haleka liman to
 swing the arms.

HALEKAR v. to scatter, to spread
 about; halekar rai to litter the
 ground.

HALEIAR v. (Belu) to shout out, *do.*
 haktala; to make fun of.

HALELE v. to put to flight, to cause
 to run away; (Luka) to float, to
 place anything on top of the water,
do. lele.

HALELEN v. to reduce to powder or
 little pieces; halelen kabas to
 card cotton.

HALELOK v. (Belu); halelok be to divert water.

HALENA, HALENAK, HALENAN v. to place an object in its natural position, to place upright (a vase with the mouth on top, a supine person, or an open book); halenan liman a hand placed with the palm up.

HALENO v. to show.

HALENU v. to lend, or to ask for a loan.

HALERAS v. to ruin something; busa haleras manu the cat plays with the bird (bringing ruin on the bird).

HALEREK v. (Samoro) *do.* halekar.

HALERIK v. to groan, to sigh.

HALES v. to tear, to rip, to rend, *do.* les; (Luka, Samoro, Bubu Susu) tur haless rai (or tur naroma rai) to pass the night on watch without any sleep.

HALETIN v. (Samoro) to cut around, to nick around, *do.* haliak.

HALE'U v. to pass around, to pass a turn around, to enclose, to be around, to surround.

HALE'UK v. to become or be crooked.

HALEUR v. to repeat the same job.

HALI n. Banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*).

HALI v. to roll up; hali batar to put the bundled maize cobs in ai halin; hali tais to warp a loom; hali-an to hide, *do.* heli-an.

HALIA v. to call, *do.* bolu; to name as, to call as; halia katak tiun to call or treat as uncle.

HALIAK v. to make a nick or cut around, *do.* haletin, halo kliak.

HALIAN v. to emit sounds, to shout out.

HALI'AN v. to set out the stones on which the pots are placed, to adjust the fireplace, *do.* halo lali'an.

HALIBAN v. to have a celebration in honour of someone or something, *do.* hadahur.

HALIBUR v. to rejoin, to assemble, *cf.* tole.

HALIDUN v. to make a corner or angle.

HALIHUN v. to dam up (halihun ue), used mostly in 3p. nalihun.

HALIIK v. to drive off or out, *sim.* duni.

HALI'IS v. to be inclined, to be on a slant, not upright, *do.* halo kli'is.

HALIK v. to roll up, to tie a turn around, *do.* bobar; kuda nalik the horse is entangled (in the rope), used mostly in 3p. nalik.

HALIKAR v. to leave alone, to neglect, to abandon, to reject; to not accept an apology.

HALIKI v. to wave; to spread the news, to divulge the news; haliki lia naran (or foti naran) to announce a good deed, or lucky event of a successful person.

HALIKU v. (Belu) to stare at, to look at, to be keenly interested, to look at by turning the head; haliku ba dalan (usual farewell), *cf.* hare dalan.

HALILA v. (Belu) to make into a roll, *do.* duir, loulit.

HALILAK v. to undercook, to cook for a short time.

HALILIN v. to make into wax; (Luka) to cover with wax, used mostly in 3p. nalilin.

HALILU v. to look behind, to turn the head to look behind.

HALIMAN v. to be branched, to have branches.

HALIMAR v. to play, to amuse, to not do any work.

HALIN n. the vertical pole on which the maize is tied for storage, *do.* batar sasular; ai halin (Luka) a

part of the weaving loom on which the thread is warped, *do. hasa rai or lala'o.*

HALINUK, HALINUN *v.* to divide or cut into small pieces, *cf. klinuk.*

HALIRAS *v.* (Samoro) to make flee; *busa haliras manu* the cat makes the bird flee, used mainly in 3p. *naliras.*

HALIRI, HALIRIN *v.* to be cold, to cool; *haliri karau ain* a custom of sprinkling animal's blood on the rice paddy during soil preparation.

HALIS *v.* (Belu) to suck air into the mouth for cooling food already in the mouth.

HALO *v.* to do, to make, to create, to form, to fabricate, to construct, to arrange, to process, to work; to cause to motivate, to realise, to practice; to order, to compel, to coerce, to force; in some phrases halo cannot be translated into English, *hateten halo neineik* to speak slowly, *kair halo di'ak* to grasp well; sometimes halo is used as signification of, to look like, or give the idea of, *halo modok uit* to be nearly yellow, *buat halo moruk* something bitter, or like a bitter thing; *halo-an* to make oneself vain; when the first syllable ha is used as a prefix before some verbs, nouns, or adjectives to form active verbs, ha will translate as 'make' or 'name', e.g. *hana'i, hafaak.*

HALO'AT *v.* to hop, skip, or jump, *do. lo'at.*

HALOBAK *v.* (Belu) to hasten, to go in haste.

HALO'ER *v.* to loosen, to let go, to allow to be free, *cf. lo'er.*

HALOI *v.* to scratch or cut the exterior; *haloi ai* to cut the sap wood (as in a rubber tree).

HALOKOK *v.*; *kair halokok* (or *foti halokok*) to quickly gather some-

thing (clothes, provisions, etc.) before going on a journey.

HALOLO *v.* to stretch out (rope, arm, etc.); to put straight up and vertical, to stand up, to raise up; *kair halolo* to hold anything keeping it straight and vertical.

HALOLON *v.*; *halolon lia* to discuss (anything).

HALOON *v.* (Belu) to wait for, to expect.

HALOOT *v.* to arrange, to prepare, to settle, to put in order.

HALOR *v.* to go down, to descend; *halor mota* to follow a river downstream.

HALORE *v.* (Belu) to raise or lift up in order to bring into view; *halore-an* to disclose oneself.

HALOS *v.* to straighten, to rectify; *halos lia* to correct anything that has been said wrong.

HALOT *v.* to pack, *do. haloot.*

HALOTI *v.* *do. halotuk*; (Belu) to fall or drop down.

HALOTUK *v.* to make or become thin or slender; *halotuk lian* to speak in a refined voice.

HALOUHU *v.* to travel through the countryside not following any paths; *la'o halouhu rai tomak* to journey through the countryside without going by any paths.

HALOULIT *v.* to roll up or down; *haloulit labarik oan* to lay a child on the bed.

HALOU'U *v.* to let go or loosen; to place, set, or put; *halou'u ema* to desist; *o sei halou'u tomak aat ne'e* you must desist from all these bad things; *halou'u iha ne'e* put it here.

HALOUUK *v.* (Samoro) to be hollow or concave.

HALOUUR *v.* to have a desire to loosen the clothing (because of heat or sickness); to open wide.

- HALUAK, HALUAN v. to enlarge, to become open, to widen.
- HALUBA v. (Belu); haluba rai to remove from the garden the parts of the plants which are not burnt.
- HALUBUK v. to cut off, to cut at the point, to behead, to mutilate.
- HALUBUR v. (Belu) to be excessive, cf. lubur.
- HALUHA v. to forget, to not remember.
- HALULI v. to abstain from eating certain foods because of prejudice or religious direction; ema rua haluli malu the two people are not on good speaking terms; manu naluli the hen is clucky (or broody).
- HALULUN v. (Samoro) to roll up or fold; halo serbisu halulun to do a good deed for someone, do. harosan; la'o halulun to go together; halulun malu to work together (e.g. planting a garden, harvesting, etc.), cf. haklulun, lulun.
- HALUMAK v. to tame, to domesticate, do. hamaus.
- HALUMUT v. to be covered by water; adj. green, of a green colour, cf. lumut.
- HALURI v. (Belu); haluri ha'i to poke the fire, to put on more wood (for burning).
- HALURU, HALURUK v. to gather small amounts from different places; to glean, to gather anything missed in the harvest, to rummage; sosa haluru to buy small amounts at retail prices at various places (shopping); haluru lia to search for words (like in making a dictionary); haluruk rai (or haluruk to'os) to gather together the unburnt wood (in a new garden) for reburning, cf. luruk.
- HALUU v.; haluu busa to call the cats saying lu ... lu.
- HALU'UT v. to draw the clothes together in modesty, to cover up (the body), cf. lu'ut.

- HAMA'AK v. (Samoro) see hana'ok.
- HAMAAN v. to become light, to lighten a burden, to take weight off; to enlighten, to alleviate, cf. kmaan.
- HAMAAS v. to yawn; hamaas lia to whisper, or speak softly, cf. maas.
- HAMAHA, HAMAHAN v. to shade, to cover from the sun; rai namahan to be cloudy or overcast, cf. mahan.
- HAMAHE v. to cook by boiling (maize only), see batar da'an.
- HAMAHO, HAMAHON v. see hamaha.
- HAMAIR v. to carry on the end of a stick with the middle across the shoulders and the other end held firmly in the hands, cf. lebo.
- HAMAKA v. to become tired by overloading (people, horses).
- HAMAKAS v. to be harsh or very dry, to dry well.
- HAMALAR v. do. haklamar.
- HAMALU, HAMALUN v. to assemble together, to accompany, to be placed together; to count, mostly said as suru hamalun; hamalu-an to accompany each other (two persons or animals), to be intimately associated with each other.
- HAMAMAR v. to soften, to become limp or pliable; hamamar-an to become soft, lazy, idle, or careless.
- HAMAMU, HAMAMUK v. to empty, to evacuate; hamamuk rai to desert the land leaving it unoccupied; hamamuk uma to leave a house unoccupied or deserted.
- HAMAMUT v. to be tepid or lukewarm (of liquids), to heat a little.
- HAMAN v. see hamaan.
- HAMANAS v. to heat or warm, do. hanas; hamanas oin to be bold without shame, do. hatos oin.
- HAMANE v. to imitate the ways of adult men (by children).
- HAMANЕК v. to improve, to make

better; to pacify, to reconcile (any anger); hamaneke ema neon to pander to someone's wishes (to obtain a favour).

HAMARA, HAMARAN v. to dry, to make dry.

HAMAREK v. (Samoro) to sleep lightly, to shut the eyes for sleep, see hakmarek.

HAMATA, HAMATAK v. to renew or restart something, to refresh; to sprinkle with water any place infected with bad or malicious spirits which are said to be hot (manas), cf. halirin; to place a cover on any vessel (halo matan); to arrange or equip (with provisions), to assemble (for a job); hamata ue to filter water through holes in the sand; hamata tali to make a noose (for catching animals); hamatak lia folin to renege on the agreed price; hamatak hi'as dustisa to end a punishment; hamatak besi asu resin to anneal steel, cf. matak.

HAMATAN v. to look, to observe, to view.

HAMATE v. to kill, to extinguish, to stop, to finish with; hamate ahi to extinguish the fire; hamate lia to reach a conclusion or work out a business arrangement.

HAMATEK v.; hamatek fuan to eat a snack or small amount of food, do. kuta fuan.

HAMATEN v. to be sluggish or slow moving; serbisu hamaten-an to work with a single-minded purpose on one job.

HAMAU v. to treat as an older brother (maun).

HAMAUR v. (Samoro); hamaur lia to prolong a note at the end of a song, do. hadais.

HAMAUS v. to tame or domesticate, to cause to become docile; husu hamaus to ask with humility or a plaintive voice.

HAMDARA v. to roast (fish or meat) wrapped in leaves.

HAME, HAMEE v. to bleat (goats, sheep); hame matan to pull down the lower eyelashes calling out 'hame' in ridicule.

HAMEA, HAMEAN v. to colour red; hamea liman to stain the hands with blood, or kill someone unlawfully.

HAMEAK v. to fondle, to pet, to caress, *sim.* hadoben.

HAMEE v. see hame; also used to express the same as hameke or hamelok as a form of abbreviation of the latter two words.

HAMEEK v. (Belu) *do.* hameik.

HAMEIK v. to sharpen, to be sharp pointed; hameik nunun to pout, to pucker the lips to show discontent or to cry.

HAMEKE v. to sight, to view, to observe; to fix the eyes on; to say 'hameke' (a game of children), cf. meke.

HAMEKEN-AN v. (Belu) to behave like a child, or have the ways of a child.

HAMELAN v. to grow soft hair or down; to sprout, cf. melan; always used in 3p. namelan.

HAMELOK v. to say 'well done' expressing sarcastic satisfaction at someone's misfortune, cf. melok.

HAMEMIN v. to give or bestow a name, to name, cf. memi, temi, hanaran.

HAMENO v. to make an appointment, to appear at a given time and place, cf. tene.

HAMEO v. to mew, to meow, used mostly in 3p. nameo, rameo.

HAMERAK v. to become muddy, to splash with muddy water.

HAMERAT v.; bibi hamerat the goat screams (a cry of extreme fear).

HAMERIN v. to be abundant or plentiful, to put a lot together, to fit many things tightly together; suku hamerin to sew together with many small stitches.

HAMERO-AN v. (Belu) to cry out with a high-pitched scream.

HAMETAN v. to blacken, to dye black; hametan rai to darken the ground (said when a large number of people or animals gather in one place), *do.* hakonu rai, haburas rai.

HAMETI, HAMETIN v. to be firm, tight, secure, or restricted; tur hametin or tur hakmetin to sit still (not moving); hameti ema neon to encourage a person.

HAME'UL, HAME'UR v. (Luka, Samoro); hame'ur-an to become languid, lazy, or show similar weaknesses.

HAMIIS v. to apply a cure against any poison or witchcraft; hamiis horok to perform the proper rites for avoiding the effects of sorcery; ai hamiis an antidote (for above), *cf.* miis.

HAMIIT v.; la'o hamiit to stalk silently; to creep along on foot (through anything).

HAMILAK, HAMILAR v. see halimar.

HAMISAL, HAMISAR v. see hakmisal, hakmisar.

HAMKAIR v. to be close by or adjoining; to adjoin, to be face to face; to form a boundary or landmark; lia fuan hamkair ona ba malu the words make sense (in proper order).

HAMKAN v. to covet, to yearn, to greedily desire.

HAMKARI v. to disband or scatter.

HAMKOKUR, HAMKOKUS v. to slip down, to go down by slipping (e.g. down the trunk of a tree); *fig.* to slip out, to slip away.

HAMKURUK, HAMKURUN v. to come or go altogether as crowd or mob (people or animals).

HAMKUUS v. to have a cold (running nose) or catarrh.

HAMLAHA v. to be hungry; hamlaha la di'ak to be starving; rai hamlaha starvation.

HAMLAI, HAMLAIK v. to wither, to fade, used only in 3p. namlai, namlaik.

HAMLELE v. to float in water; to hover in air (balloon, fluff, etc.).

HAMLIKI v. to wave in the wind; to waver, to hesitate; neon namliki (or nakliki), a frivolous unreliable person, always used in 3p. namliki.

HAMNA, HAMNAN v. to rest, to stop.

HAMNAHU v.; fuan hamnahu to feel pity for; neon hamnahu to feel sorry at the loss of someone (e.g. someone who has gone away).

HAMNANA v. to keep the mouth open or gaping, *cf.* maas.

HAMNA'O v. to rob, to steal, to pilfer, to plunder.

HAMNASA v. to laugh, to smile.

HAMNONO v. to pay attention to, to listen, *do.* rona.

HAMNOOK v. to keep a secret, to be reserved or discreet.

HAMNOUHU v. to eat (a polite invitation to a superior to eat, *ita* boot hola, *ami* ata hamnouhu).

HAMNURAK v. to rejuvenate, to grow young; to act young, to have the ways of the young (refers to old people), *do.* hanurak-an.

HAMO'AT v. to suck; hamo'at tabaku to puff, suck, or smoke a cigarette; hamo'at kbuu to tie the material into an envelope to form kbuu or katupa.

HAMODOK v. to make yellow; hamodok tabaku to put green tobacco leaves into heaps until they turn yellow prior to being cut up.

HAMOE v. to shame, to injure verbally; (Belu) to buzz, to hiss (wind).

HAMOIT v. to stretch the head as though to see something.

HAMOKO v. to carry out a criminal action (to rob or kill) in such

a manner as to suggest it was done by someone else; to kill treacherously; to put a hamlet into a panic by the force employed in killing those judged to be the enemy.

HAMONU v. to drop, *do.* hahonu.

HAMOO v.; hamoo ue to clarify the water by allowing the clay to settle; hamoo akar to allow the sago to settle out of the water; hamoo matan (halo matan moo), to be alert while on guard; hamoo halo didi'ak (or fihir halo didi'ak) to take good aim.

HAMOON v.; hamoon-an to become serious.

HAMORAS v.; hamoras-an to become (or pretend to be) sick.

HAMORE v. to fade or lose colour.

HAMOREK v. to be languid; isin hamorek to be lazy, *do.* isin baruk.

HAMOROK v.; hamorok-an to become wild or savage.

HAMORON v. to snarl (animals); to grumble (people).

HAMORU, HAMORUK, HAMORUN v. to become bitter (halo moruk); to poison, to take poison; (Belu) to make dizzy, to stupify.

HAMOS v. to cleanse, to make clean, to purify.

HAMOTI v. to dry, *do.* hamara.

HAMOTO v. (Belu) to moderate, to quieten (rain, wind, etc.).

HAMOTU v. to burn, to overtoast, *cf.* motuk.

HAMOUHU v. to be depleted, spent, or finished; to destroy, to lay waste; funu hamouhu ema war destroys the people; la'o hamouhu rai to walk everywhere.

HAMOULI v. to clean up, to cut the brush (hamouli rai, to'os, uma, etc.); hamouli-an to tuck up the clothing so as not to be hindered (like rolling up the sleeves or tucking up the skirt); kair sasaan

hamouli kotu to be robbed of everything with nothing left, *cf.* moulik.

HAMOURIN v. to have a good smell, to perfume; hamourin-an to perfume oneself.

HAMOUT v. to submerge, to dive under, to sink, to put under; hamout-an to conceal oneself by lowering the body into water; also used with the same meaning as hamouhu.

HAMRAN v. to become red or bloody.

HAMRATAN v. to produce a noise like the patter of falling fruit or rain; udan namratan la naleet the rain patters down without stopping, used only in 3p. namratan.

HAMRE'AT v.; isin hamre'at to have the hair stand on end in fear, *do.* hanre'at.

HAMRES v. to form small projections or lumps; fatuk namres said when a place is full of small stones; isin namres said when there is a multitude of pimples on the body; to rest or stop; used in 3p. namres.

HAMRE'U v. to sigh, to sob.

HAMRII v. to visit, *do.* handi, hanri.

HAMRIIK v. to stand up, to stand erect, to be erect, to stand on tiptoe, in some regions said as hamrii, hanri, handi.

HAMROOK v. to have a thirst, to be dry and thirsty; to give a drink to.

HAMRUAN, HAMRU'AN v. to fall down a precipice.

HAMSERU v. to make a loud noise, to belch, *do.* saeru.

HAMSODAN v. to fall down (many things at the same time); batar namsodan to spill a large amount of maize; ai tahan namsodan the leaves fall on the ground in large numbers, used mostly in 3p. namsodan.

HAMSOHAN *v.* (Bubu Susu) to mourn, to feel the loss of someone; to reflect upon or speak constantly about someone or something (loron mai ami hamsohan atu la'o), *sim.* sadi'a, hanoin.

HAMSUHU *v.* to pant for breath, to be breathless.

HAMSURI *v.* to disband, to break up, to withdraw entirely from a faction, *do.* hamkari.

HAMTATE *v.* to come or go in a crowd, *sim.* hamkuran.

HAMTA'UK *v.* to be afraid of, to tremble with fear; to respect (from fear).

HAMTETE *v.*; la'o hamtete to move along in pairs.

HAMTETU *v.* to arrive at or on the top of ..., e.g. a hill; to reach full maturity, to attain middle age or full growth.

HAMUKA *v.* to penetrate, to insert; (Ue Keke) to hide; (Belu) to conceal not wanting to be seen.

HAMUKIT *v.* to become poor or impoverished.

HAMULAK *v.* to pray, or make an invocation to a divinity or lulik (before offering a sacrifice).

HAMULI *v.* to stop the development of a tumour or to prevent it re-developing by applying a poultice.

HAMUMU *v.* to forage for scraps on the ground (asu, fahi, manu hamumu rai); hamumu na'an to pick the small pieces of meat off the bones, *cf.* mumun.

HAMURUK *v.* to croon to oneself in sorrow or sadness, used mostly in 3p. namuruk.

HAMUSA *v.* (Bariki) to look at fixedly; hamusa malu to stare at each other, *cf.* namusa.

HAMUTIN *v.* to whiten, to bleach.

HAMUTU, HAMUTUK *v.* to be together, to be adjoining; *adj.* near, close; *adv.* together, among; (Belu) to join, to unite.

HAMUU, HAMUUN *v.* to grumble or complain; (Alas) to run.

HAN *n.* food; ai han all edible food, also said as hahan, *cf.* ha.

HANA *v.* to fire or shoot an arrow.

HANAAT *v.*; hanaat sa'e to look at the top of a tall object.

HANABIL, HANABIR *v.* to superimpose two things together, to double, to line the inside of; kair hanabir to grasp two things at the same time; diman hanabir rua the spear transfixes two things; rai hanabir (Belu) to put in order.

HANAE *v.* (Belu) to examine, to inspect, *sim.* fihir.

HANA'E *v.* to give to do (a task); hana'e tais ba ... to order a piece of cloth for

HANAHAS *v.* to end, to conclude, to complete; to set a limit to, to set an end to, *cf.* nahas.

HANAHE *v.* to stretch out on the floor.

HANAHU *v.* to put down, to drop down; hanahu mate ba rate to place a corpse in a grave, *do.* hahonu.

HANAI *v.* to put a sign on a plot where it is intended to make a garden, usually said as hanai rai, *do.* haktadak rai.

HANA'I *v.* to act as a gentleman, to act honourably, to render services like an honourable man, to be recognised as an honourable man or gentleman.

HANAIS *v.*; husu hanais to ask with a tearful manner.

HANAKA *v.*; matan dook hanaka to foretell who will become sick.

HANAK-AN *v.* (Belu) to appear, to emerge, to show oneself suddenly.

HANALI *v.* to prune; to cut the suckers or dead branches; to castrate.

HANANA *v.* to open, *do.* loke, sasa.

HANANAS v. (Samoro) to seek, to search for; la'o hananas to go slowly when searching.

HANANU v. to sing, to chant; hananu surat to read aloud.

HANAO v. (Belu) do. hana'o.

HANA'O v. to rob, to steal, do. hamna'o, na'ok.

HANA'OK v. to name as a robber or thief.

HANARAK v. to drink from a vessel without the lips touching the vessel.

HANARAN v. to give a name to (people, animals, places, etc.).

HANARUK v. to lengthen, to extend, to extend the time.

HANAS v. to warm or heat; hanas ema to put hot water on the skin, do. hamanas.

HANASA v. (Belu) to laugh, do. hamnasa.

HANATAR v. to hunt for food (deer, wild pig, etc.), do. dusa.

HANATAR-AN v. (Belu) to be in crowds or mobs.

HANATE v. to separate the grass so as to pass; to peep out.

HANAU v. (Belu) to rave, to say incoherent things.

HANAUA v. (Belu) to stop, to cease.

HANAU-AN v. (Belu) to talk to oneself.

HANA'UK v. see hana'ok.

HANAUR v. to extract or pull out, to remove unwanted things; hanaur tais to pull out the unwanted threads from the cloth; hanaur ai funan to remove flowers; hanaur biti to trim the end of a mat; hanaur ikan ruin to fillet fish; hanaur na'an ruin to bone meat.

HANDARA v. to roast in leaves (roots, meat, etc.).

HANDI v. to visit, do. hamrii, hanri, see hamriik.

HANDO v. see hamrook.

HANE'A v. to make firm or steady with the feet, to support oneself with the feet (as in a saddle, climbing a tree, etc.); to resist, to stand up to, to stand ready for an enemy.

HANEBA v. to press down.

HANE'E, HANE'EK v. to crawl, to creep.

HANEEN v. (Belu) to ask.

HANEHA v. to gather, to seize, to grab, to clutch, to catch hold of, *sim.* kair, see hanehan.

HANEHAN, HANEHA v. to step on, to load upon, to tie a load on; haneha lia to advise, to instigate to do something; haneha hirus (Belu) to cover the chest with medicine (in order to forget or reduce the longing for someone).

HANE'I v. (Alas, Bubu Susu) to sharpen, to come to a point, do. ne'i, hameik.

HANE'IN v. to place, to put, to place upon; hane'in kilat ba kbas to place a gun on the shoulder; *sim.* hatur; (Belu) to threaten.

HANEK n. a wooden plate; douku mate hanek to turn the plate of a deceased person upside down (a custom which is continued for a considerable time), also other personal possessions are placed alongside the plate; ai hanek a tree from which plates are made, and whose bark is used as an anti-febrile (*Alstonia Scholaris*), do. ai doti.

HANEK-MATAN n. see han'matan.

HANELUN v. to place two things alongside each other in reverse order (head and tail).

HANENO v. to dye red, *cf.* nenuk.

HANEO, HANEON v. to think, to consider, *sim.* hanoin.

HANERAS v. to wrap up (children) in a cloth or nappy, to swathe.

HANERIK v. see halerik.

HANERUK v. to warm, to heat;
haneruk ahi to come to the fire;
haneruk loro to warm in the sun.

HANES v. see hales.

HANESA v. (Belu) to put in order,
to arrange in a mould.

HANESA, HANESAN v. to be the same,
equal, or identical, to be alike;
n. similar; adv. similarly,
equally, of the same type, shape,
make, or size; hanesa lia to dis-
cuss a question in order to come
to an agreement on what should be
done; lia nanesa ona (3p.) to be
in agreement with the other
parties.

HANETAN HEK adv. ahead of time,
in anticipation.

HANETAN HEEN adv. (Belu) do.
hanetan heek.

HANETIK v. to prevent, to not allow
(to do a thing), to hinder; hanetik
loro to prevent the sun's rays
from shining on something; to use
sparingly, to economise; ha lai
batar hodi hanetik hare to eat
maize first in order to economise
on the rice; hatais ema seluk nia
hena hodi hanetik ninian to dress
in the clothing of others in order
to save your own; (Belu) to put in
the midst.

HANE'UK v. to address insults or
witty remarks to someone in song
or story, do. hakni'uk.

HANEUR v. (Belu); haneur malu to
speak ill of each other; haneur-an
to be disobedient.

HANI n. a snare.

HANI v. to tie up or link up with
the end of a rope (e.g. tie a rope
to the top of a tree in order to
bend it); meda hani ikun ba ai
sourun the possum wraps its tail
around the branch; hani hasan curb
chain, the part of the bridle
which fits under the jaw; hani
ulun leather straps of the bridle
which go over the head and down
to the bit.

HANI'A v. see hane'a.

HANII v. to empty, to spill out the
contents (liquids); hanii ai moruk
ba tilun, inur, etc., to place the
liquid (remedy) in the ear, nose,
etc.

HANIMAK v. (Belu) to rest, to
linger, to stop for a while.

HANINI v. to be sharp or alert, to
be keen; hanini-an to stand to one
side or to stand apart in a res-
pectful manner (polite manner to-
wards superiors).

HANINU v. to look, to observe, to
examine, sim. hateke.

HANIRUK v. see haneruk.

HANISI v. (Belu) to bite.

HANIT v. to glue, to join with
glue; hanit manu to catch a bird
with bird lime; hanit kuda to hold
a horse by the bottom lip.

HANITA v. to want, to desire;
lauarik tanis hanita nia inan the
child cries because he wants his
mother; to seek, to look for.

HANKAIR v. to adjoin, to confront,
to make a boundary with; to be in
agreement, do. hamkair.

HANKALI v. to murmur, hum, or buzz
(as in a crowd), also said as
hakali.

HANKLAR v.; lia hanklar rumour, un-
founded information or report.

HANM ... see hamn

HAN'MATAN n. a covering or lid of
a basket, or a lid of a plate;
the serving dish used when offering
food to lulik, souls of the dead,
or elders (katuas).

HANOBU v. to end, to terminate, to
complete, cf. nobu.

HANO HAR v. (Belu) to rest.

HANOHI v. (Belu); hanohi tais to
be dressed.

HANOHIK v. to swathe, to bring the
clothes close together, to cover,
to wrap up, do. hafu'ut, halu'ut.

HANOIN v. to think, to ponder, to consider, to meditate; to remember; to judge which, to think that, to be convinced of; to have pity for, to have sympathy or yearning for, to feel sorry for, *cf.* hadomi.

HANONO v. to moderate the fire, to remove the pot from the fire for slow cooking, to roast with a small fire, to simmer.

HANONO v. (Belu) to listen, *cf.* rona.

HANONU v. (Belu) to wait on, to serve; hanonu ba ema to be under the orders of, or to be a subject of someone; hanonu de'i of no importance.

HANOOK v. to keep quiet, or silent, to shut up.

HANORIN v. (Belu) see hanourin.

HANOTAK v. to fill or empty a vessel to the middle, to half fill or empty a vessel; hanotak serbisu (Samoro) to do half a job, *do.* habaluk serbisu.

HANOURI v. to correct, to rectify, to amend.

HANOURIN v. to teach, to instruct, to indoctrinate; hanourin-an to learn, to practice, to train.

HANR ..., HANS ..., HANT ... see hamr ..., etc.

HANUA v. to go through the middle, to enter or break into.

HANUAN v. to burn up in the flames.

HANUBA v. to be steady on the feet, to support oneself on the feet, *cf.* hanea.

HANUBAK v. to pass a debt on to another person as a credit for another debt, *do.* haknubak.

HANUDA v. to place anything upright inside another; hanuda rii ba kuak to set a post in a hole, *sim.* tatuk; hanuda ue to measure the depth of water (with a measuring stick); rai hanuda-an a steep

slope; tais hanuda to be dressed in many layers of clothing.

HANUDAR v.; ai nanudar to put forth shoots, or to lop a tree in order to make it send forth new shoots.

HANUKAT v. to root up, to nose up like a pig, *do.* haknukat.

HANUKU v. to reside, to dwell, to settle; (Alas) hanuku ema to point out the residence of someone; (Belu) to put, to place; aman, inan hanuku oan fetu the father and mother hand over their daughter (after hafoli) to the bridegroom.

HANUNUK v.; hanunuk-an to become mute, not able to speak.

HANURAK v. to make young; hanurak-an to renew, to rejuvenate; to pretend to be young, to behave like the young (an old person); hanurak oan to give birth to a child (women), *sim.* hahouris.

HANURU v. (Samoro) to set forth or attack in a mob (sai or tama hanuru).

HANUTU v. to prune the branches of a tree.

HANU'U v. to push; hanu'u ba, hanu'u mai to push backward and forward.

HANUU, HANUUS v. to gnaw, to eat with front teeth, *do.* toti.

HAOAKA v. to say who stays or who goes (anywhere).

HAOEK n. bellow (of buffaloes).

HAOER v. to smooth, to polish.

HAOK v. (Belu) wooden spoon or vessel.

HAOOK v. to rock a baby crooning softly.

HAOTAS v.; kuda ai haotas to transplant or thin out seedlings at intervals (of time) leaving a certain number undisturbed, *cf.* otas; halo serbisu haotas to do a job or task intermittently over a period of time.

HARAA, HARAAN v. to dye; to turn anything red (e.g. to dry betelnut until red, to dry tobacco until red); (Belu) to wound, to produce blood, cf. hamran.

HARABAT v. to join, unite, or fasten together, cf. rabat.

HARABU v. to soil, to become dirty (saliva, dirt, etc.), sometimes said as harabe.

HARAE v.; harae mota to follow a river in an upstream direction, cf. halor.

HARA'ES v. to become weak or fragile, do. hakra'es.

HARAHU v. to shatter, to break down, to break into pieces; harahu lutu, kota, knua to break down a fence or any fortified place (for the purpose of war); harahu rai to arrive suddenly making the buffaloes scatter; harahu ulun to strain in mental effort, to rack the brains.

HARAHUK v. to consider, to intend, to judge, to understand, sim. hanoin.

HARAI, HARAİK v. to lower, to let down from the top; to give in, to yield; to discredit, to debase; (Belu) to dismiss, to discharge; haraik-an to humble oneself, to lower the head, to bow down; haraik-an (Belu) to make a vow; haraik folin to lower the price.

HARAIN v. (Belu); harain ha'i to reduce the fire; harain lampu to turn down the lamp.

HARAK n. (Samoro) the embryo of vegetable seeds, do. tolon.

HARAKA v. to bristle; uhi riin naraka to produce tubers as the main part of the plant.

HARAKAT v. to bristle, to lift up, to extend out; harakat liman to extend the fingers; harakat-an to get angry.

HARAMU v. to foster-mother (a child or young animal who has lost its mother), do. hadudus.

HARAN n.; au haran internal divisions between the knots of the bamboo.

HARAN v.; haran matan to pass the night on the feet, do. hader naroma rai; haran hadak to take the hadak outside in order to rid it of worms and insects which attack it.

HARANA v. (Samoro) to place food on han'matan in order to make an offering to lulik or rai na'in (se'e etun ba lulik); harana ahi oan ba mate iha loron mate bian to celebrate in honour of the dead on All Saints' Day; han narana tiha ona food is ready.

HARANI v. to perch, to roost; to be seated, used mostly in 3p. narani.

HARASAN v. to cry out (in order to hinder any action of a person or animal).

HARATAN v.; haratan ai fuan to make a lot of fruit fall together; the noise produced by falling fruit, do. halo namratan.

HARATE v.; harate rai to dig or disturb the soil (alongside plants).

HARAU v. to do anything which is prohibited, do. haluli.

HARE n. rice (plant and unhusked grain); hare fulin ear of rice grain; hare kain stem of rice plant; hare kulit rice grain husk; hare natar flooded rice paddy; hare rai maran dry rice field; hare huu a variety of edible melon; hare kasa a wild grape, also a variety of praying mantis (insect), cf. fos.

HARE v. to see, to look, to observe, to visit; hare koko or hare took to try, to experiment; hare dalan di'ak (to see the road well) farewell; to care for.

HARE BAUK MORIN n. a variety of black rice.

HAREHUT v. (Luka) to be untidy, to be in disarray; harehut uma to untidy the house by allowing it to become filled with various things, do. halo nakrehut.

HAREKI v. (Belu); hareki malu to not be in agreement, constantly arguing with someone.

HARENEK v. (Belu) to impoverish, to become poor.

HARES v. to crush, to pound; hares fos to pound rice in nesun two or three times to make it whiter (polished), see sos fos; do. hamres.

HAREU v. (Belu) to sigh, do. hamre'u.

HARI v. to cleanse by hand; hari knedok to clean a spoon (by hand); hari etu furin to skim off the froth from the food in the pot, see ka'er; hari nuka to rub the sores with ointment.

HARIA, HARIAN v. to name or treat as a brother-in-law.

HARIBIT v. to weigh down, to rest upon (fatu haribit ita ain); to be obliged, to compel.

HARIDAK v. to scare, to frighten, do. hafodak, cf. ridak.

HARII v. to stand upright, straight, erect, or raised; harii uma to raise or construct a house; asu narii a barking dog (impersonal, referring to a person).

HARIK v. (Belu) do. hamriik; hariik malun to distribute charity to the participants of a burial.

HARIS v. to bathe, to take a bath.

HARITAN v. to glue, to stick together with glue, gum or resin; n. gum, resin; cf. ritan.

HARITE, HARITEN v. do. haritan.

HARO v. to give a drink to, to give water to, cf. hamrook.

HARO'AN v. (Belu) do. harohan.

HARO'AT v. to sharpen, to make a cutting instrument sharp, do. halo kro'at; haro'at oin (Samoro, Luka) to bolster the courage (e.g. by drinking alcohol).

HARODAN v. (Belu) to bounce.

HARODE v. to dissolve, to reduce in bulk; te'in harode han to cook until the food dissolves, or reduces in volume; udan harode han the rain spoils the crop (by making the food rot), do. haroe or halo nakroe; hateten harode ema to injure or insult with words.

HAROE v. to squash, to crush, to reduce in volume, to reduce to fragments or powder; haroe natar to walk with buffaloes in the rice paddy in order to churn it into mud before planting; haroe liman (Belu) to break up a deceased person's plate.

HAROHAN v. to entreat, to implore, to ask with insistent urgency (respectful word replacing husu).

HAROHU v.; harohu lia to speak with a loud booming voice; harohu oin to make angry; foin harohu oin mai just appearing now (meaning later than expected).

HAROIN v.; haroin uma to construct a house, do. hari uma.

HAROMA v. to illuminate, to light up; haroma rai until morning; tur haroma rai to stay up until morning (e.g. at a party, playing cards, etc.).

HARONA v. to inform, to communicate to, to reveal (a respectful word).

HAROSA v. to tie up; futu harosa to tie up into a tight bundle, also said as harosan.

HAROSAN v.; serbisu harosan to work in partnership, doing first one thing then another to help each other.

HAROU'UK v. to be hidden or disguised; harou'uk lia to speak in a husky voice, do. haborok lia.

HARUA v. to pass through the middle of, or between (a crowd, woods, etc.), do. hanua.

HARU'I v. to bend down (e.g. when passing under something); haru'i-an to strive or struggle for, do. hakaas-an, habiit-an; cf. hakru'uk, suu.

HARUIN v. to strip off all the leaves (leaving only the skeleton of the tree); haruin uma to construct the framework of a house.

HARUKA v. to order, to command; to arrange, to direct; to send.

HARUMA v. (Samoro, Bubu Susu) to close the fist, to squeeze the hands, *sim.* humur, kumu; harumu aat sasaan to crumple or dishevel things.

HARUO'US v. to wash the face.

HARU'U v. to crumple, to wrinkle.

HARU'UK v. to contract, to withdraw; haru'uk-an to shrink back, to cringe.

HASA n. jaw, see hasan.

HASAAS v. to become strong, to show strength or bravery; hasaas naran to be known by proper name.

HASA'E v. to raise up, to lift up, to elevate; to offer or give to (a person of high rank); atu hasa'e ita boot in order to give to your excellency; hasa'e lia to direct speech to a superior; ha'u ata hasa'e lia ba ita katak ... I humbly say to your excellency that ...; hasa'e-an to die, to pass away (the polite expression when referring to a person held in great respect); hasa'e loro (Belu) dawn (before sunrise).

HASA'EK v. to lift up, to pull to the top; hasa'ek-an to become proud, elated, or exalted.

HASA'EN n. relatives; hasa'en nian first cousins.

HASAH v. to empty, to finish.

HASAI v. to remove, to make go away; hasai ue (Belu) to divert water (for irrigation); hasai biti klunin to commit adultery, or be with another woman; hasai naran (Belu) to become famous, or earn fame.

HASAIK v. to denounce or disclose (the name of a person) in secret.

HASAK v. to push, pull, or draw; hasak oda matan to open or shut the door (sliding doors of village houses); (Samoro, Luka) to think, to remember, *sim.* hanoin, sidak.

HASAKAR v.; hasakar ema to go against the will of a person with words; to provoke, to goad, *cf.* sakar.

HASAKI v. to drain off, to allow to escape, to escape from a container; hasaki ue to divert water, *cf.* saki.

HASALA v. to contrast (two or more things); to place two or more things alternately; la'o hasala malu to go in opposite directions (two people in disagreement); hasala ue to divert the current of water; hasala loron to do anything on alternate days; hasala eskola to go to school on alternate days.

HASALAK v. to impose a fine or penalty, also said as hasala.

HASA-MEAK n. (Alas, Dotik, Bubu Susu) the period of harvest in the months of March and April.

HASAN n. jaw, chin, the part under the mouth, *do.* hasa; hasa rahun or has'rahan beard; hasan tos or hasan koko a stutterer, one who has difficulty in speech; ai hasan a fork or jaw at the end of an upright; mota hasan or ue hasan a river mouth; a detachment (of troops or workmen); rai hasan or tur hasan an ambush; tama hasan to be in the middle or between two detachments; monu ba hasan laran to fall into a trap or ambush; hasan han (Belu) to buy food.

HASAN v. to carry on the shoulders, *do.* hatiu.

HASAR v. to breathe in and out.

HASARA v. to scoff, to make fun of, to mock; halo hasara lai to make a first unsuccessful attempt; (Belu) to announce news, tidings, etc.

HASARAI n. a part of the weaving

loom where the warp thread is stretched; an embroidery frame, *sim. halin, lala'o.*

HASAREN v. to send out a flower (refers to palms and other plants whose flower is known as saren), used mostly in 3p. nasaren.

HASASIN v. to drain out through a channel or narrow opening.

HASAU n. the name by which the first harvest is known, hasau batar, etc.

HASAUN v. to take off the outer shell; hasaun akar to take off the woody external part of the sago palm trunk; hasaun nuu to remove the coir fibre of the coconut.

HASE v. to challenge with the words *se ... se*, who goes.

HASEI v. (Belu) to create; hasei lia to raise a matter; hasei emania lisan to follow the example of someone.

HASE'I v. to scoff, to make fun of, to mock; hase'i-an to offer to do a job, *sim. haba'en, hasara.*

HASELU v. to repay; to take revenge; to swap or exchange.

HASESUK v. to argue with, to question, *do. haksasuk.*

HASETA, HASETAN v. to invite someone to join in while a meal is in progress; (Belu) to do work.

HASIA v. (Belu) to be afraid of.

HASI'AK v. to make angry, to anger, to irritate, *cf. si'ak, haksi'ak.*

HASIIN v. to turn acid or sour.

HASIIT v. to call out 'watch out' or 'take care', in order to stop someone doing something; to search for domestic animals.

HASIRIN v. to protect, to shelter, to prevent harm being done to others; ba hasirin ema hotu to invite all the neighbours (friends); to finish a job.

HASOHAN v. to encounter an obstacle; to project over an edge, *cf. hatuka.*

HASO'I, HASO'IK v. to amend, to correct; to improve, to repair.

HASOIN v. (Belu) to meet up with someone (who is not often in that place); to carry on any action (meeting, farming).

HASOLOK v. to gladden, to please, to be happy; to console; to satisfy; to alleviate, *cf. solok, haksolok.*

HASOMAN v. to go or be slightly in front (offset).

HASORAN v. to cause an argument, to break up a meeting, to disperse a meeting in uproar; hasoran manu or soran manu to incite the roosters to fight, *cf. soran.*

HASORI v. (Belu); hasori dalan to clean the path.

HASOURU v. to be opposed to, to go against; to encounter, to meet (two people meeting face to face when going in opposite directions); *prep. against; isin hasouru* (Belu) grown up completely developed; hasouru malu to meet each other.

HASUDI v. to come together, to connect, to link up, to amalgamate; (Belu) hasudi ha'i all the wood on fire at the same time.

HASUIT v. (Belu) to incite, to egg on, *do. hahuri.*

HASURA, HASURAN v. to recount the deeds or good qualities of someone; hasura mate to mourn for the dead, recounting their good accomplishments in life, *do. haksuran.*

HASUSAR v. to make difficult; to punish.

HASUSU v. to suckle, to nurse.

HASUSUK v. to look at closely, to fix the eyes on, to stare at, *sim. hameke, hateke.*

HASUUK v. to bend, to bow; hasuuk ba mai to crouch while hunting.

HAT v. to damage, *cf. haat four.*

HATAA v. (Belu) see hataan.

HATAAN v. *do. hatan.*

HATABAR v. (Belu) to assemble, *cf.* tabir.

HATADA, HATADAK, HATADAN v. to place a sign or mark (as a sign of ownership); hatada-an or hatadan-an to differ from others by using distinctive things in order to be different or be known by.

HATAEK v. to carry by hand, to hold or support by hand (e.g. children or sick people when walking); hataek kuda to hold a horse by the reins (e.g. when leading a tired horse).

HATAHU v. to make mud; hatahu rai to stir the ground into mud with the feet.

HATAIS v. to dress, to clothe; *n.* clothes, clothing.

HATAKA v. to surround and approach, to close in (as when moving cattle to yards); (Belu) to turn upside down (enclosing the mouth or top part).

HATALI v. to tie in bunches (maize, onions, etc.); hatali liman to tie the hands together (handcuffs); hatali-an ba malu to go hand in hand with a companion.

HATAMA v. to enter, to insert, to introduce; hatama ba luhan to encorral, to fence in; hatama biti klunin to pay compensation (to the enraged husband) for adultery, *do.* taka moe.

HATAMAN v. to entomb, to inter, to bury a body, *cf.* taman.

HATAN v. to respond, to answer, to give a reply to, *sim.* simu; to burden, to lay or press upon, *do.* hataan.

HATASA, HATASAK, HATASAN v. to ripen, be mature, or be ready for use; hatasa han to cook food well (until soft); hatasa rai to convert the soil into soft mud (said when the buffaloes stir up the paddy), *cf.* tasak.

HATATAK v. to arrange, to assemble, to fit parts of a mechanism together; hatatak lia metin to keep a secret, *do.* hatatan (2nd meaning).

HATATAN v. to threaten, to menace; to match, to closely fit one object to another; hatatan ia tula to make a hole or slot in a beam for fitting another beam, *do.* hakbas; see hatatak.

HATAU v. to prevent, to not allow to do a thing; (Belu) to protect from.

HATA'UK v. to make frightened, to terrorise.

HATEAN, HATEAS v. to trample or weigh down in order to submerge under water; to flood (hateas rai).

HATEBES v. to correct; (Belu) to ask for a dance.

HATEHEN v. to make a verandah or porch on an exterior wall of a house.

HATEKE v. to fix the eyes on, to look at attentively, to fix the sight on, *do.* hameke, hasusuk.

HATELU v. to round off, to make spherical.

HATENE v. to understand, to know; fo hatene to communicate with.

HATENIK v. see haktenik (the usual form).

HATENU v. to bark, to yelp (of dogs); to be unable to stand a bad smell; to sniff (of dogs).

HATERUS v. to have difficulties; haterus-an to have or be patient.

HATETAK v. to crumble, to break into little pieces, *do.* tetak.

HATETAR v. to break into small pieces, to tear, *sim.* harahu.

HATETE v. to be similar or alike, to be of the same height, shape, or size, etc., *cf.* hamtete; (Belu) to be yoked side by side.

HATETEK v.; la'o hatetek to walk in line (in the horizontal sense).

HATETEN *v.* to speak, to talk;
hateten halo mos to speak clearly.

HATETU *adj.* horizontal.

HATETU *v.* (Belu) to give presents to superiors; hatetu na'i to bury the king; hatetu ona now is the time to give in marriage.

HATETUK *v.* to become smooth, to straighten (horizontally); to grade the soil (hatetuk rai), *cf.* tetuk.

HATETUK-AN *v.* (Belu) to stand up to someone or something, to overcome a sickness.

HATI *v.* to bend over; hati lia to talk for a long time; (Belu) to uproot, to pluck.

HATIDIN *v.* to set or place any object upright, e.g. a sack, etc., *cf.* tidin.

HATIHA *v.* to descend, to go down; hatiha mai to come down; hatiha housi kuda to dismount from a horse; manu hatiha rai (*lit.* the bird descends to the ground) at daybreak; hudi hatiha the banana plant sends forth a flower.

HATIHAK *v.* to cast in an arc, to cast in trajectory, e.g. spear, rock, etc.

HATIIK, HATIIT *v.* to jump on top.

HATIK *v.*; hatik liman to beckon with the hand, to summon by beckoning, *do.* laku liman; hatik ulun to nod the head, *cf.* liki.

HATILA *v.* to jump up, to spring up.

HATILU *v.* to gossip about a celebration to which one was not invited.

HATILU *v.* (Belu) to make roll or tumble; hodi fatuk hatilu samea to injure a snake with rocks; hatilu-an to walk with a roll or waddle.

HATILUN *v.* to put a handle or wing (tilun) on a vessel or any other object.

HATIO *v.* (Belu) *do.* hatiu.

HATITA *v.* (Belu) to urge; hatita asu to incite the dogs.

HATITIS *v.*; hatitis hena to hang out the clothes to dry or drain.

HATIU *v.* to lift or carry on the shoulders (of one person), *do.* hasan, *cf.* hulan.

HATOBA *v.* to lay down; hatoba hae to lay or bend grass down (while still growing); hatoba-an ba ue to lie in the water; na'i hatoba said when a crocodile (lafaek) has seized some person or animal.

HATODAN *v.* to become heavy; to load; hatodan-an to sit down (a respectful term to a superior).

HATOK *v.* (Belu) to prepare.

HATOLO *v.* to smoke (of a fire just ignited).

HATOLON *n.* the smoke of a fire; hatolon kari kari (*lit.* the smoke spreads out) a group being dispersed for any reason.

HATOLU *v.* to lay an egg (birds), to spawn (fish), used only in 3p. natolu, ratolu.

HATOMAN *v.* to accustom, *cf.* toman.

HATO'O *v.* to be enough (of any account or measure), to be complete.

HATORU *v.*; tali natoru said when the dry palm fronds fold down against the trunk, see toru.

HATORUK *v.* to wear (or put) on the head a cloth which covers the face or falls upon the shoulders, to veil.

HATOS *v.* to harden, to become hard; to be stiff, to stretch tight; to be strong, to be well held; hatos oin to be angry, to lose shyness; hatos kuda di'ak the traditional farewell when going by horse; hatos batane riin the first presents offered to those who come from another region to assist in the traditional customs and rituals; hatos besi to temper steel, *sim.* suhu.

HATOS-AN v. to be stubborn, to strive to surmount or rectify; tur hatos-an ema nia sasa to put an embargo on someone's goods (declaring them black) so that a debt will be paid.

HATOUU v. to fall from above, to plunge down, to fall to the ground, *do.* hahonu.

HATUBA v. to throw in a high arc (spears, etc.), *cf.* hatihak; (Alas) to take charge of, to look after, hatuba lauarik, etc.; to be pitted against, to have to deal with.

HATUBUK v. to touch lightly, *do.* tubuk.

HATUDA v. to fight, to engage in combat.

HATUDU v. to show, to indicate, to point out, to direct; hatudu dalan to give directions.

HATUHA v. (Samoro) *do.* hatihak.

HATUHU v. (Samoro) to converse, to chat, to talk.

HATUIS v. (Luka) to incite the dogs.

HATUKA v. to come up against, to act as an impediment or obstruction; hatuka ahi to warm oneself with the back to the fire, also the practice of women staying indoors for 40 days after giving birth to a child; hatuka dalan the practice of placing food such as rice, eggs, etc. on the road so that the buan can use these foods and abstain from inflicting any misfortune on the donor.

HATUKU v. to strike against; hatuku-an to collide into something.

HATUN v. to throw down, to lay down, to make descend or alight; hatun nahan to unload or remove the cargo (from ships, trucks, horses, etc.); hatun lia (or halo lia tun) to speak (a polite phrase to superiors), to say.

HATUR v. to place, to set in place, to secure, to sit, to settle, to

take up residence; hatur ema ba bitu oan (*lit.* sit the people at the eating place) a general phrase which can be translated several ways, such as to indicate that dinner is served, or that two people are to be married.

HATURAK v. to pass through the middle of, to place among, *do.* harua.

HATURIS v. to incite the dogs, *do.* hahuri, hatuis.

HATURUK v. to drip, dribble, or leak (any liquid).

HATUSAN v. to make a debt; to offer to do a job in order to receive some payment.

HATUTU v. to peck, to prick; manu hatutu oan the chickens have hatched.

HATUTUK v. to go direct to, to go in the direction of; la'o hatutuk ai ida ne'e ba ... walk in the direction of that tree to ...; *prep.* towards.

HATUTUR v. to place on the head, *cf.* tutur.

HATU'U v. to shrink back (cowering or shrinking); hatu'u ulun to bow the head.

HA'U *pers.pron.* I, me; ha'u nia my, mine.

HAUAAK v. (Belu) to have no passion, *do.* haheak.

HAUAHUK *adv.* (Samoro); la'o hauahuk to stroll, to walk casually from place to place.

HAUAI v. to put in the sun to dry, *do.* habai.

HAUAI v. (Belu) *do.* hua'i.

HAUA'I, HUA'IN v. to become more numerous, to amass more; hua'i ahi to set afire.

HAUA'I v. to rear, to look after, to take care of (a child or animal), *sim.* hakiak.

HAUAKA v. (Belu) to predict, to divine.

HAUALA *v.*; hauala ema look here comes the man, or there is the man; hauala liman oh, I hit him.

HAUALEK *v.* to wave, to rock, to flap (trees, houses, etc.), used mostly in 3p. naualek, raualek.

HAUARI *v.* to disperse, to spread out, *do.* hakari.

HAUE, HAUEN *v.* to melt, to dissolve, to become liquid; haue lia to go according to plan (meeting, etc.); lia hauen a liar.

HAUEEK, HAUEN *v.* to lie; haueek ema to name as a liar.

HAUEIK *v.* (Belu); haueik ibun to promise without any intention of fulfilling the promise, to hood-wink.

HAUEKA *v.* (Belu); haueka ain to kick the legs (when floating to stop them sinking down).

HAUELE *v.* (Belu) to make an outcry, *do.* haklalak.

HAUELOK *v.* to praise, to aggrandise; souru mutuk hodi hauelok solok liurai (a song title) attack together brings praise from the happy king; hauelok karau, etc., to encourage the buffalo (or other animal) to do more work; hauelok ema sarcasm.

HAUEN *n.* see haue.

HAUER *v.* to smooth, to polish, to level, *do.* haber.

HAUERU-AN *v.* (Belu) *do.* haueu-an.

HAUEU *v.* (Belu) to gamble secretly, having someone stand in as a dummy with the bids being made to them by the eyes.

HAUEU-AN *v.* (Belu) to swing back and forth (a pendulum or any suspended thing).

HAUIKU *v.* to croon, used only in 3p. nauiku.

HAUIU *v.* to whistle through the air (ball, stone, arrow, etc.), used only in 3p. nauiu, *do.* hamiu.

HA'UK *poss.pron.* my, mine, also said as ha'u nia, ha'u nian, ha'un.

HA'UL *v.* to raise on the shoulder (wood, etc.), *cf.* lebo, hamair.

HA'UN *poss.pron.* see ha'uk.

HAUTUS *n.* a sluggish or unhurried person.

HE *interj.* used for attracting attention.

HEAN *v.* to row, to oar, *do.* rema.

HEAR-AN *v.* (Belu) see hehan.

HEAS *n.* a cockroach; ema liman heas (Belu) a thief.

HE'AT *v.* to bind or tie up with the bindings going in different directions, *sim.* fa'ut; he'at dai to make a net, *do.* suku dai.

HEDAN *n.* a plant (of the pineapple or *Bromeliaceous* family) used for making baskets and other artifacts; hedan malae pineapple.

HEDI *v.* to pierce, penetrate, or nail; hedi utu to squash fleas with the thumb nails; *n.* tattoo.

HEDIK *n.* indelible signs which are sometimes printed on corpses; *v.* (Belu) to pare, to cut the edges (with a hit).

HE'E, HEE *adv.* yes, that is so.

HEEK, HEEN *adv.* beforehand; *particle* to continue any action, always follows the word it qualifies.

HEHAN *v.* to inhale noisily.

HE'IK *v.* to make an addition, to fix to; tete he'ik a verandah around a house.

HEIN *v.* to wait for, to stop and wait; hein lai (or titu lai) to stay a while; hein karau (or to'os) to stay with the buffaloes (or in garden).

HE'IN *n.* a stair, step or rung of a ladder, also said as he'ik; objects which are normally used under other things, such as saucers, trays, etc.; dair he'in floor

joists upon which is placed hadak (split bamboo flooring), or floor boards; rai he'in edge of ground.

HE'IN-AN v. to sit down, to reside (a respectful word), *sim.* hatodan-an.

HEKI v. to drive along, by urging animals from behind.

HEKIK v. (Belu) to prick, to sting; to scold, to chide; ue nekik to strangle, or drown.

HEKUT v. (Belu) to cut off, to mutilate.

HELA v. to stay, to remain, to reside; to abandon, to reject; *adv.* at rest, in the same state; *particle* the action is completed, *cf.* lerek.

HELI v. to conceal, to cover up, to remove from the sight of; heli lian to deny.

HELI n. a hide, a concealed place for observing animals when hunting.

HELIK *adj.* hidden.

HELIN v. (Belu) to hide, *do.* heli.

HEMU v. to drink, to imbibe any liquid.

HEMUT v. (Belu) to cut short, *sim.* hekut.

HENA n. cloth, fabric; clothes, dress; hena mutin any white sheet, often refers to shroud or winding sheet.

HENEK n.; rai henek sand.

HENU v. to wear on the neck; n. anything worn around the neck.

HER v. (Belu) to inhale with difficulty (e.g. when dying).

HERE v. to put or rub (ointment, mud, etc.) on the skin.

HERE, HEREN v. to string a line between two things to stop the passage of animals (horses, buffaloes, etc.).

HEREN n. a double chin; a dewlap of cattle; sa'e here heren to puff

(after exertion); tur na'i here heren a person unable to sit comfortably (especially fat or pregnant people).

HES v. to deviate, to divert, to avoid; hes-an to not accept the blame or responsibility (for any action).

HESUK v. to say, *sim.* dehan, ha'ak, katak; (Belu) to introduce, to place or put in.

HET v. to have sexual intercourse (vulgar term), see hola.

HETAK v. (Belu) to better.

HETAN v. to find, to discover, to encounter, to obtain, to get, to attain; to be pregnant; hetan mehi an inspiration; also often abbreviated to tan.

HETAS v. to weave with a thinner knoru (when finishing the weaving).

HETI v. to bind tight, to tie up, to restrict; hodi tali heti knotak to bind a rope around the waist; heti halo metin to bind tight; to block, not allowing to pass; mota heti ita the river blocks your passage; to go direct to, to go straight to; heti ba liu uma to go straight home; (Belu) to take possession of (anything of a debtor as a repayment); heti hoo (Belu) to strangle.

HETIN n.; kuda hetin saddle girth.

HETOK *adv.* more and more.

HETU v.; hetu iis to shut off the breath, to restrict the respiration.

HEU, HEUR v. to cut around anything with a cutting instrument, to scrape away the soft part of a leaf to leave the fibres behind; heur hirik to cut out the unwanted of the tahan, see hirik.

HE'UK v. to bend or twist, to curve; dalan he'uk the road winds or zigzags; tete he'uk a type of verandah, *do.* le'o toli.

HEUUAU *v.* to scorn, to reject, to repudiate, *do.* tiran.

HI'AS *v.* to go back, to recede; *adv.* another time, again, afresh, *sim.* fali; hanoin hi'as to repent, to be sorry.

HIBAN *n.* embankment, checkbank (for retaining water within the rice paddy); hiban ai taran (Belu) to place brush on soft ground as reinforcement to a road.

HIBUS *num.* million.

HIDIK *v.* to hit (one thing upon another); hidik mesa to thump the table with the hands, *do.* huduk.

HI'IT *v.* to lift or raise anything by holding it at the top; hi'it kabas to shrug the shoulders; hi'it menon to prolong the maturity date (of a debt); hi'it-an ba to go, hi'it-an mai to come (two terms of respect to people of higher social position).

HIKAL, HIKAR, HIKAS *v.* to crease, to fold (clothes, etc.); *adv.* again; ba hika return home; fila hika return, see hi'as.

HIKU *v.* to strike out towards the rear; to elbow; karau niku the buffalo gores another.

HIKUS *v.* *do.* hikas.

HILAS *n.* usually said as ilas.

HILI *v.* to pick up from the ground; to arrange; hili lia to agree upon, to arrange.

HILIN *adj.*; buat hilin things found, pickings on ground.

HIN *v.* (Belu) to drive or herd (a group of animals) hin karau, kuda, etc.

HINA *adv.* also, too; *do.* mos.

HINAR *v.* (Belu); hinar au to suspend a piece of bamboo vertically with a weight on its lower end; hinar kuda to hold a horse with its head high.

HINU *n.* (Samoro) a tree from which turmeric is made.

HIRA *pron. interrog.* how much, how many?; folin hira what cost?; bai hira or uai hira how long ago?; hira hira how much, how many?; ba'i hira or ua'i hira when? (referring to past tense).

HIRI *v.* to spin (thread), *cf.* ti'i; hiriibun to smile.

HIRIK *n.* the fibrous part of the palm leaf used in making rope and other sundry uses; heu hirik or huhi hirik to separate and reject the parts which are not solid; hirik lousuk a slipknot.

HIRIN *n.*; anin hirin a gentle breeze; rai hirin the divisions between the fields; ue hirin the irrigation channels between the fields.

HIRUS *v.* to hate, to have an aversion; to be angry with; hirus teen anger, wrathfulness; *n.* hatred, malice, rage, wrath; harai hirus to moderate the anger; rai hirus to retain the anger.

HIRUS *n.*; hirus matan the outer part of the chest; hirus kaek sternum, breastbone.

HISA *v.* to suspend; hisa uma to thatch a house with leaves, straw, etc., *do.* soor uma; hisa oho ema (Belu) to hang someone (by the neck); hisa-an to commit suicide; sometimes said as hisi.

HISIK *v.* to dust, to shake out; to throw out.

HISIN *n.* usually said as isin.

HITAK *v.* to throw on the ground, *sim.* riba, so'e.

HITI *v.* to sit on the lap; hiti lauarik to sit a child on the lap; (Belu) to give birth.

HITIN *n.* the lap, the part between the knees and waist when sitting.

HITU *num.* seven (7); atus hitu seven hundred (700).

HITUNULU *num.* seventeen (17).

HO *prep.* with; *conj.* and, also (the latter only when between two nouns).

- HO'AS, HO'AT *v.* to cleave, to strike with an instrument; ho'at hadak to split a length of bamboo into hadak.
- HOBAK *adv.* (Belu) swiftly, quickly, *cf.* hobok.
- HOBAN *v.* to soak in water, to pickle in water.
- HOBO *v.* (Belu) to hide, to conceal.
- HOBOK *v.* to hasten; *adv.* hastily.
- HOBU *v.* to gallop, *do.* hopu.
- HOBUN, HOBUR *v.* to come together in a mass, to pile up around, to encircle, to surround, *do.* hakobur.
- HODAS *n.* a flat bracelet worn by women, also said as odas.
- HODEAN *v.* (Belu) to greet, to salute.
- HODI *v.* to bring; *prep.* with (an instrument); hodi matan hare to see with the eyes; by (the end by which); atu hodi halo sa by doing what; through (by the means of); o hodi ha'u maka o sai ema (Dili) through me, you became someone; Lekī Loik hodi ha'u maka hetan osan through me Lekī Loik became rich; *conj.* and (used for connecting two verbs); hodi ba hodi mai *adv.* everywhere.
- HOE *v.* to defecate, *sim.* ba sai, ba li'ur.
- HOFU *v.* see hopu.
- HOHO *v.* see oho.
- HOHO *particle*, placed before verbs to indicate the action is still continuing, *sim.* dadaun.
- HOI, HOIS *v.* to squeeze in the hand, *sim.* kumu, buti; hoi-an to stretch with the muscles taut, *do.* hois.
- HOI, OI *interj.* hoy, used for drawing attention.
- HO'IR *v.* to liberate, to rescue, to salvage; ho'ir sasanān to remove the pot (from the fire).

- HOIS *v.* to squeeze; to milk (a cow, or any other animal).
- HOKA *n.* a large sack, *do.* oka.
- HOKU, HOUKU *v.* to lie down on the stomach (like horses, goats, etc.); karau houku fatin a place where buffaloes lie down (animal camp); houku ema to make an ambush, or lie in ambush.
- HOLA *v.* to take, to grasp, to hold, to catch; to buy, or purchase; hola malu a sexual relationship between a man and woman either married or not married (a polite term); hola iis to sit down and give a sigh; hola lia na'in to deliver a passionate discourse about an important deceased person; hola ba lamak a polite term to partake of food and drink.
- HOLE *n.* (Belu) a shellfish.
- HOMAN *v.* to interweave (always done by women, objects of straw, palm leaves, etc.); homan bitī to weave a mat; homan ka'ut to weave a sack.
- HON *v.* to scrub clean, *cf.* soon.
- HONU *particle* (Belu) used to stress the action expressed by the verb which follows.
- HOO *v.* (Belu) see oho.
- HO'OHARA *n.* a song.
- HOPU *v.* to gallop, *do.* hobu, hofu.
- HORAK *n.* (Belu) *do.* horok.
- HORAN *v.* (Belu) *do.* horon.
- HORAS *n.* a plague, epidemic, or contagious disease; horas etun (*lit.* the plague eats you) a common curse; tae horas (Belu) to bruise; nia alin horas ha'u (Belu) he is older than I.
- HORE-AN *v.* (Belu) to shout constantly (for someone).
- HORI *prep.* (Belu) see houri.
- HORI-FONIN *adv.* (Belu) yesterday, *do.* houri sehik.

HORI-OHIN *adv.* (Belu) afterwards, since or from today.

HORI-ULUK *adv.* (Belu) from the beginning, *do.* houri uluk.

HOROK *n.* a charm, a magical poison, a potion for causing sickness, a curse; heheko horok to apply a curse by the usual method; tete horok a branch placed near anything to debar other people from touching it (such as fruit, bamboo, medicine trees, etc.); kahe horok fetu to give valuables to a young girl's parents so that she will be reserved for marriage with the donor at a later date.

HORON *v.* to smell or scent (with the nose); to feel or sense (any physical thing); horon moras ida to feel a pain or sickness.

HORUN *v.* see hourun.

HORUS *v.* (Belu) to rub, to massage; to scrape, to scrub.

HORUT *v.* to suck in, to sniff.

HOSA *v.* to hone, to sharpen with a stone, *cf.* kadi; hosa nehan to wear away the teeth to the gums.

HOSAR *v.* to press together.

HOSI *v.* to pass by.

HOSU *v.* to expel flatus through the anus, to break wind, to fart.

HOT *v.* (Belu) to squeeze, to press.

HOTAR *v.* to curse at, to swear at.

HOTU *v.* to finish, to end; *adv.* completely; *pron.* all, *cf.* tomak, nobu, kotu.

HOTUN *n.*; kiak hotun an orphan, without mother or father, *do.* oan kiak.

HOTUS *v.* to cut in logs.

HOU *adv.* yes; *interrog.* oh.

HOUDI *v.* see hodi.

HO'UK *v.* to want, see hakara.

HOUKU *v.* see hoku.

HOURI *prep.* from (in time), after; houri sehik yesterday; houri ohin

ida after one day; houri houri a while ago; houri bai hira or houri ua'i hira since when; houri uai rua two days ago; houri uluk from the beginning, firstly; also used to imply a negative sense to a phrase; houri ha (*lit.* from eating) don't eat.

HOURIK *v.* to stay, to remain.

HOURIN *adv.*; houri-hourin for a while, not want or don't do.

HOURIS *adj.* alive, with life; taa houris to kill a living thing; ulu houris (*lit.* head still on) a prisoner of war, *do.* kor'tel.

HOURUN *n.*; rai hourun precipice, chasm; na'an hourun bile.

HOUSI *prep.* from (a place), to (a place), for (a place); *v.* to pass by.

HOUSU *v.* see hosu.

HOUT-AN *v.* to submerge oneself below (water, grass, etc.), *sim.* mouut.

HU'AN *v.* to cast down, to fell (a tree, etc.); hu'an ema to knock someone down.

HUDI *n.* banana; hudi fuan banana fruit; hudi hun ida a banana stalk; hudi sasuit a bunch of bananas.

HUDUK *v.* to bump into (huduk to'o); huduk-an to bump into each other.

HUDUR-AN *v.* (Belu) to sigh.

HUHAR *v.* (Belu) to stretch out, to extend outwards.

HUHI *v.*; huhi hirik to separate the soft pith from tali leaves retaining the fibres for making rope; *v.* to beat (to produce tali); huhi ema to call people from everywhere to come.

HUHU *v.* to pinch, to nip, *do.* ku'u.

HUHUN *v.* (Belu) to chant in the manner used in funeral processions.

HU'IN *n.* female genitals.

HUIR *v.* (Belu) to sigh.

HUIT v. to clasp, to pull, to stretch; huit tilan to pull the ear.

HULAN v. to lift or transport on the shoulders (two or more people), cf. hati'un, hasan.

HULAS v. to twist, do. dulas.

HULIN, HULIT v. to fasten with skill or care; na'an hulit metin the meat adheres to the bones; oan neon hulit ba aman the son has affection for his father.

HULUN v. to hem, cf. lita.

HUMIR n. a fine bamboo comb.

HUMUR v. to clasp in the hand; humur hamutuk to enclose in both hands; humur liman to close the fist; humur isin a handful; humur besi to weld two pieces of iron together; ema liman humur a close-fisted stingy person, cf. tanisin.

HUN n. base, foot, bottom, the lower part of flank; the beginning, the source; the trunk of any tree; iha ... hun at the foot of, at base of, adjoining to; ai hun ida the whole of a plant or tree; ai hun an encampment (usually under trees); tau iha ai hun to camp; lalutuk ain hun or lutu ain hun people who live next to royalty and render service to them; lia hun the source of a question; ue hun a spring (ue matan); fahi hun, karau, etc. to own a flock or herd of pigs, buffaloes, etc.

HUNIR n. (Belu) a fine bamboo comb; hunir utu to comb out lice with hunir, do. humir; hunir mutu to tie together.

HUNUN n. a bunch of flowers from some palms; many flowers or fruit on the same branch, sim. bunus.

HURI v. to incite the dogs.

HURU n. a top (toy).

HURUF n. letter (of alphabet).

HURUN v. to roll up, curl, or coil.

HUSAK n. (Belu) dessert (food served at the end of a meal).

HUSAR n. umbilicus, navel.

HUSI, HUSIK v. to untie, to let go, to free, to release; to leave or abandon; to shoot or fire a gun (to shoot an arrow, see hana).

HUSOR n. see husar.

HUSU v. to ask, to request, to solicit; to entreat, to implore; to question, to interrogate; husu lia a question; husu lai (lit. ask first) to borrow.

HUTA n. limestone stalactite.

HUU v. to blow on; huu ahu to blow lime (a magical act).

I

IBUN n. mouth, opening, entrance, margin; ibun kulit lips; ibun rahun moustache; ibun teen imposter; ibun boot an ill-mannered person, one who insults or swears; ibun miis a finicky eater, one who is hard to please with food; ibun nunun (Belu) an envoy; ibun suhun (Belu) lips; manu nia ibun a bird's beak; hatudu hodi ibun (impolite) to indicate the direction (by pouting the lower lip, turning the head in the direction and at the same time thrusting the lower jaw forward).

IDA num. one; also has a similar meaning to 'a' or 'the' in English; ida-ida one by one, each one, every; sa ida what, which; ida ne'e this one.

IDAK adj.; ida-idak or idak-an one only, one by itself; fo idak-an nia to give each one the same portion.

IHA prep. in, at, on, by (used in the sense of being in, at, on, or by); iha uma in the house; iha ne'e here, in this place; iha ne'e ba there, in that place, yonder; iha ne'e be where; ba iha ... to go in order to ...; v. to exist, to have, to possess; iha ne'e han la iha (lit. here food not have)

there is no food here. Note: in Tetun there is no equivalent to the English verb 'to be'; cf. *ba prep.*

IHAN *prep.* (Belu) a form of *iha*.

IHIT *n.* a creeping plant of two varieties, one of which has edible fruit.

IHUN *n.* a little fish, which is crushed to make a type of pickle.

IIS *n.* respiration, the air which is inhaled, the breath; *hetus iis* to stop breathing; *iis kotu* to die, to pass away; *dada iis* or *hasa'e iis* to cause agony to; *n.* the smell of the breath; *na'an iis* the smell of meat; *mota iis* steam rising from a river.

IKAN *n.* fish; *ikan* ruin fish bones (other part of fish is said as *na'an tasi* or *na'an ue*).

IKIRI *n.* a grassy plant, whose stems are used for weaving various artifacts, like pouches, etc.

IKIS *n.* the small particles of rice, maize, etc. separated from the pounded grain; *loro ikis* or *loro tolun* a heat rash; *v.* to make coarse flour.

IKNAAR *n.* weaver's loom, *do.* *ai knaar*.

IKU *adj.* the last, the latest, cf. *am'iku*, *in'iku*.

IKU-LEU *n.* a variety of fern.

IKUN *n.* tail, buttocks; final; *matan ikun* the exterior corners of the eyes; *ai fuan ikun* late (or out of season) fruit; *oan ikun* the youngest child; *ro ikun* ship's stern; *hare ikun na'in* long-grained rice; *batar asu ikun tadu* (Luka) to bend down the maize flag (flower).

IKUS *adj.* last, final, behind; *naran ikus* surname; *ikus ne'e* ... recently ...; *adv.* after, back, behind; *v.* to follow after, to go last or behind; *ami to'o ona, nia sei ikus* we have arrived, he is still behind.

ILAS *n.* image, picture, portrait, *do.* *hilas*.

ILHA *n.* island, *do.* *ilha* (P).

ILIN *n.* (Belu) said when the betelnut is not ready to eat.

IMI *pers.pron.* you (pl.); *imi nia* your, *do.* *emi*.

IMPOSTA *n.* tax, *do.* *imposta* (P).

INA *n.* mother (contraction of *inan*); *ina ferik* grandmother; *ina kai* woman to woman; when a woman has had her first child she becomes known by the name of that child, e.g. eldest child, Jose, mother's name, *ina Jose*.

INA'AMAN *n.* this is the name by which some important kingdoms are known, mostly those with special privileges.

INAK *adj.* female (of animals).

INAN *n.* mother; maternal aunt; *inan susun* one's own mother; *inan hasusu* or *inan susu* a wet-nurse; *inan boot* or *inan kauaik* maternal aunt older than the mother; *inan klaran* or *in'lala* middle maternal aunt; *inan ikus* or *in'iku* maternal aunt younger than the mother.

INAN *adj.* female (of animals).

IN'AU *n.* my mother (contraction of *inan ha'u*).

IN'BEI *n.* grandmother.

IN'IKU *n.* youngest maternal aunt.

INSENSU *n.* incense, *do.* *incenso* (P).

INTERLOKAL *v.* to connect (a telephone), *do.* *interligaçao* (P).

INUK *n.* a well-beaten track (of wild animals).

INUR, INUS *n.* nose, trunk, snout; *inur ben* (or *uen*) nasal mucus, snot; *rai inur* escarpment, steep bluff.

IPU *n.* a variety of fish, prepared by salting and drying, then cooked by frying.

IRIN *n.*; *ue irin* a canal.

IRI-ORU *n.*; udan iri-oru fine rain.

IRU *v.* (Belu) *do.* hana.

IS *n.* (Belu) see iis; is-an to breathe.

ISI *n.* (Belu); isi belu or isi belu dalo the dress of royalty; isi debe frail or delicate persons who are afraid to expose themselves to bad weather or work; isi futar anyone overdressed with jewelry.

ISIAN *v.* to leave, *sim.* husik.

ISIN *n.* the body or torso; the product, the internal part, the contents, the useful part, a layer; a keen cutting edge of a knife, etc.; na'an isin muscle tissue; talas isin or uhi isin yam roots or sweet potatoes; isin ona said when the plants have produced tubers, or when the fruit are nearing maturity; ka'ut isin ida ... one sack of ...; liman isin ida ... one handful of ...; surik isin the sharp edge of a sword; rama isin an arrow; uma isin horizontal beams fixed to the uprights of a house; ai isin or ai dudun the heart of a tree trunk; ha'u liman isin the product of one's labour; basa isin ida, tebe isin rua one slap, two kicks; isin lolon (*lit.* the body) the imposition of a head tax; isin resin the sexual organs; ai isin one time; ai moruk isin ida one dose of medicine.

ISU *n.* (Belu) feral animals.

ITA *pers.pron.* we, us (*incl.* of the person or persons spoken to), *cf.* ami; also used as a polite form of o (you, *sg.*); ita nia our; ita boot (*lit.* grand you) a form of address to people of higher rank when showing respect.

ITAN *poss.pron.* our, ours.

IU *n.* (Belu) any large shark.

J

J, this letter does not normally occur in Tetun; usually adopted words are changed to the letter d, e.g. dinela.

JAMBATA *n.* a bridge, *cf.* dambata, *do.* jambata (I).

JAMBUA *n.* grapefruit, *cf.* dambua, *do.* jambua (I).

K

KA *conj.* or, used mainly on the north coast, in the interior e is more commonly used; at the end of phrases it signifies 'or not'; o ba ka are you going or not?

KA'AN, KA'A *n.* sister-in-law, a name which indicates that the sisters-in-law are regarded as sisters, *cf.* rian; ka'an mane or ka'an fetu male or female placenta, also known as mane malun or fetu malun.

KA'AN *adj.* durable, lasting.

KABA *v.* (Belu) to cover the chest and forehead with a mask (animist religion).

KABA, KABAN *n.* saliva, slobber (of animals), sometimes said as kaben, kabueen.

KABA-AN *v.* to boast, to brag, *do.* gabar (P).

KABAAR *adj.* (Belu) *do.* baar.

KABAAS *adj.* very good, very pretty, excellent, *do.* capaz (P).

KABABAN *adj.* (Belu) concealed, hidden (behind something).

KABA'E *n.* one of the periods which divide the year, the lunar period between April and May, see kabua'e.

KABA'EK *adj.* pregnant, *do.* kou'us.

KABALA *v.* to dress (clothing which is put around the waist); kabala tais, lipa, etc. to be clothed in a sarong or lipa, etc.

KABAN *n.* see kaba.

KABANA *n.* cabin, *do.* cabana (P).

KABAS *n.* cotton or cotton plant; kabas lahan cotton thread; kabas rahun or kabas lelen raw cotton; kabas matan a hank of cotton thread; kabas ulun a bale of cotton thread; kabas fatuk a ball of cotton; kabas knutun ida one bale of cotton containing ten smaller hanks; kabas lolon (Belu) steel wire.

KABAS *n.* shoulder, *do.* kbas.

KABAS *adj.* *do.* kabaas.

KABASA *n.* a small box (usually of tin plate with a mirror inside), used for holding tobacco, betelnut, etc.

KABAU *n.* (Belu) a curse; (Ue Hali) a horse.

KABEBA *v.* to blink the eyes continually, *do.* bebar matan.

KABEEN *n.* spit, saliva, dribble, *do.* kaben, kab'uen.

KABEER *adj.* smooth, *do.* kuer.

KABEHEK *adj.* low pitched (of houses); uma kabehek a squat house, *cf.* behek.

KABEIK *adj.* nauseated, with the desire to vomit; usually said as neon kabeik, laran kabeik or laran beik, *cf.* tuha, nabei, bo'e.

KABELAK *adj.* flat; ai kabelak a board or plank; *do.* kbelak, belak.

KABELAK *adj.* humble, subdued; respectful; courteous; submissive; ema hare em'boot, kabelak hotu los the people on seeing the Governor behave with the correct courteousness.

KABEN *n.* husband, wife, spouse; marriage; *v.* to marry, *cf.* barlaki, hafe, hafoli.

KABEN *n.* see kabeen.

KABEOK *adj.* (Belu); ibun kabeok a sad face.

KABER *adj.* see kabeer.

KABETI *n.* a comb for carding cotton.

KABEUT *v.* to rub with the hands.

KABIA *n.* (Belu) a sauce (used for eating with rice), see modo.

KABIDAFa *n.* (Belu) the cotton tree, see ai lele.

KABIR *adj.* *do.* kabit.

KABIR *n.* (Belu) a straw sack; kabir debu a large sack for storing rice, etc.

KABISAN *v.* (Samoro) to be silent, *do.* nonook.

KABISEN *adj.* (Samoro); ain kabisen a numb leg.

KABIT *adj.* close, too close, joined (touching); batar kabit a maize plant which has not yet developed an ear; ema ain kabit a knock-kneed person; kuda kelen kabit a horse whose hocks are almost touching, *cf.* habit.

KABITAN *n.* captain, *do.* capitao (P).

KAB'KABAN *v.* to have a craving or hunger for (especially food or drink).

KABO *n.* see kabu.

KABOE *v.* to foul, *sim.* hafo'er.

KABOIN *adv.* (Belu); ha la kaboin to eat everything.

KABOOK *v.* (Bubu Susu) to produce a hollow noise (like objects breaking).

KABORA *n.* a plume made of horse hair worn by warriors; kabora manu to be named as entitled to wear the kabora in war; ikun kabora a shaggy tail.

KABORO *n.* (Belu) strips of hairy skin worn on the legs, see babeta.

KABOSU *n.* small fish of quiet water, *do.* naek.

KABOTI *n.* blanket; cape; faru kaboti (Belu) a red cape or jacket (corruption of cobotor (P)).

KABOUUK *adj.* assembled (many people or things).

KABRESI, KABRESU *n.* a halter (for animals), *do.* cabresto (P).

KABRISU *n.* (Belu) *do.* kabresi.

KABRONA *adj.* (Ue Keke) slippery, *do.* kamrona, kronak, doros.

KABU *n.* overseer, *do.* cabo (P); *cf.* kabun.

KABUA'E *n.* (Alas, Bubu Susu) one of the periods which divides the year, the lunar month between hasameak and don-sourin.

KABUAL, KABUAR *adj.* round, circular, convex; *rai* kabuar a hillock or mound; *do.* telun.

KABUBU, KABUBUN *n.* a mound of earth, *cf.* hiban.

KAB'UEN *n.* saliva, spit, *do.* kabeen, kaban.

KABUK *adj.* pregnant (animals); hare kabuk rice after flowering, *cf.* kaba'ek, kou'us.

KABULUN *n.* stomach (human and animal).

KABULUR *adj.* scattered in confusion or disorder.

KABUN, KABU *n.* stomach, abdomen (of humans); kabu-teek pot-bellied (an insult); *ain* kabun calf of leg; *liman* kabun muscle of forearm; *uma* kabun purlin, which supports the common rafters of the roof; *kesi* asu kabun or fo'at asu kabun (lit. tie up or hang up the dog's stomach) satisfy the hunger (a respectful term); kabu fuan fetus; kabun dulas colic, mild diarrhoea; kabun moras stomach-ache.

KABURA *n.* a species of fern.

KABU'U *n.* a small sack of boiled rice (for feasts, etc.), *do.* katupa, bu'u.

KABUUN, KABUN *n.* a little torch for smoking bees when removing the honeycomb, *do.* babuun.

KABU'US *n.*; *rai* kabu'us knoll, low hill, foothill.

KADA *v.* (Belu) to place vertically, to plumb; kada kaleik to lift kaleik ready for play.

KADA *pron.* each, every, *do.* cada (P).

KADADAK, KADAEK *adj.* following in line or file; *ai* kadadak an avenue of trees; *kilat* lian kadadak the shots followed one after the other; *la'o* kadadak to walk in single file; *hamriik* kadadak to stand in a single row, *do.* kadoek.

KADAI *n.* a large netbag, *do.* kdari.

KADAIN *n.* a net sack (for carrying goods), *do.* kadai.

KADAKA *n.* a fried sago fritter; kadaka fatin a mould for shaping kadaka.

KADAKIS *n.* *do.* kadalak.

KADALAK *n.* creek, stream, brook, *do.* dadalak.

KADARA *v.* (Belu); kadara batar to smoke young maize over a fire.

KADASA *n.* (Belu) a disease of buffaloes.

KADEDEK *v.* to make light repeated blows, to rap; kadedek oda matan to knock on a door; kadedek ain to shake the leg, *do.* dedek.

KADEHAN *v.* to predict, to foretell, *sim.* si'ik.

KADE'I *v.* (Luka) to limp, to hobble, *do.* kude'i.

KADEKI *v.* to chop, pressing down or hitting with a cutting instrument; to fall upon; *ai* kadeki *uma* the tree falls upon the house; *n.* a snare or trap.

KADEKUR *v.* to be unbalanced, to be unsafe; *ain* kadekur to fidget with feet, see naksalak.

KADELI *n.* a finger ring; manu kadeli a leg band, which is put on the legs of some birds; *v.* (Luka, Ue Keke) to work against the grain of the wood; kadeli-an (Belu) to have curls in the hair or beard.

KADER *n.* gaol, *do.* cadeia (P).

KADERA *n.* chair, *do.* cadeira (P).

KADERNO *n.* notebook, *do.* caderno (P).

KADESA *n.* (Belu) *do.* kdesa.

KADE'UT *v.* to scrub, to rub;
kade'ut malu to struggle, *do.*
de'ut.

KADI *v.* to sharpen to a keen edge
(any cutting instrument); fatu
kadi a whetstone, oilstone, see
hosa.

KADIAS *adj.* big, large, *sim.* boot.

KADIDIN *n.* (Belu) wall, *do.* didin.

KADIDUK *v.* (Belu) to question the
reason for anything, *do.* hadiduk.

KADI'I *v.* to lean or tilt to one
side; to turn a little, *cf.* kadua.

KADIUK *n.* (Belu) a crab, *do.* diu.

KADLELE *n.* a creeper, see karlele.

KADO *n.* a small palm leaf sack,
do. ka'ut; a money purse.

KADO *n.* a hand saw; *v.* to cut with
a hand saw, *do.* kora.

KADOBO *adj.* inclined.

KADOEK *adj.* in line; following in
succession; tur kadoek to sit
side by side (any number); ema
mate kadoek many people dying in
succession (e.g. during an epi-
demic); *do.* kadadak.

KADOEN *n.* (Belu) a skin disease.

KADOLAK *n.* stream, *do.* dolak,
kadalak.

KADOMAK, KADOMUK *n.* (Belu) a furrow
or deep rut; a ditch or valley;
hasan kadomak a furrowed face;
matan kadomak sunken eyes (from
sickness).

KADOPA *v.*; sa'e kadopa to climb a
tree hugging the trunk.

KADOR *adj.* dirty, *do.* fo'er.

KADORAS *n.* a bamboo gutter for
channeling water, *do.* datoras.

KADOUK *v.*; toba kadouk to throw
oneself face down.

KADU *n.* a sheaf, bundle or bunch.

KADUA *v.* to fall over, to tilt over
(a jar) until empty; rai kadua
hillside; to pass over a mountain,
and descend the hillside.

KADUAK *adj.* matched, identical;
oan kaduak twins.

KADUBUK *adj.* (Belu); oin kadubuk
angry face.

KADUIR *n.* a grub which attacks the
trunks of dead trees, *cf.* duir.

KADUKA *v.* to be very close together
(people or things); ema rua sa'e
kaduka two people mounted on one
horse; ema tur kaduka the people
sit together.

KADUKA *n.* a cake made of flour and
honey.

KADUN *n.* (Belu) shavings or scrap-
ings from wood.

KADUN *n.*; hae kadun ida a small
bundle of grass stalks for thatch-
ing; malus kadun ida a small bundle
of betel-pepper leaves.

KADUNAN *n.* royal house, the resi-
dence of persons of high social
rank.

KADUS *n.* senna, a member of the
Cassia genus, whose leaf tips and
fruit are used as a purgative, *do.*
kraras.

KAEBAUk *n.* a crescent of gold or
silver used as a head decoration.

KAEK *adj.* immature, green, or
poorly formed (of fruit), *do.*
okil; ruin kaek cartilage, gristle;
hirus kaek sternum, breastbone;
inur kaek nasal cartilage.

KAE-KO'AK *n.* a bird, see kako'ak.

KAEUDA *n.* magic spell for causing
harm.

KAEN *n.* a tree with edible fruit.

KAEN *adj.*; hudi kaen a variety of
banana; fatuk kaen a soft white
rock.

KAEN *v.* to begin weaving baskets,
sacks, etc.

KAER *v.* see kair.

KA'ER v. (Luka); ka'er furin to remove the froth.

KAFA v. to castrate, do. capar (P).

KAFA, KAFAN n. a cushion cover, do. capa (P).

KAFE n. coffee, do. cafe (P).

KAFEHAR adj.; oin kafehar a face with big features.

KAFEI n. do. kafe.

KAFETI adj. (Belu); isin kafeti a frail or delicate person.

KAFETIK n. (Belu) a bamboo popgun.

KAFIR n. an African, do. malae metan, do. cafre (P).

KAFIRU n. (Belu) a tree.

KAFITAN n. captain, do. kabitan, kapitan, do. capitao (P).

KAFOLI n. (Belu) a bamboo milk jug.

KAFOTI n. blanket, do. kaboti, kapoti, do. capote (P).

KAFOTIK n. a small or slightly raised projection.

KAFUAK n. pock marks, proud flesh, pimples.

KAFUKAR adj. (Belu) thick, bulky (refers to cloth).

KAHA n. cucumber; kaa kaha, see kaa.

KAHAK n. (Belu) tin, solder.

KAHAR n. the set layer on top of boiled liquid, such as cream on milk, fat on soup, etc.

KAHE v. to place or fix a thing on (leaving the ends hang down on each side); kahe kabas to wind some thread around the middle of a hank of cotton to reduce its size.

KAHI n. a parrot (bird); liman kahi to beckon.

KAHO n. (Belu) watermelon; kaho ulun moruk cucumber.

KAHOEK n. (Belu) blowgun, do. hahuuk.

KAHOURIS n. a bush used for herbal medicine.

KAHUL, KAHUR v. to blend, mix up, or jumble up; to cross-breed (animals and plants).

KAI adv., pron. the value of; numerous; ema kai ema numerous people; kai-luan overcome (with emotion or excitement); ama kai or am'kai man to man; laran kai luan indescribable.

KAI n. personal or given name of men.

KA'I v. to take hold of, to secure, to hook, to secure with a hook, do. ka'it; ka'i furin to remove the froth or foam; ka'i lisen fish-hook; ka'i sumba pipe.

KAIA n. (Belu) mosquito net.

KAIBUAK n. see kaebuak.

KAIDU n. cashew nut or tree, do. caju (P).

KAIKASA n. a tree (*Millingtonia Hortensis*) whose bark is applied to a sickness called fetik.

KAI-KEHI n. a tree with edible fruit.

KAIKOLA n. a tree fern.

KAIL, KAIR n. a fish-hook; nehan kail a disease of the jaw; kair hakliru (Belu) a very fine fish-hook; kail isin fish-hook.

KAIN n. stems and stalks of herbaceous plants and shrubs; inur kain snout, trunk; batar kain (lit. a maize stalk) a bracelet worn on the upper arm, also known as sasakin; a hunter, skilled in the chase (cats, dogs, etc.); particle, a classifier when placed between certain objects and the appropriate number, e.g. uma kain ida one house; uma kain tolu three houses; kuda kain lima five horses.

KAIR n. see kail.

KAIR v. to catch, to grasp, to hold; to seize, to capture, to not allow to escape; to have by the hand; kair serbisu to be engaged

in work; kair sei to arrest; kair kakaluk to bribe.

KAIR v. to be close by, to come face to face, to be adjacent; Samoro ho Bubu Susu rai kair malu Samoro and Bubu Susu are next to each other; kair liman ho ... to be acquainted with

KAISA n. box, *do.* caixa (P).

KAIT v., *adj.* curved in the form of a hook; kait ai fuan to gather fruit with a hook; sapeu kait-an ba ai the hat is hooked up in the tree; neon kait-an ba to be very certain.

KA'IT v. to hold or pull with a hook, *do.* ka'i, *cf.* haka'it.

KAKA v. to force open the mouth (e.g. when putting the bit in the mouth of a horse); (in Samoro, Luka) to desire, to want; (Belu) the way to treat people of low social status.

KAKA-BALUN n. a bamboo gauge for measuring the net mesh; (Belu) bananas and other fruit beginning to form.

KAKABAT n. a little flat fish, *do.* bilis.

KAKADA n. laughter, *cf.* nahae.

KAKADUK n. (Belu); kakaduk uma apex of roof; kakaduk ulun smooth hair.

KAKADUS v. to comb the hair in the desired style, *do.* konde.

KAKAE, KAKAI n. cockatoo (bird).

KAKA'IK n. a hook (for pulling).

KAKA'IK n. a fan; (Belu) a strainer or skimmer; v. to strain or filter, *cf.* kaki.

KAKA'IT n. (Belu) an iron hook, *besi* kaka'it.

KAKALI v. (Belu) to be obliged to stay, to urge to remain; kakali-an to linger, remaining longer.

KAKALUK n. a variety of pouch, *do.* kohe; manu kair kakaluk or manu lohon a bird's crop.

KAKAMA v. to stir; to mix by stirring.

KAKAMA-AN v. to move slowly.

KAKAMAT n. a thorny creeper with small red edible fruit.

KAKAN v. (Belu) to choose, to select.

KAKANES n. (Belu) a lid for a cooking pot (usually half a coconut shell).

KAKANU n. a small bundle tied at each end (tobacco leaves, betel-nut bunch, etc.); balls of maize and honey wrapped in banana leaves.

KAKAR v. to throw out or away, to let fall or drop (from the mouth); busa kakar oan the cat drops the kitten from its mouth.

KAKARUT n. an instrument for boring the hole in a blowpipe, or similar objects.

KAKAS n. a species of water snake.

KAKATUA n. cockatoo (a bird of the parrot family); *do.* kakak; *besi* kakatua pliers, tongs.

KAKATUS *adj.* (Belu); labarik kakatus a child with rickets and stunted (for its age).

KAKAU n. cocoa, *do.* cacau (P).

KAKAUR v. to call out loudly.

KAKAUT n. a thorny creeper, *cf.* kaut.

KAKEAR-AN v. (Belu) to waddle or swagger.

KAKEHE n. a fan; ikan kakehe a flat sea fish.

KAKEHE-AN v. (Belu); hirus kakehe-an to have the heart beat excessively.

KAKEIR n. (Luka, Ue Keke) a loop of cord attached to the feet for climbing trees, *do.* tali knair.

KAKEIT n. a Jew's harp (musical instrument of bamboo or steel).

KAKEKEK n. (Samoro, Bariki) a rake for moving wood into a fire when

- burning off for a garden, *cf.* keke.
- KAKEKUK *v.* to wail, to bemoan; rai kakekuk an earth tremor, *do.* rai nakdoko.
- KAKELUN *n.* a bracelet worn by women, *do.* kelu.
- KAKENAN *n.* (Belu) a small box dividing up a large box into compartments; mesa kakenan desk drawer.
- KAKEU *n.* a casuarina tree; kakeu fuik or kakeu fuuk a watery plant used for whitening teeth.
- KAKI *n.* a sieve or riddle made from the nervure or ribs of a palm leaf; *v.* to sieve or riddle with kaki.
- KAKIBAT *n.* a large conch shell, *do.* sipo.
- KAKI'IR *adj.* latest, newest, or youngest (of children, siblings, cousins, etc.), *sim.* ki'ik, iku.
- KAKIKIR *n.* (Belu) temple (of head), *do.* kikir.
- KAKILOK *n.* mumps (a sickness).
- KAKIN *v.* (Belu) to leave or put back anything in its place.
- KAKITIN *n.* (Luka, Ue Keke) a flying insect of bad omen, *do.* titik.
- KAKO, KAKOON *n.* a bamboo water jug, *do.* karko; *cf.* riuk.
- KAKO'A *v.* to be in a hurry; o kako'a resin you are in a great hurry.
- KAKOAK or KAE-KO'AK *n.* a bird whose voice imitates these words, *do.* koa-kau.
- KAKOE *v.*; kabun kakoe stomach rumble.
- KAKOHIN-AN *v.* (Belu) to be in a hurry.
- KAKOIR *n.* (Belu) a scraper, a file, *cf.* koir.
- KAKOKUR *n.*; ai kakokur handrail; a trap for catching monkeys.
- KAKOLO *n.* (Samoro) a grub which infests potatoes.
- KAKONUN *n.* (Belu) an important part of a purchase where possession is not given until payment is made later.
- KAKOON *n.* see kako.
- KAKOR *v.* (Belu) to feel, to grope, to look for by feel (e.g. in the darkness, etc.), *do.* kokar.
- KAKOR *n.* (Belu) a part of the intestines.
- KAKORAK *n.* a hand saw; kakorak tasi a sea prawn.
- KAKOREN *n.* (Belu) a corkscrew.
- KAKOROK *n.* throat, neck, gullet; kakorok maka'as stubborn; liman kakorok (Belu) wrist; ain kakorok (Belu) ankle.
- KAKOROT *n.* (Belu) a hand saw, *do.* kakorak.
- KAKOSEK *v.* to scrub.
- KAKOTO *n.* a variety of small crab.
- KAKOTOS *n.* (Belu) a dwarf.
- KAKOTUN *n.* (Belu) a valley, the area between two mountain sides.
- KAKU *n.* an owl whose voice imitates this word, *do.* kuku.
- KAKU *v.* to wag back and forth, to fan horizontally; kaku ulun to wag the head as a negative answer; kaku saik (Belu) whitening of the skin (a disease).
- KAKUDAN *n.* a snare or trap.
- KAKUHI, KAKUHIK *n.* a cord extended over the garden for scaring away birds.
- KAKUHUS *n.* (Belu) straw placed in the mouth of a pot in order to cook food on it in steam, *do.* kuhus; see kakusan.
- KAKUIS *adj.* (Belu) little, small.
- KAKUIT *n.* a small shrub with tough fibrous bark.
- KAKULUK *n.* the peak of a roof (uma kakuluk); kakuluk abut roof beam; kuda kakuluk withers of a horse; fahi kakuluk waves which form when a river is in full flood.

KAKUN *n.* the hard shell of a coconut fruit; ulu fatuk skull, *do.* ulu fatuk.

KAKURAK *n.*; isin kakurak light brown complexion.

KAKURUK *n.* any receptacle for drinking or removing water (e.g. bamboo, coconut shell, cup, etc.).

KAKURUN *n.* (Belu) *do.* kakuruk.

KAKUS *n.* toilet, a place for defecation and urination, *do.* ai knana'e, sentina.

KAKUSAK *adj.* (Belu); matan kakusak sleepy-eyed.

KAKUSAN, KAKUSAAN *n.* lid or cover (of baskets, etc.); a cone of woven palm leaf placed in the mouth of pots and other cooking utensils for steaming food; ai kakusan (Belu) a dowel or wooden pin.

KAKUT *adj.* wavering, oscillating, shaking.

KAKUTA *v.* (Belu) to be difficult or hard to do.

KAKUTAK *n.* the brains, the mind, the thinking part.

KAKUUK *n.* an owl; ai kakuuk tongs, *cf.* lakuuk.

KAL, KALA, KALU *adv.* perhaps, maybe, *cf.* karik.

KALA *n.* a tree, *do.* ai turi (*Sesbania Grandiflora*).

KALAAAN *n.* a shrub with black berries, *do.* meko.

KALABAN *n.* (Belu) a coastal boat with large sails, *cf.* korkora.

KALABOEK *n.* (Belu); nuu kalaboe the nut not yet formed, *do.* nuu laloir.

KALABOSU, KALABOUSA *n.* gaol, *do.* calabouça (P).

KALABU *adj.*; manu kalabu a brown fowl, *cf.* salabu.

KALADI *n.* inhabitants of the mountains, *do.* kari.

KALA'EK *n.* grasshopper (many varieties).

KALAEK *n.* a small dip in the ground, a hole, or small gully.

KALALAN *adj.* (Belu) medium, neither large nor small.

KALAM *n.* writing pen, *do.* kalam (I).

KALAN *n.* night; kalan boot or kalan ua'in dead of night; kalan fahe rua midnight; hodi kalan by night; houri kalan night-time; kala-kalan every night, sometimes said as kala.

KALANUK *adj.* stunned, dazed, *cf.* lanuk.

KALATUN *n.* cactus, *do.* klatun, *cf.* ai reti.

KALAU *n.* personal name of men.

KALAUK *adj.* foolish, stupid, crazy.

KALAUUR *n.* an edible plant.

KALDERINA *n.* cafeteria, *do.* (P).

KALEA *v.* (Belu) to vomit.

KALEEN *n.* tin, galvanised iron, *do.* kalen.

KALEHU, KALEHUN *n.* a dais on four legs for filtering the sago.

KALEIK *n.* *do.* klaleik.

KALEN *n.* tin, galvanised iron; uma kalen a house covered with galvanised iron.

KALENA *adj.* (Belu) *do.* kalenan.

KALENAN *adj.* supine, lying on the back, *cf.* klenan, haklenan.

KALERA *v.* to gallop, *sim.* hopu.

KALERI *n.* a creeping thorny plant.

KALETEK *n.* (Belu) hillside, *cf.* laletek.

KALE'U *n.* a rolled cloth pad placed under an object carried on the head, *do.* kle'un.

KALE'UK *adj.*; oin kale'uk to feel giddy, *do.* oin halai; *cf.* kle'uk.

- KALI *v.* to interfere with; kali duut to trample grass; kali ue to stir up water by agitation; karau kali duut the buffaloes graze on the grass.
- KALI'AS *adj.* (Belu); kabun kali'as very full belly.
- KALIDUK *n.* (Belu) a subject or vassal.
- KALI'IS *adj.* sloping, *do.* kli'is.
- KALI-KALI *adv.* incessantly, continuously, *sim.* beibeik, man'-manas.
- KALIKI *v.* (Belu) to clutch, to take hold of, to squeeze (with the fingers, pliers, tongs, etc.); kaliki batar to dehusk maize cobs, *cf.* laliki, liki.
- KALILI *n.* a shield; kalili baikenu a long shield; kalili makikit a round shield with wings; armpit, *do.* klilin.
- KALIN *n.* froth, *do.* furin.
- KALIS *n.* chalice, *do.* calix (P).
- KALIUK *adv.* (Belu) too much, excessively, *sim.* liuliu, ua'i basu.
- KALOBAS *adj.* out of sight, hidden (of sun or moon).
- KALOHAN *n.* cloud; kalohan anin wind cloud; kalohan metan dark cloud; kalohan teen tree moss.
- KALOLO *adv.* upright, perpendicular; tau kalolo to put or set vertically.
- KALOLOK *n.* a long round pole with a knife at the end (for reaching fruit high in a tree), also sometimes with a loop of rope at the end (for catching animals in a tree).
- KALOLON *adj.*; tilak or fera kalolon to cut or scratch at the intended length; uma isin kalolon the top and bottom plates for the long side of a house.
- KALOR *n.* calf of leg, *do.* klor, ain fahi oan.
- KALOUHU *n.* personal name of men.
- KALSA *n.* trousers, *do.* calsau (P).
- KALSADU *n.* footwear, *do.* calçado (P).
- KALU *n.* a large woven sack made from palm leaves; kalu hedan (Luka) snuff box, *do.* taka oan, etc.
- KALU *adv.* perhaps, maybe, *do.* kal kala; kalu leet if there is time.
- KALU'AK *n.* a hole, low ground, or depression in the ground (rai kalu'ak).
- KALUBIK *adj.* (Belu) gaunt, skinny.
- KALUK *v.* to sit on the lap, *do.* hakaluk.
- KALUS *v.*; hodi ai moruk kalus isin to rub the body with a remedy.
- KALUS *adv.* (Belu) everywhere.
- KAMA *n.* bed, *do.* toba fatin; kabas kama ida (or kabas ulun ida) one packet of thread, *do.* cama (P); (Belu) nausea.
- KAMAAN *adj.* light, not very heavy, *do.* kmaan.
- KAMAEK *n.* (Belu) a water receptacle, *do.* kanaban.
- KAMALEAUN *n.* a small lizard, *do.* camaleao (P).
- KAMALENGA *n.* a creeper whose melon fruits are used as lamp glasses.
- KAMAT *v.* to scratch (with nails or claws); kamat malu to strive, to clutch at.
- KAMATA *n.* (Belu) fireplace.
- KAMEA *n.* a shrub with red flowers.
- KAMEAK *adj.* brownish, rust or smoke-coloured.
- KAMEDAK *n.* stain, blemish, spot; *adj.* dirty, stained.
- KAMEDAR *n.* alum, flux; *v.* to solder with kamedar.
- KAMEIA *n.* blouse, shirt, *do.* kamisa, kameja (I).
- KAMEIK *adj.*, *n.* orange colour.

KAMEKE-AN *v.* (Belu) to whinge for (e.g. as by children).

KAMELI, KAMELIN *n.* sandalwood, genus *Santalum* (tree and wood).

KAMETAN, KAMETAK *adj.* dark in colour, dirty, or blackened; oin kametan ashamed with downcast head.

KAMII, KAMIIN *n.* a tree with oily fruit, the candlenut, genus *Aleurites Moluccana*, *do.* kmii, *cf.* ahi oan.

KAMIK *adv.* (Belu) defectively, imperfectly; terik kamik to speak incorrectly.

KAMIRU *n.* a beetle, *do.* diru.

KAMISA *n.* shirt, *do.* camisa (P).

KAMISA *n.* (Belu) lead shot for hunting.

KAMNASE *n.* a tree which grows near seashore, *do.* bakanasa (*Barringtonia Racemosa*).

KAMOK *adj.* (Belu) bulky.

KAMOOK *adj.* insipid, watery, without taste, *sim.* miis; oin kamook moody, grouchy.

KAMOREK *adj.* lazy, *do.* morek.

KAMORUN *v.* to detest, to taunt with insults, *cf.* moru.

KAMPARA *n.* a sandal.

KAMPU *n.* village, or settlement, *do.* campo (P).

KAMRIA *n.* a variety of palm; akar kamria the sago from the palm, *do.* kandia, kanria, rumbia.

KAMRONAK *v.* to slide; *adj.* slippery, *sim.* dorus.

KAMRUA *n.* the wives of one man; the relationship between the wives of a polygamist.

KAMUDA *n.* a tadpole (an immature frog); a big-headed fish; rai kamuda (or loron kamuda) a sunless day; *v.* to grow dark (at sunset, refers to time of day).

KAMUDI *n.* rudder; kamudi mouris a long oar used as a rudder; kamudi maten a rudder attached to the boat.

KAMUTIS *adj.* whitish; oin kamutis wan, pale.

KAN, KANAN *v.* to covet, to crave for; kan teen greediness; *n.* greedy.

KANA *v.* to take a step or pace; kana kuda to mount a horse by slipping the leg over the horse's back (not jumping on); fahi kana a pig with long legs and snout (opposite to ideal).

KANAAK *n.* (Belu) roof battens (to support the thatch).

KANABAN *n.* a water receptacle, *do.* knaban.

KANABETI, KAN'BETI *n.* penknife, *do.* canivete (P).

KANALUK *adj.*; ulu kanaluk stunned, amazed.

KANANA, KANANAK *adj.* remote, placed at a distance.

KANANA *n.* a leather cartridge belt.

KANANAS *n.* (Luka) a polite word for sickness; ita boot futar isin kanas your excellency is not well?

KANANGA *n.* a tree of the nutmeg family (*Myristica*), with highly perfumed flowers, *do.* cananga (P).

KANANUK *n.* see knananuk.

KANARIN *n.* Indian, *do.* canarim (P).

KANBATI, KANBATIK, KANBATEK *n.* cloth with printed designs worn by women (as a skirt or on the head).

KANBE *n.* a wad of betelnut (the correct size for chewing).

KAN'BETI *n.* see kanabeti.

KANDATI *interj.* so be it; let's hope so.

KANDIA *n.* a palm, *do.* kamdia.

KANDOLAR *n.* (Belu) mint (a herb).

KANEDOK *n.* a ladle of wood or shell for preparing food or serving food, *do.* knedok.

KANEK, KANE *n.* wound, a sore, an injury, a cut; *adj.* wounded, etc.; *ta'a kanek* to make little cuts.

KANEKA *n.* mug, pannikin, *do.* caneca (P).

KANELA *n.* cinnamon, an aromatic herb from the bark of the tree, *do.* canela (P), (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*).

KANETA *n.* a writing pen, *do.* caneta (P).

KANIHI *n.* awl, a tool for boring a hole, *do.* knihi.

KANIKU *n.* a short length of bamboo for carrying water, *do.* kniku (au kaniku).

KANIPA, KANIFA, KANIBA *n.* a mixture of alcohol and water, sometimes honey as well, an adaption of canape (P) appetizer.

KANKO *n.* (Dili) a watery plant with edible foliage, possibly watercress.

KANO'A *n.*; ai kano'a crutches or staff, *do.* ai ai knano'a.

KANOKAR *n.* (Belu) wall, fence (of house or garden).

KANORUK *n.* nape of neck, mostly said as knoruk.

KANOTAK *n.* see knotak.

KANPARA *n.* a sandal with a wooden sole, *do.* kampara.

KANRIA *n.* a palm, *do.* kamria, kandia, rumbia.

KANSERA *n.* wages, salary (corruption of canseira (P)).

KANTA *v.* to sing, *do.* cantar (P); see hananu.

KANTARA *n.* (Belu) an iron pot with a handle, *do.* cantara (P).

KAN-TEEN *n.* greediness, see kan.

KANUA *n.* a watery plant used as medicine.

KANUDU *n.* cigarette; lulun kanudu to make a cigarette; huu kanudu to smoke a cigarette; sipo kanudu a long involute shell; an adaption of canudo (P) a small tube.

KANUKU *n.* (Belu) a very tall tree.

KANURU *n.* a spoon; mostly said as knuru.

KAOA *n.* a crow (bird); kaoa lelok a small swallow (bird); kaoa hasan hooked rods for collecting fruit; kaoa kahan (Samoro, Alas) or kaoa toran (Bariki, Lakluta) a creeper with red fruit.

KAPA *v.* to castrate, *do.* capar (P), usually said as hanali.

KAPA, KAFAN, KABAN *n.* cushion cover, *do.* capa (P).

KAPAS, KABAS *adj.* good, nice, pretty, excellent, *do.* capaz (P).

KAPITAN *n.* captain, *do.* capitao (P); *do.* kafitan, kabitan.

KAPOTI *n.* blanket, *do.* capote (P); *do.* kaboti, kafoti.

KARABASA *n.* see karbasa.

KARABU *n.* clip or fastener of an earring, *do.* carobo (P).

KARAE, KARAEN *adv.*, *v.* (Luka); kuda la'o karaen the horse walks at a rapid pace.

KARAK (or KARAK-TEEN) *adj.* stingy, mean, close-fisted; *n.* (Belu) powder horn.

KARAKO, KARAKOL *n.* a water jug (a corruption of garrafa (P) a glass bottle for water), *cf.* karko.

KARALUNI *n.* (Belu) a pillow, or cushion, *do.* korluni.

KARAN *n.* desire, wish, or want; halo buat ruma hodi karan to do anything by desire (willingly).

KARAN *n.* outcrop of rock running into the sea, *do.* meti ulun.

KARAS *n.* breast, the outer front part of the chest; a half fathom, measured from the tips of the outstretched fingers to the middle

of the chest; roha rua ho karas two and a half fathoms; *cf.* roha; uma karas the gable ends, the end walls of a building when it is surmounted by a gable roof, *cf.* hirus, roha.

KARAT *v.* to let out a guttural cry (monkeys, angry people).

KARATA *v.* to grunt (like a sow calling its young), *do.* nakrata.

KARATES *adj.* (Belu) wrinkled, rippled, wavy (deep or shallow); oin karates pockmarked.

KARAU *n.* water buffalo; karau uaka (or baka) cow; karau uaka aman a bull; karau baka oan a calf; karau kulit leather or buffalo hide; karau aten buffalo liver, or purple; bua karau isin betelnut close to maturity; hudi karau a variety of banana.

KARAUUA *n.* (Belu) monkey, *do.* lekirauk.

KARBASA *n.* clasps or ties for the strings of rabat (a necklace of three strings).

KAREA *n.* termite or white ant, *do.* mirian.

KAREBO *adj.* (Belu) dirty, impure; guilty, said as isin karebo.

KAREEN, KAREEK *n.*; ai kareen debris thrown up by the sweep of the current (often used to refer to any unwanted waste), *do.* kreen, *cf.* ohar, luruk.

KARETA *n.* car, *do.* carreta (P).

KARGA *n.* a measure of gunpowder for one shot, *do.* carga (P).

KARI *n.* inhabitants of the mountains, *do.* kaladi.

KARI *v.* to scatter; to fling with the throwing hand; kari natar to scatter the seed in the paddy.

KARIK *adv.* perhaps, probably, *do.* kala, to'ok; *conj.* if; o keta mai karik ha'u tanis if you don't come, I will cry.

KARIK *adj.* loose or free; batar karik dehused maize.

KARI-KARI *adj.* scattered or dispersed (without order); ema tur kari-kari the people sit (or live) in separate places without any particular plan or arrangement; sobu kari-kari completely destroyed.

KARI-KARIK *adv.* randomly, accidentally, by chance.

KARIL *n.* curry, fish or meat cooked with a sauce made from grated coconut kernel and saffron (kinur), *do.* caril (P).

KARIN *adj.* *do.* karik.

KARKO *n.*; au karko a bamboo jug, *do.* kako.

KARLELE *n.* a variety of wild bean vine.

KARLETI *n.* trigger of gun, corruption of gatilho (P).

KARLOTA *n.* (Luka, Lakluta) arrow-root (an edible tuber) (*Maranta Arundinacea*), *do.* ai rarut.

KARLUNI *n.* pillow, cushion, *do.* kluni.

KARON *n.* a sack made from sacking; a bale; sacking or hessian; the bag at the bottom of the casting net.

KARONAK *adj.* slippery, smooth, *do.* kronak, doros.

KAROTIS *adj.* rough, unrefined, unpolished, *do.* barotis.

KAROTUS *adj.* (Belu) *do.* karotis, *cf.* kafukar.

KARTUS *n.* cartridge case, *do.* cartucho (P).

KARU *adj.* dear, expensive, *do.* caro (P).

KARUDI, KRUDI *n.* pap made from fine rice flour.

KARUDU *n.* mint (a herb).

KARUI *n.* a leafy plant; karui taka liman said of this plant when the

leaves close at night (*Cassia Siamea*).

KARUK *n., adj.* left, left-hand side; *bes kona karuk* to deviate towards the left-hand side; *ema karuk* a left-handed person; *oa karuk* (Belu) a slave; *cf. kuana*.

KARUMUK *n.* handful, fistful, *do.* *humur isin, liman isin*.

KARUN *n.* dear, expensive, *cf. karu*.

KARUSI *n.* nearly but not quite, a near miss.

KARUT *v.* to scratch out a hole or burrow; *ular karut ai* said of insects boring into trees or timber.

KARUTAS *adj.* uneven, curled not smooth.

KARUTU *adj.*; *fuuk karutu* frizzy hair.

KARUUK *n.* eggplant; *karuuk fuik* a wild plant like the eggplant.

KASA *n.* see *kasan*.

KASAHAT *n.* the top and bottom plates on the short side of a house, *do. uma isin badak*.

KASALAK *adj.* (Belu) wrong, erroneous, *cf. sala, salak*.

KASAN, KASA *n.* copper (metal); *fore kasan* several kinds of beans; *hare kasa* a wild bean.

KASANAK *n.* (Belu) a forked stick, *cf. sanak*.

KASAR *v.*; *kasar iis* to breathe in and out.

KASARUPU *n.* syphilis, a venereal disease.

KASI *v.* to bite; *neon kasi rua* (*lit. mind of two bites*) indecision, not knowing what to do.

KASOTI *n.* a small box, *do. caixote* (P).

KASOURI *adj.* inclined.

KASOURIK *n.* relatives of distant relationship.

KASU *v.* to dismiss, to acquit; *kasu an* to resign; *kasu ben* to sweat, *cf. kosar*.

KASUI *n.* a bird, *do. kakoak*.

KASUMA, KASUNBA *n.* pipe for smoking, corruption of *cachimbo* (P).

KATA, KATAN *v.* to sew by tacking, to sew roughly; *kata knedok* to stitch a handle on to *knedok* (ladle).

KATAK *v.* to say, to signify; *conj.* that; *nia dehan katak ...* he said that ...; *katak hasai* to report, *cf. ha'ak, dehan, hesuk*.

KATAKISMU *n.* catechism, *do. catecesmo* (P).

KATAKISTA *n.* catechist, *do. catequista* (P).

KATAL, KATAR *v.* to feel itchy, to itch, to sting.

KATERI *n.* a truss, pieces of timber tied in a cross serving as a support or stand.

KATI, KATIS *n.* a measure of weight (equal to 620 grams).

KATI *n.* personal name of men.

KATI *v.*; *kati asu* to call the dogs.

KATII *v.* to depart from; *ue mea katii* a skin disease with red spots.

KATIK *v.* (Luka) to challenge, to provoke, *do. sadik*.

KATIMUN *n.* a tree with medicinal bark.

KATOLIK *n.* catholic, *do. catolic* (P).

KATRINA *n.*; *ikan katrina* a sea fish.

KATUAS *n.* a venerable old man (a respectful title); *adj.* advanced in years, ancient (refers to male animals and men only).

KATUMA *n.* a white mite which attacks clothes, *do. tuma*.

KATUPA, KATUFA, KATUBA *n.* rice cooked in little bags of green palm leaves, *do.* bu'u, kbu'u.

KAU *n.* younger brother, *do.* alin; *adj.*; nuu kau a young coconut with very little kernel but full of milk; haas kau a variety of mango.

KAU *n.* personal given male name.

KAUA *n.* a bird of the crow family, *do.* kaa.

KAUA'IK *adj.* oldest, the first born; nia kaua'ik ha'u he is older than me.

KAUIN *n.* marriage, wedlock, *do.* kaben, kawin (I).

KAUK *adj.* partly cooked, underdone (boiled or roasted), *do.* lilak; kulu kau a variety of jackfruit whose pulp is harder than other varieties; ema kau (Luka) a person not much good for anything, having no ability; ema la kau, buat ida a person who understands something about most things, and can do most tasks.

KAU-KO'AK *n.* a bird whose voice imitates this word, *do.* kako'ak, ko'a-kau.

KAUR *v.* to croon; to sing out; kaur tuir ema to call out in a loud voice for someone to follow.

KA'UT *n.* a woven palm leaf sack.

KA'UT *v.* to tie or fasten, to sew or stitch roughly; ka'ut hae to fasten the thatch to the roof; ka'ut oda matan to shut the door tightly; ka'ut faru kuak to patch a hole in clothes roughly.

KAUT *n.* tomato (fruit), *cf.* tomati.

KB ..., KD ..., etc. In some regions there exists the practice of adding k to words beginning with a consonant, without changing their significance. Pronunciation is a mouthed but almost silent k, as the sound is made at the back of the throat. Also some words beginning with ka are shortened to k,

and vice versa. To fully list all the combinations would incur much duplication, nevertheless it is unavoidable that some have been listed.

KBAAR, KBAER *adj.* astringent with a furry after-taste (like betelnut, green banana, etc.), *do.* baar, baer.

KBABUT *n.* troublemaker, *cf.* babut.

KBAHIN *n.* side; uma kbahin the larger side of a house; rai kbahin hillside, *cf.* kbelan, sourin.

KBAS, KPAS *n.* shoulder; kbas tahan shoulderblade, mostly said as kbas.

KBELAN *n.* *do.* belan, kbahin.

KBETOK *adj.*; hasan kbetok drawn face, *do.* betok.

KBUBUK *v.* (Belu) to flower.

KDADAL *v.*; halo ai kdadal to splinter.

KDADOUKUK *n.* a snare or trap, *do.* lalata.

KDARI *n.* a netbag of large mesh, *do.* kadai; a disease which causes pimples and itching, *cf.* kolo.

KDEEL, KDEER *v.* to shine, to glow, to glitter; *adj.* shining, etc., *do.* deer.

KDEMIT *adj.* slow, sluggish, *do.* demit.

KDENI *n.* a length of wood or bamboo with branches serving as steps on a ladder, *do.* deni.

KDESAN *n.*; ahi kdesan ashes; ahu kdesan (Samoro) to place advance guards or forward posts (in a war).

KDONAT *adj.* strong, sturdy, robust, *do.* tonat.

KDONU *n.* a tree, *do.* donu.

KDOOK *adv.* far; *adj.* distant, remote, *do.* dook.

KDORAN *n.* a vessel for water, *cf.* doran.

KDOTI *n.* a tree.

KE v. see kee, ke'e.

KEAN n. (Belu) room, quarters.

KEAR-AN v. (Belu) to stand with the legs apart.

KEBEKO n. (Belu) a lizard.

KEBIT v. to scratch lightly with the nails; to touch lightly so as to draw attention.

KEDAN, KEDAS adv. immediately, instantly, at once.

KEDE v. (Samoro, Bariki) to tickle, do. sakili.

KEDI v. (Belu) to hit, to strike.

KEDO n. frog; kedo kelan (lit. frog's legs) interlacing stitch; be kedo (Belu) swamp, body of water.

KEDOK v. to mix (food with knedok) or any similar action; (Belu) to ward off with the feet.

KEDOOK adj. (Belu) far off or distant (in time).

KEE v. to pass between, do. hakee; (Belu) enough.

KE'E v. to dig, cf. so'o, taa; ke'e malu (Belu) to summon for a public service.

KEHE v. to fan, to winnow.

KEI, KEIK n. personal given male name.

KEIT v.; keit ain to swing the legs (as in the game played with the feet).

KEJU n. (Dili) cheese, do. queijo (P).

KEKE n. a bracelet.

KEKE v. to scratch; (Belu) to spread out in the sun; keke ukun to announce a law.

KEKER v. to weep loudly, to shriek; keker mate to bewail the dead.

KEKIR v. (Belu) to weed out; kekiri rai to die in war.

KEKON v. (Belu) do. keon.

KEKOR v. (Belu) to shuffle, to fumble.

KEKU v. to shake, to wag; keku-an to tremble; rai keku earth tremor; (Belu) to be cowardly.

KEKUN n. (Belu) one of the upper bones of the spine.

KELA n. a cricket (insect); kela u'ai a large variety; kela betik a small variety.

KELAK adj.; ema ain kelak a bow-legged person.

KELAS n. class, cf. klasi.

KELE v. to cradle on the lap, do. hakaluk.

KELE-BELA n. the filament of piassava palms which is still attached to the palm before it is unravelled for use as an underlay for thatching houses.

KELE-BETE n. (Belu) cricket (insect), cf. kela.

KELÉN n. thigh, the largest part of the leg, the ham; kelen ruin femur, thighbone, also the foot stalk of palm fronds; manu kelen hammer of gun; tali kelen leaf stalk of palm fronds used for house walls; kelen solan groin; kedo kelen interlacing stitch.

KELÉN-BELI n. a variety of whale.

KELER n. (Belu) a small box (for trinkets, etc.).

KELE-UAIK n. grasshopper.

KELU n. a bracelet worn by women on the upper arm.

KELUN n. (Belu) the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder.

KEMAK n. a language spoken in the central mountain areas; the area where the language is spoken and its population.

KEN v. (Belu) to clear or remove from the sides (grass, etc.), to clear by digging, cf. ke'e.

KEN v. (Belu) to separate, to be apart.

KENA *n.* an enclosure for catching fish.

KENUK *n.*; au kenuk a small bamboo jar used as a drink container.

KEO *v.* to squeak, to chirp; the voice of some birds which imitates this word, *do. nakedo*.

KEON *v.* (Belu); keon kari to extinguish the fire.

KERAS *adv.* *do. kedad*.

KERE *n.* a tree whose bark is chewed (*Cassia Timorensis*).

KERE-METU *v.* to impose a penalty unjustly; to swindle.

KEREN *v.* to rebuke, to cry out against, to yell out.

KERIK *n.* (Belu); na'i kerik a wealthy man.

KERIS *v.* to run a finger along the teeth of a comb, to thumb through the pages of a book, or any similar action; keris ahi kose to strike a match; ahi kose a match.

KES *n.* a groove or furrow; *v.* to make a groove.

KESAK *n.* the nervure of palm leaves, the middle nervure of any leaf; kesak metan the stiff stems of the piassava palm; kesak na'in a person who gives public service in the name of his kingdom; batar kesak ida ten (tur) of maize cobs, *cf. tur*.

KESAL *n.* cinders, embers good for roasting.

KESAR *v.* to complain, to find fault, *do. queixar (P)*.

KESI *v.* to tie, to fasten, *cf. futu*.

KESIL, KESIR *n.* tiredness, weariness.

KESU *n.* (Belu) a cake of beeswax.

KETA *adv.* don't, not allowed, prohibited.

KETA *v.* to set out a boundary, to demarcate; keta rai to mark out a boundary; rai keta a boundary.

KETAK *adj.* separated, apart, distinct; oin ketak different, another shape.

KETA-KETAK *adv.* separately.

KETAN *n.*; rai ketan the boundary between two kingdoms or territories.

KEU-KERE *n.* a variety of parrot.

KEUR *n.* a harpoon; *v.* see keris; keur hirik to pass a knife through palm leaves to extract hirik, *cf. hirik*.

KFAU, KFAUK *n.* a tree whose inner bark is used for making rope (*Hibiscus Tiliaceus*), *do. fau*.

KFEU *n.* a tree with good dark timber (*Garuga Floribunda*).

KFO'ER *adj.* dirty, *do. fo'er*.

KFOKOK *adj.* nasal, speaking through the nose, *do. fokok*.

KFOLI *n.* loincloth, a band of cloth which covers the private parts, *do. foli*.

KFUI *n.* a whistle, a type of flute.

KFUSUK *n.* hunchback, *do. fusuk*.

KI *v.* (Belu) *do. ki'i*.

KIA *adj.* to shout, to yell, to call by yelling.

KIAK *adj.* poor, needy, having little wealth; oan kiak an orphan child, or an adopted child; stunted (of plants).

KI'AN *n.* a tree (similar to the kapok) (*Gossypinus Heptaphylla*), *do. ai lele fuik, klalorek*.

KIAR *n.* the white beech tree (*Canarium Commune*) which produces small edible oily fruit and balsam.

KIBU-KIBU *n.* glow-worm, firefly, *do. kiti-lili*.

KIDA *n.* spindle (for spinning thread), *do. sasalar*.

KIDAN *n.* haunch, hindquarters.

KIDU *n.* a sty, an infection of the eyelid.

- KIDU-LAKA *n.* *do.* kibu-kibu.
- KIDUN *n.* the bottom; buttocks, seat or anus; *iha tasi kidun* at the bottom of the sea; *kidun* mean a redback spider (venomous - *Latrodectus Hasseltii*); *manu kidun* impetigo, a contagious facial skin disease.
- KI'I *v.* to sting, smart, or burn with pain; *kabun ki'i* or *fuan ki'i* to feel hungry.
- KI'IK *adj.* small or little (in size); *ki'ik oan* a child.
- KIIN *n.* a section or segment (of oranges, etc.), a sprig (of betelnuts, etc.), a clove (of garlic, etc.).
- KI'IN, KI'I *n.* maternal aunt; (Belu) mother-in-law.
- KIIT *v.*; *kiit nehan* to grin with the teeth showing, *do.* *reket nehan*.
- KIK *v.* (Belu) to predict; *kik ai knanoik* to tell a story, *cf.* *si'ik*.
- KIKI *v.* to shiver, to quiver (with cold, fever, or fright); (Dili) to scale fish; *kiki fali* (Belu) immediately.
- KIKIL, KIKIR *n.* temple, the sides of the forehead; *sara kikir* to make a military salute, to bring the open hand to the forehead, *cf.* *bobuut*.
- KIKIR *v.* *do.* *kiki*; *kikir isin* to shake the body (as by horses, dogs, etc.).
- KIKIT *n.* scales of fish; (Belu) a hawk (bird); *kikit loko* mean a hawk with a white crop.
- KILAT *n.* a gun, firearm of any type; *kilat ki'ik* a pistol or revolver; *kilat rahun* gunpowder; *kilat fuan* bullet; *kilat lian* a shot or detonation; *kilat leten* thunder.
- KILI *v.* to tickle, *do.* *sakili*, *kede*.
- KILIK *adj.* sparse, scarce, badly sown (of plants).
- KILO *n.* a measure of weight (international standard).
- KIMA *n.* a sea-shell.
- KIN *n.* see *kiin*.
- KINAS *n.* a corner or angle.
- KININO *n.* quinine (medicine), *do.* *quinino* (P).
- KIN-KINI *n.* a small bell, *do.* *knei*.
- KINTAL, KINTAR *n.* a small garden or orchard, *do.* *qintal* (P).
- KINU *n.* yellow (colour).
- KINUR *n.* a plant whose tubers are reduced to powder with the colour and taste of saffron, *cf.* *karil*.
- KINUT *adj.*; *au kinut* said of bamboo with a small diameter internal hole.
- KIRAKA *n.* cumulus cloud, thunder clouds, *do.* *koiraka*, *kuraka*.
- KIRAN *n.*; *nehan kiran* (Samoro) the gums (of mouth), *do.* *nehan isin*.
- KIRAT *v.* to disentangle, to unravel (fibres, thread, etc.); to card cotton.
- KIRAU *n.* monkey, *do.* *lekirauk*.
- KISU *v.* to dig into; to extract with the fingers, to take out; to take care of oneself.
- KISU-INUR *n.* praying mantis (insect).
- KITI *v.* to tickle, *do.* *kili*, *kede*.
- KITIK *n.* anther of flowers, *do.* *titik*.
- KITI-LILI *n.* firefly, glow-worm, *do.* *kibu-kibu*.
- KIU *n.* a long sack; a woven basket with a lid.
- KIUANI *n.* clothing which is removed when doing heavy work.
- KIUK *adj.* sterile, childless (only used for humans).

KIUKAE, KIOKAE *n.* a quail (bird).

KLAAK *n.*; ahi klaak embers or live coals; loro klaak a very hot day.

KLABA *adj.* undercooked; bua klabā poorly ripened betelnut, *do.* lilak.

KLABAK *n.* (Luka) a scar, *do.* fitar.

KLABIS *n.* *do.* labis; (Belu) smooth, flat.

KLABUK *adj.* wandering, *do.* kla'ok, kla'uk.

KLADAK *n.* a tick (parasite), *do.* ladak.

KLADIK *n.* a piece or part of anything, a log, *cf.* klinuk; a track or path (through the forest), *cf.* ladi, haladik.

KLAEK *n.* (Belu) a grasshopper, *do.* kala'ek.

KLAEN *n.* (Luka) a hut on raised legs for guarding crops, *do.* laleo, taloban.

KLAHAT *n.* a shrimp net, *do.* lahat.

KLAIT *n.* a creeper with very tough vines.

KLAKAR *adj.*; lia klakar hateten to speak in a loud voice; *n.* (Luka) a fish; (Belu) a pest of cattle; nanan klakar (Belu) (*lit.* diseased tongue) a vulgar imprecation.

KLAKAT *n.* the upper part of the chest, the area between the sternum and clavicle; klakat ruin clavicle, the collarbone; also a household utensil for storing goods, *cf.* lakat.

KLAKEN *n.* a flock, herd or band, a large number of; *cf.* lubun; malus klaken a small plantation of betel pepper; (Belu) a stack or pile.

KLALA'EK *n.* grasshopper, *do.* kala'ek.

KLALAI *n.* little tufts or fibres of cotton ready for spinning; besi klalai a type of drill (for boring holes), *do.* kakarut.

KLALAK *v.* to shout out, *do.* haklalak, klalalak.

KLALALAK *v.* to cry out, to shout, to make a clamour (as a sign of enthusiasm or liveliness), *do.* haklalak.

KLALA'OK *n.* custom, usage; (Belu) behaviour.

KLALATAK *n.* shadow; mota klalatak Milky Way, *do.* lalatak.

KLALATIK *n.* earthworm, intestinal worm, *do.* lalatik.

KLALEBA, KLALEBO *n.* a length of bamboo carried across the shoulder with objects hanging from each end, *cf.* leba, lebo.

KLALEDIK *n.*; ai kaledik a stake or pole, *do.* kledik.

KLALEDUK *n.* an instrument for extracting cotton seed from the cotton boll, *do.* fatu ledu, ai ledu.

KLALEIK *n.* a leguminous creeper; a game played with the fruit of this plant; hana klaleik to play or move klaleik; tur klaleik the bone of the kneecap; also said as kaleik.

KLALEREK *n.*; ai klalerek a creeper with purple flowers, *do.* lalere.

KLALES *n.* suet, internal fat of animals, *do.* fafoi.

KLALETE *n.* a small bridge, *do.* dadaran.

KLALETEK *n.* hill or ridge, *do.* laletek.

KLALAI'UK *n.* winding in and out, zigzagging, *do.* kesak tohar.

KLALI'A *n.* a noose for catching horses, etc.

KLALIKIK *n.* an insect; anther of flowers, *do.* titik, kakitik, kitik.

KLALIRUK *n.*; ai klaliruk a piece of wood which is thrown to spin through the air; samea klaliruk a small venomous snake with a red end; *do.* liruk.

KLALISUK *n.* a reel for winding thread, *do.* lalisuk.

KLALITIK *n.* *do.* klalikik.

KLALOK *adj.* childless, *do.* kiuk.

KLALOLOK *n.* a switch, cane, crop, or baton.

KLALON *adj.* (Belu) *do.* klalok.

KLALOREK *n.* a tree, see ki'an.

KLALOULIT *adv.* jointly, all together; *ema moras mesa klaloulit* the people in the one house are all sick, also said as *ema moras toba tan malu*.

KLALUTUK *n.* any enclosure for animals, corral, yard, pigsty, etc.; *klalutuk ain hun* I am your servant (a respectful phrase to the king).

KLAMAR *n.* soul, spirit of the dead.

KLAMUR *n.* (Belu) seaweed.

KLANUS *n.* *do.* knalus.

KLA'OK *adj.* (Belu) *do.* kla'uk; *rai kla'ok* a period of food shortage when food has to be supplemented by foraged food.

KLARAN *n.* middle, the centre; *uma klaran* the centre of the house; *inan klaran* an aunt who is older than some sisters and younger than others.

KLAREK *adj.* shallow, having little depth; *mota klarek* the river is shallow, shallow river.

KLARU *n.* clear, plain, *do.* claro (P).

KLASAK *adj.* (Belu) entire, not castrated.

KLASI *n.* class (in school), *do.* classe (P).

KLATA *n.* various species of grubs; *nehan klata* ha tooth decayers.

KLATUK *adj.* (Belu); *oin klatuk* a stupid or idiotic look.

KLAUAR *adj.* (Belu) gaudy with red predominating (refers to clothing).

KLA'UK *adj.* wandering, having no definite dwelling; *n.* a wanderer, *cf.* makla'ok.

KLAUT *adj.* broken into chunks or pieces (fruit, etc.); *mor'teen klaut* individual beads of the necklace.

KLE'AN *adj.* deep, profound.

KLEBAS, KLEBA *adj.* disobedient, rebellious.

KLEDIK *n.* a stake or pointed stick, *do.* klaledik.

KLEHEK, KLEHEN *adj.* idle, relaxed, careless; (Belu) refined or polished, a little formal.

KLEIT *n.* a frock or dress.

KLEKAT *n.* a frog, *do.* kedo.

KLEKE *n.* a tree, also a fish of quiet waters.

KLELAS *v.* to twist, to wrench, see *lelas*.

KLENAN *n.* spinal; *kuda baboras klenan* the horse has saddle sores, *cf.* kalenan.

KLENI, KLENIK *n.* a mat with coarse weaving; intertwined palm leaves used as a protective base for anything drying in the sun.

KLENOK *n.* a tree from whose bark red dye is extracted.

KLEOR *adj.* (Luka) tall and thin, lanky, *do.* kloek.

KLERE *n.* a tree; *klere fuan* laths of wood made from the tree, which are used for flooring and beds.

KLES *adj.* open, bare, or clear, without much hindrance; *n.* a wisp, a shred, or any unsubstantial thing; *hena kles* a rag of cloth; *rai kles* pasture, *do.* knes.

KLETAK *v.* to take notice of, to pay attention to; *ha'u la kletak* o I pay no attention to you, *cf.* letak.

KLE'UK *adj.* devious, dishonest; *ema kle'uk* a person who is either

dishonest or insincere, also said as kle'uk teen.

KLE'UN *n.* a rolled cloth placed under an object carried on the head; a roll or coil; kuda kle'un a saddle made from coiled cord; la'o kai kle'un ida to walk for a long time, *cf.* kale'u.

KLEUR *adv.* late, delay, later (relating to time); kleur-kleur from time to time; *v.* to delay, to linger; *adj.* late, delayed; kleur tiha ona a long time ago; la kleur soon, shortly.

KLIAK *n.* neck (of anything), nape (of neck).

KLIAN *n.*; fahi klian a large wild boar.

KLIDUK *n.* corner (internal); tasi kliduk a gulf or bay, *do.* lidun.

KLIHAT *adj.* (Bubu Susu); laran klihat obedient, obliging, readiness.

KLIHUN *n.* a dam, a pond, a small body of water, *do.* lihun.

KLIHK *adj.* unmatched, single; without a partner or companion, all alone.

KLIIR *adj.*; matan kliir cross-eyed.

KLI'IS *adj.* warped, twisted, bent.

KLIKAR *adj.* upright, in the open, conspicuous, not hidden, *cf.* haklikar.

KLILIK *adj.* greasy, waxed; dirty with grease.

KLILIN *n.* armpit.

KLILIT *n.* a rat-guard, wooden rings secured to the stumps of houses to prevent rodents entering the houses.

KLIMAR *v.* (Luka) to play, *do.* halimar.

KLINUK, KLINUN *n.* a small quantity; la'o klinuk ida to walk a little; ai klinun a small log, a piece of timber.

KLIRUK *n.* *do.* klaliruk.

KLITAR *n.* a small variety of parrot.

KLI'UR *n.* the hip belt, a part of the loom for giving tension to the weaving; (Belu) a bundle of ten maize cobs.

KLO *adj.*; ema klo a giant, *cf.* kloe.

KLOBAN *adj.* dark in colour; *n.* little waves on the beach; meti kloban a rising tide.

KLOBAR *n.* see klobor, *do.* salaak.

KLOBIK *adj.* faulty, unsuccessful, *cf.* klubin.

KLOBOR, KLOBAR *n.* a hut with a gable roof.

KLOBUR, KLOBUK *n.* a flock, herd, or crowd (of animals, birds, things, or people); au klobur a number of bamboo canes coming from the one root stock.

KLOE, KLOES *adj.* tall and thin, lanky, see klo.

KLOKAR *adj.* loose, unrestricted, that which can move with ease, *do.* kouuk.

KLOKI *n.* (Belu) a domestic basket for storing goods.

KLOKO *v.*; ha'u la kloko or ha'u la loko it is not important to me, or I'm not particular, *cf.* loko.

KLOKOK *adj.* shaggy, hairy.

KLOLEN *adj.* (Belu) beautiful, handsome, fine.

KLOLIT *v.* to roll.

KLOLOK *adj.* straight channel; rai klokok an earthen channel.

KLOLOKAN *adv.* awkwardly, *do.* loko-lokon.

KLOLUS *adj.* (Belu) gaunt (from disease).

KLOOK *v.* to pay attention to, to take notice of, *do.* look, kletak.

KLOOT *adj.* mean, stingy; ema laran kloot a mean or stingy person.

KLOR *n.* hamstring or hock (of animals), calf of leg (of humans);

- klor uat hamstring tendons; footprint, the signs of the passage of animals or people.
- KLORAN *adj.* twisted; tali kloran twisted rope, *cf.* hakloran.
- KLORE *n.*; rii klore the two supports in the centre of a house, *do.* knular.
- KLOSAN *adj.* single, unmarried; male servant, young man; klosan liurai or liurai nia klosan a young man who lives in close contact with royalty in order to render service; mane klosan bachelor, *cf.* lutu hun, lalutuk hun.
- KLOSUK, KLOUSUK *adj.* displaced, not located in the right place; o matan klosuk (*lit.* you have displaced eyes) you are wide-eyed; hirik klosuk a slipknot; *cf.* losu, lousu, *sim.* naklosu.
- KLUAK *adj.* (Belu) forgetful, distracted, *do.* kluhak.
- KLU'AK *n.* a hole or depression in the ground, *do.* kalu'ak.
- KLUBIK *adj.* unproductive, *do.* lubik; susu klubik dry breasts or udder with no milk, *do.* susu bekok.
- KLUBUK *adj.* mutilated, stubbed, cut off; ulu klubuk decapitated head, *do.* lubuk.
- KLUHAK *adj.* forgetful, *cf.* haluha.
- KLUHUK *n.* a plant with an edible root similar to taro.
- KLUKI *n.* a variety of sea crab, *do.* luki.
- KLULUS *adj.* wrinkled, wavy, *cf.* lulun.
- KLUNI *n.* pillow or cushion, *do.* karluni, sumasu.
- KLUNIN *n.* (Belu) reason, motive.
- KLUNU *n.* (Belu) a torch or fire-brand.
- KLUR *n.* (Belu) a variety of snake.
- KLUSIN, KLUSI *n.* shoulder-blades, the part of the chest opposite to the breast; klusi isin the back (people), the loins (animals); rai klusin a small hillock.
- KLUTI, KLUTIS *n.* a lizard, *cf.* lafaek.
- KMA'AL, KMA'AR *n.* multi-coloured beads like mor'teen.
- KMAAN *adj.* light (not heavy); ema kmaan a light-hearted person; folin kmaar cheap; oin kmaan (Belu) obedient person.
- KMA'AS *adj.* soft, mild, gentle; (Belu) weak, feeble.
- KMAEK *n.*; kabas kmaek ida a small sewing stitch.
- KMAEN *n.* (Belu); tabaka kmaen chewing tobacco.
- KMAHA *n.* dew, night air; kmaha uen dew-drops, *do.* maha.
- KMAHAL, KMAHAR *n.* a tree with elastic gum.
- KMAKUR *adj.* lean, thin, bony, *do.* krekas.
- KMALAR *n.* (Belu) soul, *do.* klamar.
- KMAMAHAN, KMAMAHON *n.* shade; a shady place for relaxation or camping (in the shade or in a tent).
- KMAMAMAK *n.* a grasshopper (insect).
- KMAMOKOK *n.* surface, face, side, see mamokok.
- KMAMUMUS *v.* (Samoro) to make revolve (a spindle or any similar thing).
- KMAMUUK *adj.* dumb, not able to speak.
- KMANEK *adj.* good; *adv.* good, well; *n.* good, goodness; oin kmanek pretty, handsome; halo kmanek to do good; la kmanek bad, evil; *do.* di'ak.
- KMASAK *adj.* (Bubu Susu) smiling, cheerful, merry, *cf.* hamnasa.
- KMATEN *adj.* quiet, tranquil, peaceful, gentle (not hard, loud, or noisy).

KMAUN *n.* (Belu) dew, *do.* kmaha.
 KMAUS *adj.* rich, wealthy; *rai* kmaus early morning, before the sun rises; *batar sei kmaus* (Belu) the maize is still abundant.
 KMEDA *n.* (Belu) *do.* meda.
 KME'EK *adj.* whimpering, continual weeping; *oin kme'ek* sad appearance, downcast, not speaking.
 KMEIK *adj.* pointed, terminating in a point, *do.* meik.
 KMEIT *adj.*; *ema kmeit* greedy person.
 KMELA *n.* flea, *do.* asu kutin, mela.
 KMESAK *adj.* only, alone, *do.* mesak.
 KMETES *adj.* (Belu) *do.* kmeti; *neon kmetes* reliable.
 KMETI, KMETIN *adj.* fixed, solid, firm, *do.* metin.
 KMII *n.* a tree with oily fruit, the candlenut (*Aleurites Moluccana*), *do.* kamii; the fruit is burnt to charcoal and used as an ointment for wounds, also as a cough medicine and other medicinal purposes when mixed with other ingredients; the oil is used for making candles; *kmii malae* (Luka) or *kmii lotuk* (Samoro) or *kmii alu Barbados-nut* (*Jatropha Curcas*); *kulu kmii* a tree known as chestnut of Timor.
 KMISAK *adj.* (Belu) *do.* kmesak.
 KMOLAK *adj.* empty; *nehan kmolak* toothless; *hasan kmolak* a sunken face.
 KMOLUK *adj.*; *oin kmoluk* rejected.
 KMOLUR *adj.* smooth without bumps, tall and slender; *ai kmolur* a tree whose trunk is straight without any branches.
 KMO'OK *adj.* pretty, handsome, good, beautiful, *cf.* di'ak.
 KMOSUK *n.* gurgling of water, *cf.* mosu.
 KMOUUK *adj.* *do.* kmuis.
 KMUIS *adj.* straight and smooth, long and slim; *hatais kmuis* a tight

dress; wet (when the clothes cling to the body).

KMUMUS *n.* a tree.
 KNAA *n.* (Belu) a bamboo jar.
 KNA'AL, KNA'AR *n.* ceremony, formality, *sim.* ukur; *kna'ar laek* without proper formality or grace.
 KNAAR *n.* service, work; *ema knaar laek* an unemployed person; *ita nia knaar* our work, duty or occupation; *ai knaar* a brush or broom.
 KNABAN *n.* a palm leaf basket, *do.* kanaban, naban.
 KNABIL, KNABIR *n.* a woven lining put inside *kohe*, *au basa*, *taka oan*, etc.
 KNABU *n.* a tree, *do.* nabu.
 KNADEK *v.* to whimper or cry without reason (of children), *cf.* kme'ek.
 KNADEN *n.* see *kna'al*.
 KNADUS *n.* see *knair*.
 KNAER *n.* see *knair*.
 KNAHAN *n.* booty, spoils of war; (Belu) a slave captured in war; *manu knahan* a rooster defeated in a cock fight.
 KNAHI *n.* shellfish, *do.* kama, nahi.
 KNAIR *n.* a loop of cord attached to the feet for climbing trees (*tali knair*), *do.* kakeir.
 KNAKA *n.* see *knako*.
 KNAKI *n.* (Belu) a stake jabbed into the ground.
 KNAKO *n.* an insect which attacks rice, beans, etc. (weevil); *kulu knako* jackfruit; *Jew's harp* made of bamboo, *do.* kakeit.
 KNALUS *n.* placenta, the membrane which surrounds the foetus, and also some fruits; *samea knalus* a cast snake's skin.
 KNANAAK *n.* the eaves of a house.
 KNANADEN *n.* (Luka, Ue Keke) ceremony, *do.* *kna'al*.
 KNANADUS *n.* *do.* *knadus*.

KNANA'E *n.*; ai knana'e toilet, a place for defecation and urination, *do.* kakus, sentina.

KNANAIR *n.* *do.* knair.

KNANANUK *n.* verse, poetry of four lines per verse, said as ai knananuk.

KNANARAK *n.* roof of the mouth, palate; knanarak oan uvula.

KNANEIK *n.* a small variety of cicada, *do.* leka metan.

KNANEKUR *n.* knuckles, joints, *do.* knekur.

KNANERAS *n.* *do.* kneras.

KNANO'A *n.*; ai knano'a crutches or staff.

KNANOIK *n.*; ai knanoik a story or tale.

KNANOKAR *n.* sliprails at the gateway of garden walls, yards, etc.

KNANOR *n.* the horizontal seam on sabulu or lipa, also said as knainor, *do.* knainor, nainor.

KNAOK *n.* (Belu) thief, see na'ok.

KNASE *n.* a fish; manu knase a hen or rooster whose spots are like those of the fish; ai knase a tree with sticky gum.

KNASUK *adj.*; etu knasuk scorched smoky food (unpalatable).

KNATA *n.* a trough, a tree trunk which has been hollowed out as an animal food container.

KNAUAR *n.* (Belu) work, *do.* knaar.

KNAUK *n.* any article intended for sale, barter, or purchase, usually of small value, *cf.* folin.

KNAUN, KNAUR *adj.*; ai fuan knaun fruits which are grown out of season, *do.* ai fuan sala rai; kulu knaun pulp of a seedless jackfruit; batar knaun (Belu) maize from the second rain.

KNEBEN *n.* (Belu) a small sea fish.

KNEDOK *n.* a spoon or ladle of wood or shell used for mixing and serving food, *do.* kanedok.

KNEE *n.* (Belu) a small bell, *do.* knei.

KNEEN *n.* a sheet, leaf, blade (of cloth, paper, iron, etc.), *sim.* tahan, neran.

KNEI *n.* a small bell, *do.* kin-kini; ai knei a tree with good timber.

KNE'IN *n.* a terrace formed in a hillside.

KNEKI *n.*; ai kneki a wooden chopping block for meat, tobacco, etc.

KNEKUR *n.* knuckles, joints, knots, *sim.* fukun; (Belu) a piece or portion.

KNENER *v.* to use constantly, *cf.* hakneer.

KNENUK *n.* a red dye, *cf.* nenuk, lenuk.

KNERAS *n.* actions done with the hands; (Belu) swaddling clothes, also used in referring to people who are inactive.

KNERU *n.* a tree, *do.* atakai.

KNES *n.* a wisp, a shred, or any flimsy thing, *do.* kles.

KNETA *n.* a creeper.

KNETUN *n.* a log, part of a trunk, *do.* kladik.

KNIBA *n.* maggots of house flies.

KNIDIN *n.* an insect with a multi-segmented body; a small thin smooth snake; a fine iron spear point; a medicinal herb.

KNIHI *n.* an awl made of iron or bamboo for boring holes.

KNIHIN *n.* (Luka) a piece or fragment, *sim.* baluk.

KNIKIR *adj.* (Belu); matan knikir squinting, *do.* matan kliir, matan saliir.

KNIKU *n.*; au kniku a short length of bamboo for carrying water,

having a small hole at one end only, *cf.* *doran*.

KNOAN *n.* a hoop (for shrimp net, etc.); framework of the fire hearth (in houses).

KNOHEN *v.* to get a splinter (in the finger or body); *ai knohen* a splinter.

KNOIR *n.* a type of hoe or digger.

KNOKIL, KNOKIR *n.* a receptacle which is placed inside another as a lining, *cf.* *knabil*, *do.* *nokir*.

KNOOK *n.*; *kohe knook* a small bag made from palm leaves; *ema knook* a quiet person with little to say.

KNOR *n.* the middle nervure of the tua palm leaf, which is used as a tie on house thatching, *sim.* *kesak*, *do.* *tali kubus*.

KNORU *n.* a part of the weaving loom used for beating the weaving tight.

KNORUK *n.* nape of the neck; *knoruk kuak* the indentation in the back of the neck.

KNOSEN *n.* the sides of the chest; *knosen* ruin the ribs; *lutu knosen* horizontal rails of a fence, *cf.* *lutu manen* or *lutu mane*.

KNOTAK *n.* waist (of people), flank (of animals); *ai knotak* the part of a tree cut down as a log, *do.* *kanotak*.

KNOTAK *adj.* more or less filled to the middle, *do.* *nanotak*.

KNOTUS *n.* pieces of sharp bamboo (or glass) placed on a road to harm anyone who treads on them, *cf.* *hotus*; *kuda knotus* a disease which effects the legs of horses (founder).

KNOUUR *n.* seed of the mango fruit.

KNU *n.* (Belu); *batar knu ida* a bundle of one hundred maize cobs; *na'an knu* dried meat on a skewer.

KNUA *n.* a small group of houses; the people of a *knu*; in Dili said as *knuan*.

KNUAN *n.* a sheath or scabbard; *ulat knuan* the discarded skin of some insects; (Belu) cane or baton; *kilat knuan rua* (Belu) two guns, *cf.* *knu*.

KNUAS *n.* (Belu) steam, *do.* *knuhar*.

KNUBA *n.* a part of the hip loom.

KNUBAN *n.* (Belu) gun stock, butt of a gun.

KNUHAR *n.* steam (of water); exhalation, the breath; *knuhar mourin* sweet breath; *knuhar dois* bad breath, *cf.* *iis*.

KNULAN *n.* cork or stopper, *do.* *sulan*; *manu knulan* hard raised (corky looking) scar tissue formed on the wounds of fighting cocks, which usually restricts them in a cock fight, *do.* *tara teen*.

KNULAR *n.* the central posts for supporting house roofs; a jib for lifting rice to the top of the stack when threshing the grain; *cf.* *klore*.

KNULU *n.*; *ai knulu* a torch; *tara ai knulu* to light a torch, *do.* *masa, sasulu*.

KNURU *n.* a spoon or ladle; *knuru isin* a spoonful, *do.* *kanuru*.

KNUSUK *n.* a punch or sharp instrument for making holes, *do.* *nusuk*.

KNUSUN *n.*; *knusun isin* a double handful, the contents of the two cupped hands, *do.* *liman isin*.

KNUTU, KNUTUN *n.*; *kabas knutun ida* a large bundle of cotton containing ten small coils, *do.* *kabas ulun*.

KNUTUK *adj.* (Belu) savage, wild.

KNUUK *n.* nest, den, lair (of animals and birds); *fahi ne'e knuuk hira ona* how many piglets are in this litter (*lit.* this pig has how many in the nest); *asu knuuk* (*lit.* dog's lair) a term of respect to someone's habitation; *ue knuuk* a spring, *do.* *ue matan*.

KO *prep.* a variation of *ho*, *lsg.* see *ho*.

KO *v.* (Belu) to put to use, to put

- in contact with; ko lima fuan ba
ue to put a finger in the water.
- KO'A v. to cut by slicing or
scratching (not chopping); ko'a
duut to harvest grass; ko'a lia
to speak; ko'a rebeka to play the
violin; ko'a metan a crow (bird).
- KOA n. dew, light drizzle, *do.*
maha, kmaha.
- KOA'EK adj. many, *sim.* barak ua'in.
- KO'AK n. (Belu) a bird which calls
in a voice like this word, *do.*
kako'ak.
- KO'A-KAUK n. a bird which imitates
this word, *do.* kako'ak.
- KOA-LELOK n. a small swallow (bird),
do. kaoa-lelok.
- KOAN adj. greedy; n. (Samoro) an
accredited messenger, or deputy;
(Bariiki) any expression not tradi-
tional to the area, *cf.* lalakun.
- KOANA adj. see kuana.
- KO'AR n. given personal name of
women.
- KOARTO n. see kuartu.
- KOBA n. (Suai) a tobacco pouch or
small basket with a lid; koba
lolosu a tall round basket; koba
kakabit a wide basket of medium
height, *do.* ti'u, luhu.
- KOBAK adj.;ibun kobak an acne-
scarred face, *do.* ibun kari.
- KOBAR v. (Belu) to wind up, *do.*
bobar.
- KOBARKO n. a basket.
- KOBI n. a cabbage, *do.* couve (P).
- KOBO adj. (Belu) long, extended.
- KOBOK adj. (Belu); batar kobok
poor quality maize.
- KOBU v. (Belu) see kotu, hotu.
- KODAN v. (Belu) to fall out or down
(hair, leaves, etc.).
- KODEK v. to sway; adj. tottery,
shaky, being unsafe.
- KODIR adj.; matan kodir a disease
of the eyes.
- KODO v. (Belu) to jump forward, to
canter (of horses).
- KODOK, KODO n. a skin disease.
- KOE n. (Belu) a basket which is
suspended from the head; koe ulu
toluk a basket for carrying maize,
cotton, etc.; koe na'in a person
who understands the remedies for
smallpox, *cf.* bote.
- KOEK adj. see kueek.
- KOEK adj. (Belu); au koek bamboo
waving in a breeze (gently knock-
ing together), *cf.* kodek.
- KOEN v. (Belu) to knock against;
koen sala to injure and break the
skin.
- KOER adj. level, flat, smooth, *do.*
kuer, kabeer.
- KOES-INA n. (Belu) a python.
- KOET v. to esteem, to behave well,
to treat properly; adj. obliging,
well regarded.
- KOFI n. coffee, *do.* kafe.
- KOFU n. see kopu.
- KOHE n. a small bag of woven palm
leaves; a purse or pouch worn
across the shoulders; kohe mama
a small pouch for holding the
accessories of chewing (tobacco
or betelnut); *cf.* ti'u, taka, luhu.
- KOHEN n. pouch; manu kohen the
upper part of a bird's leg, the
drumstick.
- KOHI v. to grasp, hold, or catch
(horses, hens, people).
- KOHO v. to encircle, to enclose.
- KOHU n. dandruff.
- KOI v. to scrape, to scratch; to
scrape with a cutting instrument;
koi hasan rahun to shave; nuu koi
an implement for grating the coco-
nut kernel; rai koi or rai koin
a landslide, *cf.* namsou'u.
- KOIA n. (Belu) the inside of fruit
like guava.

KOIABAS *n.* guava fruit, *do.* goiaba (P).

KOIK *n.* mange, a scurfy skin disease.

KOIN *v.* (Alas) to clear the ground for a garden by fire.

KOIR *v.* *do.* koi.

KOIRAKA *n.* (Alas) cumulus cloud, *do.* kiraka.

KOIS *v.* to slip away, to escape from, to become detached; *adv.* uncertainty.

KOIS *n.* a water snake.

KOITADU *adj.* what a pity, *do.* cuidado (P).

KOK *n.* (Belu) a sickness (enlarged spleen).

KOKAR *v.* to grope, to feel one's way by touch, *do.* lamas.

KOKEK *adj.* (Belu) broad, wide, *do.* klokar.

KOKO *v.* to experiment, to attempt, to try; koko took a test, an experiment, *do.* bouli.

KOKOK *v.* to stammer, to stutter; *adj.* stammering, *do.* lokar.

KOKOREEK *v.* to crow (of cocks); *n.* a creeper.

KOKOTEEK *v.* to cackle (of hens).

KOKOTEREK *n.* a small musical wind instrument.

KOLAN *n.*; be kolan a backwater near the sea; a swamp (of salt water).

KOLAR, KOLER *n.* the name used for all the various epidemic diseases, *do.* colera (P).

KOLE *v.* to tire, to get weary; *n.* kole, kolen tiredness, weariness.

KOLEK *adj.* lethargic; tiredness.

KOLEN *n.* fatigue; work, wages or pay, *cf.* knaar.

KOLER *n.* see kolar.

KOLI, KOULI *n.* given personal male name.

KOLIN *v.* (Belu) to casually walk around.

KOLO *n.* given personal female name.

KOLO *n.* a disease with pimples and swellings on the body, *do.* kdari; hudi kolo a wild banana.

KOLO-KOLO *n.* (Belu) a message drum.

KOLU *v.* to slip or slide any object over another; kolu kadeli to take off (or put on) a ring; kolu lipa to undress.

KOLUK, KOLUN *n.* the shed skin of some animals (snakes, etc.); batar kolun the stalks of maize after the cobs have been gathered.

KOMA *n.* (Luka) fur on the tongue; (Belu) scruffiness (of fur or hair); koma ema nia sasaan the desire for a person's goods.

KOMAER *n.* godmother, *do.* comadre (P).

KOMAK *adj.* unskillful, devoid of skill, useless; batar komak (Belu) the outer cover of a maize cob.

KOMAN, KOMEN *n.* mane of horses.

KOMANDANTE, KOM'NANTE *n.* commandant, *do.* comandante (P).

KOMAS *adj.* (Belu) rough, unpolished.

KOMON *n.* (Belu); to'os komon oan ida a little garden.

KOMU *n.* a watery plant.

KONA *v.* to happen; to pass by; to pass in a particular direction, to go to a place; kona ba ... appertaining to ..., to make a reference to; *prep.* for, to; *adv.* towards; la kona to fail; kona da'et to extend.

KONBINA *v.* to agree, to make a pact or agreement, *do.* futu lia, *do.* combinar (P).

KONDE *v.* to comb the hair into a bun, *cf.* kakadus.

KONFESA *n.* confession, *do.* confessa (P).

KONFIDA *v.* to invite, *do.* convidar (P).

KONTA *n.* a bill or account, *do.* conta (P).

KONTRATU *n.* business, *do.* contrato (P).

KONU, KONUN *adj.* full, *do.* nakonu.

KONU-KONU *adj.* extremely full.

KOON *adj.* (Belu); ulun koon cut hair; koi koon to shave with a razor.

KO'OR *v.* (Belu) to snore.

KOP-KOPU *n.* butterfly, *sim.* babe-bar, kukulai.

KOPU, KOFU *n.* a glass (for drinking), *do.* copo (P).

KOR *n.* colour, *do.* cor (P).

KORA *v.* to saw; kora ai to saw up wood; kora ahi to saw up firewood.

KORA *n.* a pact or alliance where the agreement is sealed by drinking a few drops of each other's blood; people bound by such a pact, *do.* moruk.

KORASAN, KOR'SAN *n.*; haas korasan a variety of mango, *do.* coraça (P).

KORAT *v.* to cut, *do.* corte (P).

KORBINU *n.* see korpinu.

KORE *v.* to unlock, to release, to disconnect; kore ema to release from prison; kore kuda rua to separate two horses; kore metan a wake or burial ceremony; kore don to cease mourning; kore-an (Belu) to be born.

KORENTE *n.* a chain, *do.* corrente (P).

KORKORA *n.* a sailing ship.

KORLUNI *n.* a pillow or cushion.

KORNEL *n.* a ruler, prince, or colonel, *do.* coronel (P).

KORO'AT *adj.* sharp (of knife), pointy, *do.* kro'at.

KORPINU *n.* a corset (for women), *do.* corpinho (P).

KOR'SAN *n.* see korasan.

KOR'TEL *n.* a prisoner of war, *do.* ulu houris.

KORUT *v.* to strip grain by hand (rice, etc.); korut kona rai or korut raba rai to drag along the ground.

KOS *n.* flower sheath, bract; batar kos the leaf jacket of the maize cob; bua, nuu or hudi kos the flower bract.

KOSAKU *n.* a coat, *do.* cosaco (P).

KOSAL, KOSAR *n.* sweat, perspiration; *v.* to sweat, to perspire.

KOSE *v.* to scrape, to rub, to wipe, to polish; hodi ahu kose to whitewash; ahi kose or ahi kosen matches; ahi kose ida one box of matches; ahi kose oan ida one match; ai kose (Dili) matches.

KOSEN *n.* see kose.

KOSOK *adj.* tender, soft, green, immature (of beans, etc.).

KOSTUMA *adv.* usually, *do.* costuma (P).

KOSUN *n.* a scent from an animal named meda.

KOTA *n.* a fortress, or fortified city.

KOTAN *n.* threshold of door; kotan ruin door frame.

KOTEK *v.* to cackle (of hens), *do.* kokotek.

KOTO *n.* a variety of bean, *do.* ahan fuik.

KOTOS, KOTES *n.* (Belu) a dwarf, *do.* kakotos; stunted, suffering from rickets.

KOTU *v.* to break, to fracture; tali kotu tiha the rope has broken; to shatter, to sever; tali kotu to sever the rope; to terminate, to end; kotu ona finished; kotu lia to decide, to settle any dispute.

KOTUK *n.* back, loins; see kotuk to turn one's back; *adv.* behind; iha kotuk from behind.

KOTUR *n.* (Belu); na'an kotur uncooked meat.

KOUAAK *n.* a bird whose voice imitates this word.

KOUS *n.* socks.

KOUUK *adj.* loose, unrestricted;
v. to be loose (said of something which does not fit tightly inside another), *do.* klokar.

KOU'U-KELA *v.* said to children as they sit on the lap, so that they straddle their legs to steady themselves.

KOU'US *v.* to conceive, to become pregnant (of women), *cf.* kabus (for animals); to carry in the arms, *cf.* hakou'us.

KRABIT *n.* (Belu) the corner posts of a fence.

KRADE *n.* (Belu) a wild duck, *cf.* rade; krade ulun achilles tendon, the hamstring.

KRADEK *adj.*; ain kradek bow-legged.

KRA'EK *adj.*; ema kra'ek a disabled person.

KRA'ES *adj.* weak, not well, *do.* ra'es.

KRAHAT *adj.*; feto lolon krahata a pregnant woman, *cf.* kou'us.

KRAHUT *adj.* weak, fragile, easily broken; rai krahut a devastated region which has been defeated in war.

KRAIK *adj.* down, below, under (*cf.* leten above); uma kraik the house below; iha kraik down below; ba kraik go down; loro kraik sunset; oin kraik or oin nakraik sad, sorrowful, *do.* neon sala.

KRAI-KRAIK *adj.* low, not tall.

KRAKAT *adj.* bristling, with the hackles up; lia krakat gruff, unfriendly words; ema krakat a bad-mannered person; osa krakat (Belu) feral animals liable to attack people.

KRAKIT *n.* (Belu) a bowl or scoop made from the butt end of a palm frond.

KRAME *n.* a tree with medicinal bark; ular krame a hairy caterpillar.

KRA METAN *n.* a black variety of dove, *do.* luru metan.

KRANEK *adj.* (Belu) shallow (of water).

KRARAS *n.* senna tree, *do.* kadus.

KRAREEK *n.* a wallow (used by buf-faloes), *do.* debu.

KRAROKOK *n.* a toy popgun.

KRAROOK *n.* a small swamp.

KRAU *n.* (Belu) buffalo, *do.* karau.

KREBEK *n.* remains or ruins (uma krebek, etc.).

KREBOK *adj.* full grown but without adult strength (people and animals).

KREDA *n.* the church, the creed; uma kreda church, *do.* igreja (P).

KREEN *n.*; ai kreen debris thrown up by the sweep of current, *do.* ai kareen, ai luruk.

KREHUT *adj.* entangled, dishevelled, *do.* nakrehut, nakse'ut; (Belu) the unwoven ends of a mat.

KREIS *adv.* (Belu) nearly, *do.* besik, beis.

KREKAS *adj.* lean, thin, *do.* kmakur.

KREKAT, KREKOT *n.* (Belu); ai krekata a pole with a hook on one end for picking fruit.

KREKET *adj.*; nehan kreketa a toothy grin; hena kreketa a poorly fitting piece of clothing, *sim.* maleet.

KREMIT *n.* (Belu) a crop of pimples.

KREOK *adj.* (Belu); lia kreok to speak with a croaky voice.

KRESOK *adj.* (Belu) swampy, soggy; matan kresok tearful eyes.

KREUK *adj.* (Belu); lia kreuk a stammer.

KRIADU *n.* personal servant, *do.* criado (P).

KRIDAK *adj.* timid, fearful, easily frightened, *do.* fodak, ridak.

KRI'IK *adj.* straight, stiff (not able to bend); (Belu) sticky, gummy.

KRIKUK *v.* to shake up and down (a liquid in a bottle), *cf.* hakrikuk.

KRIS *n.* a dagger with a wavy blade, *do.* keris (I).

KRISMA *n.* confirmation (Catholic rite), *do.* crisma (P).

KRITAS *adj.*; *ue* kritis thick sauce, *do.* kuarik.

KRO'AT *n.* a tree (*Albizza Julibrissin*), *do.* ro'at.

KRO'AT *adj.* pointed, sharp (of sticks, knives, etc.).

KROBUK *adj.* grouped together in heaps, bands, or flocks; *nehan* krobuk overlapping teeth, *cf.* *nehan taak*.

KRODOK *adj.* poorly secured or tied; *ema* krodek a deformed person, *do.* odok.

KROEK *adj.* dissolved, dissipated, rotten.

KROHUK *adj.* *do.* krehut entangled, dishevelled.

KROIK *n.*; *lutu* kroik uprights or posts of a fence, *do.* *lutu riin*.

KROIT *v.* (Belu) to be wounded by a sword.

KROKON *adj.* (Belu); *be* krokon swampy, *do.* kresok.

KROMAN *n.* light, brightness, *do.* roman, naroma.

KRONAK *adj.* slippery, *do.* karonak.

KRONUK *n.* a container made from a whole coconut shell with a small opening; *adj.* hollow.

KROOK *n.* (Belu) digging tools; *krook* kseret a hoe.

KROSAK *adj.* robust, strong, *do.* rosak.

KROTEK *adj.*; *nanan* krotek said of faulty speech.

KROTI *n.* a tree with a very straight trunk (*Alstonia Scholaris*).

KRUDI *n.* a soft pap made from fine rice flour, *do.* karudi.

KRUDUK *adj.* hunchbacked; *kruduk-teen* (Samoro) impudent, hurtful.

KRUKUT *adj.* rough, scratchy.

KRUS *n.* cross, crucifix, *do.* cruz (P).

KRUTUK *adj.* crinkled, curled, rough (of leaves, etc.); *fuuk* krutuk frizzy hair.

KSALA *n.* a creeper.

KSALAK *adj.* (Belu); *krau* ksalak a newborn buffalo.

KSAMEN *n.* neck muscle.

KSATU *n.* (Belu) a spoon, *do.* kanaru.

KSERET *adj.* (Belu) smooth, even.

KSE'UT *adj.* entangled, dishevelled, in confusion, *do.* krehut, krehuk.

KSI'AK *adj.* angry, furious, wild, *do.* si'ak.

KSISI *n.* an iron rod, *do.* ai besi.

KSOE *n.* (Belu) a small bunch or bundle, *cf.* sohe.

KSOKAT *n.* (Belu) a young horse.

KSOLOK *n.* content, happy, glad, satisfied; *adj.* contented, etc., *do.* solok.

KSUAL *adj.*; *ksual-teen* laziness, *do.* baruk-teen.

KSUDUR *adj.*; *oin* ksudur dejected and silent, downcast with little to say, *cf.* sudur.

KTAAK *n.* (Luka, Ue Keke, Lakluta) a layer, course, or row; a fold or tuck, *do.* dalas.

KU *v.* see kuu.

KUA *n.* (Belu) dew, drops of water on leaves, *do.* koa.

KUADRU *n.* blackboard, *do.* quadro (P).

KUA'EK, KUA'IK *adj.* many, much, in large number, *do.* barak, ua'in.

KUAIN *n.* a hunter, a person good at hunting, *do.* kain.

KUAK *n.* a hole, cavity, orifice, or tear; *adj.* perforated, holed, or torn; *fatu kuak* a cave or retreat.

KUALAN *adj.* naked, undressed, *do.* isin tanan.

KUAN *n.* a creeper with edible tubers.

KUANA *n.* right, the right side; *adj.* right, of the right side, *cf.* karuk.

KUAR *n.* nits of lice, *cf.* utu, tuma, katuma.

KUARAK *adj.* (Belu) mean, stingy, *do.* karak.

KUARDA *v.* to guard, *do.* quardar (P).

KUARESMA *n.* Lent (Christian religion), *do.* quaresma (P).

KUARIK *adj.*; *uen kuarik* thick sauce, *do.* kritis.

KUARTO *n.* room; fourth part, *do.* quarto (P); *fitun kuarto* a star.

KUAU-KUAUR *adv.* (Belu) only, merely.

KUBIT *v.* to pinch with the fingers.

KUBUS *n.* a palm frond before the leaf opens; *tali kubus* the nervure used as ties for the thatch of houses, *do.* knor; *adj.* joined, tied, *cf.* kesak.

KUDA *n.* horse; *kuda inan* mare; *kuda oan* foal; *kuda kotuk* saddle bag; *kuda talin* halter; *kuda anin* a seaside plant, *do.* asu oan.

KUDA *v.* to plant, to transplant, to sow seed; *kuda rai* to sow seed in the ground; *kuda-an* (Belu) to lean against; *kuda fila-an* (Belu) to bow the head in order to be humble.

KUDAK *v.* see *kude'i*.

KUD'ATA *n.* groom, *cf.* ata.

KUDE'I *v.*; *la'o kude'i* to limp, to hobble.

KUDESAN *n.* ash, *do.* kdesan.

KUDIR *v.* to help, to aid, *do.* acudir (P).

KUDU-RAI *n.* a wasp with a nest in the ground.

KUDUS *v.* (Belu) to huddle up (from cold, etc.).

KUDUU *v.* to coo (the voice of a dove).

KUEEK *adj.* liquid, watery; *ibun kueek liar*, untrustworthy; *fehuk uhi kueek* watery potatoes after they are cooked; *matan kueek* weeping, *do.* koeek, ueek, beek.

KUER *adj.* smooth, *do.* koer, kabeer.

KUESAK *adj.* cheerful, gay.

KUHUS *n.* a woven palm leaf cone with various domestic uses (steaming, sieve, etc.); *adj.* conical; *ue kuhus* an eddy or whirlpool; *v.* to cook with steam, *cf.* kakusan, kukus.

KUIDADU *adv.* careful, watch out, *do.* cuidado (P).

KUIR *adj.* (Belu) lean, thin; *n.* a variety of mushroom, *cf.* krekas.

KUIS *n.* a bird, *do.* kasui.

KUIS *adj.*; *kidun kuis* inferior-shaped hindquarters, usually said of animals, derogative phrase to people.

KUIT *n.* octopus, *do.* kurita; *kuit ha ho* an insulting term, said to people who are pests; also a disease of buffaloes.

KUKAMAK *n.* thumb.

KUKILAK *n.* little finger; *kukilak maun* ring finger.

KUKU *n.* an owl, *do.* kaku; (Belu) to carry on the head.

KUKULAI *n.* a butterfly, *cf.* babebat.

KUKUN *n.* nail, claw, hoof; *liman kukun* fingernail; *ain kukun* toenail; *kuda kukun* horse's hoof; *uma kukun* prison; *ema kukun* skin-flint.

KUKUR *n.* clap of thunder; *v.* to thunder.

KUKURUK *adj.*; *metan kukuruk* very black, *do.* kuturuk.

KUKUS *n.* a steam pudding; *v.* to cook in a double boiler.

KUKUT *v.* to puncture, to prick (pimples, boils, etc.); also used to describe the way a cockatoo eats; nehan kukut (Belu) lockjaw, tetanus (a disease).

KULA *v.* to rub the eyes.

KULABU *adj.* dark grey; matan kulabu faulty vision.

KULAN *n.* gible, gizzard (of birds); scar tissue which forms on the wounds of birds, *cf.* knulan.

KULAPUR *n.* mould, mildew, *do.* utar.

KULAT *n.* mushrooms, edible fungi, *do.* uhir.

KULE, KULEEN *n.* earthworm, intestinal worm, *do.* lalatik, klalatik.

KULEO *v.* to cut out or drill out with a cutting or drilling instrument.

KULEU *v.* (Samoro) to go around in circles, *do.* dulas-an.

KULI *v.* (Belu) to scoop out, to dig internally; mukun kuli ai the beetle digs into the wound.

KULIT *n.* skin, hide, pelt, bark, *cf.* kasun; ai kulit a coffin used by dato.

KULU *n.* fruiting trees in various types of *Artocarpus* genus; kulu timur, kulu lobas, kulu tarak or kulu modo a tree known as the chestnut of Timor; kulu uhi or kulu tunu breadfruit tree; kulu malae or kulu knako jackfruit tree; also ikan kulu a sea fish (*lit.* chestnut of sea).

KUMAN *n.* a caterpillar, the common inch worm.

KUMPREMENTOS *n.* greetings, *do.* comcrementos (P).

KUMU *v.* to hold in the hand, to squeeze; to massage, *do.* humur, buti.

KUMUN *n.* (Belu); lilin kumun ida a small block of beeswax after the honey has been squeezed out.

KUNA *v.* to hate, to detest.

KUNAK *n.*; ai kunak small branches of a tree; a switch or crop (a small branch used as such); (Belu) pincers or nippers (of a crab, etc.).

KUNBILI *n.* a creeper with edible tubers, *sim.* fehuk.

KUNIR *n.* a plant, also the colour yellow.

KUNUS *n.* capsicum (*Capsicum Annuum*).

KUR *v.* to sweep up, to clean up, *do.* dasa, hamos, saar.

KURAKA *n.* cumulus clouds, *do.* kiraka.

KURAN *v.* to be deficient, to be lacking; *adj.*, *adv.* less, lacking, insufficient, *do.* kurang (I).

KURAPU *n.* a sea fish.

KURI *v.* to touch lightly, to scratch lightly, *cf.* sikit; *adj.*; ibun kuri a misshapen mouth from a scar in the corners caused by stomatitis (thrush).

KURIAN *adj.* poor, destitute, *cf.* kiak.

KURIT *v.* (Belu) to scratch or wound slightly.

KURITA *n.* octopus, *do.* kuit.

KURKARA *v.* to quarrel, to berate, to insult loudly.

KURKURAN *adv.* barely, hardly, less than.

KUR'LINA *v.* to sew with a simple stitch.

KURSU *v.* to have dysentery or diarrhoea.

KURU *v.* to draw or remove with a vessel or ladle (water, grain, etc.); kuru ue or kuru be to draw or collect water.

KURUAKA, KURUBAKA, KURUKAUAKA *n.* a long-legged aquatic bird, *do.* kuraka.

KURUKARA *v.* (Belu) *do.* kurkara.

- KURU-KURU *n.* an insect, *do.* kudu-rai; (Samoro) a bird, *do.* kouaak.
- KURULAU *n.* a swelling or lump.
- KURUT *adj.* wrinkled, rough, curled.
- KUSA *v.* to peg, to nail, to bolt; kusa ha to force to eat (impolite).
- KUSAK *adj.* closed, plugged; o tilun kusak are you deaf?
- KUSAN *n.*; besi kusan a nail (iron); ai kusan wooden peg.
- KUSI *n.* a clay jar or pot; kusi lolon (Belu) the royal cup; na'i kusi lolon kafeti (Belu) Your Highness is not well (polite phrase to royalty).
- KUSIN *n.* a cushion as a saddle, the padding of a saddle; kusin malae a leather saddle, *do.* coxin (P).
- KUSTA *v.* to cost, to price; la kusta buat ida not cost anything, *do.* custar (P).
- KUTA, KUTAN *v.* to paint the forehead and other parts of the body as an insurance against injury or death (an animist practice in times of war), also said as taka isin kuak.
- KUTA, KUTAN *v.* to breakfast, to eat a little food before lunch; kuta fuan a snack.
- KUTAK *n.*; nuu kutak the milky fluid which results from squeezing a mixture of grated coconut kernel and water when preparing to extract coconut oil.
- KUTI *v.* to scratch or scrape lightly, *do.* kuri.
- KUTUN *n.* worms, grubs and little insects; asu kutun dog fleas, *cf.* mela; rai kutun insects of the earth; ue kutun water insects.
- KUTURUK *adj.*; metan kuturuk very black, *do.* kukuruk.
- KUTUS *adj.*, *adv.* slow, slowly, *do.* neineik.
- KUU *n.* personal given female name.

- KU'U *v.* to pinch, to wound with the thumb-nail pressed against the forefinger; to gather with a pinching action (fruit, flowers, etc.).
- KUUN *n.* a tree with gummy and elastic gum.
- KUUS *n.* snivel, snot, the mucus of the nose (kuus ue); *v.* to have a cold, to have a running nose, *cf.* kamkuus.

L

- LA *adj.* no, not (when *adv.* use lae); ha'u la bele I cannot; la di'ak no good, bad; la barak not many, little (in quantity); la iha none; la buat ida not one thing, nothing; la los not correct, wrong; la to'o lacking, failure; la tos not difficult, easy; la ho without, *cf.* lae.
- LA'A *v.* to go, *do.* la'o.
- LAAN *n.* sails (of boat); ro laan sail boat.
- LAAS *n.* lath, batten of bamboo, palm trunk, etc.
- LABA *adj.*; bua laba a soft betelnut, *do.* bua litas.
- LABA *v.* to cut into slices, *cf.* klaut.
- LABADAIN *n.* cobweb; (Belu) a spider.
- LABAK *n.* python, *do.* foho-rai.
- LABAN *n.* a slice (of anything), *cf.* laba; froth and rubbish (in the backwater of a current).
- LABARIK *n.* (Dili) child, youth, *do.* lauarik; labarik feto girl, lass; labarik mane boy, lad; also a variety of banana, *do.* hudi luan.
- LABE *v.* (Samoro) to move aside one end (of a beam), *cf.* bes, bedok.
- LABIS *n.* a verandah; layer.
- LABIS RAE *n.* (Belu) a verandah.

LABORUK *n.* a plant with edible bulbous flowers, *do.* boruk.

LABOTU-REE *n.* a plant with edible leaves and fruit, *do.* babotu-reen.

LABU *n.* a carrying basket with a cord for hanging from the head, *do.* bote.

LABU *v.* to become lost, unable to find the right road; to walk aimlessly; *ro labu* ships at sea passing wide of each other.

LABUK *adj.* wandering, *do.* kla'uk.

LABUNA *n.* a variety of grasshopper.

LABUTA *n.* arrowroot plant (*Maranta Arundinacea*), *do.* ai rarut.

LADAK *n.* a tick (parasite).

LA-DAUK *adv.* not yet.

LADEKI *v.* to balance on the edge, *cf.* deki.

LADI, LADIK *v.* to weed, to cut back the weeds, *do.* haladi.

LADI'AK *adv.*, *adj.* bad, badly, no good, *cf.* di'ak.

LADIK *n.* (Belu) a border or edge, *do.* ketan.

LAE *adv.* no, not; *conj.* otherwise, *cf.* la.

LAEK *adj.* not any; *prep.* without; *hena laek* not any clothes; *moe laek* shameless.

LA'EN *n.* husband, spouse, or consort.

LAFA *n.* a spear with a large broad blade.

LAFAEK *n.* crocodile, and some large lizards; *lafaek rai maran* a large lizard, *do.* klutis, sometimes also called mau-berek; *lakeru lafaek* a variety of pumpkin; *lafaek ikun* a variety of agave (*Agave Americana*).

LAFATIK *n.* a round shallow basket for winnowing grain, and other uses, *cf.* fai, tahek, dadula, sasiri, the four steps in preparing grain for cooking.

LAFATIN *n.* (Belu) *do.* lafatik.

LAHA *n.* hunger; *laha nola* to die of hunger, also said as *laha bobak*.

LAHA *n.* (Laklubar, Bariki) a rat, *do.* laho.

LAHAK *adj.* famished, without enough to eat, also said as *lahak-teen*.

LAHAN *n.* thread, fibre, or filament; *kabas lahan* cotton thread; *fuuk lahan ida* one thread of head hair; *hakerek lahan lotuk* to write with a thin line (not thick).

LAHAR *v.* to cut into slices, *do.* laba, klaut.

LAHAT *n.* shrimp net, a net woven in the shape of a bag with a rigid hoop in the mouth; *susun lahat* a breast or udder producing milk.

LAHET *n.* a hole or depression, *do.* kalahek.

LAHIIR, LAHIIS *v.* to suck air into the mouth to cool food already in the mouth, *do.* liris.

LAHO *n.* a rat (rodent); *hare laho teen* a variety of rice; *ai laho* a tree with good timber known as *aihaek*; *laho tilun* (*lit.* rat's ears) an edible mushroom; *laho oan* (*lit.* baby rat) the muscle between the shoulder-blades.

LAHODAN *n.* a grassy plant.

LA-HOHI *v.* (Bariki) *do.* la-kohi.

LAHOIS *adv.*; *hateten lahois* to speak nasally.

LAHON *n.* *do.* lahan.

LAHUK *adj.* without any substance, worn out.

LAI *adv.* first, firstly, meanwhile, awhile; *conj.* while; *tan lai before*; *imi tur ba, ha'u ha lai* you sit, while I eat; *imi halimar ba, ha'u ba lai* you stay, while I go.

LA'I *v.* (Samoro, Bubu Susu) to lick, *do.* belo.

LAIK *adj.* withered, aged, weakened; *ema laik* weak person.

LAILAIS *adv.* quickly, hastily, without delay, *do.* lalais.

LAIN *n.*; manu lain the long tail feathers of a rooster; du'ut manu lain a grass; ahi lain soot; ai lain a switch or crop.

LA'IN *n.* see la'en.

LAIR *v.* to throw or fling in level flight (a spear, etc.); to throw underarm (as against overarm).

LAIS *adj.* swift, quick, fast, rapid; kuda lais a fast horse; liman lais (a quick hand) a thief; unreasonable or early fruits, etc.; *adv.* hurriedly, prematurely, *cf.* lailais.

LAKA *n.* given personal male name.

LAKA *n.* a disease which attacks rice.

LAKA *n.*; ai laka a plant with scented flowers (*Codiaeum Variegatum*); laka ue a plant which grows in swampy ground.

LAKADOU *n.* a bamboo musical instrument, a type of viola.

LAKAFETIK *n.* a device used for throwing stones (a toy).

LAKAHABIT *n.* tongs (used by a blacksmith).

LAKALEI *n.* a fence of interwoven lengths of bamboo.

LAKAN *n.* flame of fire; *v.* to flame, to blaze, to gleam, to shine; rai lakan lightening flash, *do.* rai nabilan.

LAKAR *v.* to speak in a loud clear voice, *do.* klakar; *n.* a fish.

LAKARU *adj.* left-handed, *cf.* karuk.

LAKAT *n.* upper part of the chest, *do.* klakat.

LAKATAI *n.*; ai lakatai a tree whose bark is used for chewing.

LAKATEU *n.* a dove; lakateu sina a domesticated pigeon.

LAKATUU *n.*; ai lakatuu a medicinal bush, *do.* takatu'un.

LAKE *v.* see loke.

LAKEN *n.* flock, herd, band, *do.* klaken.

LAKERU *n.* pumpkin.

LAKFETIK *n.* see lakafetik.

LAKI *v.* to finish, to not exist.

LAKIDUK *adj.*; matan lakiduk inflamed eyes, *cf.* kidu.

LAKIN *adj.* ancient, aged, decrepit; *v.* to not exist, *do.* la iha.

LAKISUK *n.* caterpillar which enters potatoes.

LAKLO *v.* to defecate (a respectful term).

LAKNABIT *n.* blacksmith's tongs, *do.* lakahabit.

LAKNAIR *n.* a loop or cord attached to the feet to assist in climbing trees, *do.* knair.

LAKNEIT *n.* a variety of cicada, *do.* knaneik.

LA-KOHI *v.* to not want, also said as la-ohi, la-hohi.

LAKON *v.* to lose; to disappear, to get lost; to be defeated (in war or play); to die (respectful term); lakon boot what a shame.

LAKTARU *n.* the common name of many caterpillars.

LAK'TEU *n.* see lakateu.

LAKTUDU *n.* the index finger, *do.* futudu, latudu.

LAKU *n.* a small savage carnivorous four-legged animal; laku-bora a larger variety; laku badak a short man; knuuk laku tetek a bird's nest with a side opening; hudi laku a variety of banana; laku metan a charm used to cause evil.

LAKU *v.* to shake, to wave; laku matan to blink; laku uluk to be in the forefront.

LAKU *n.* personal given male name.

LAKUANA *adj.* right-handed, working with the right hand, *cf.* kuana.

LAKUKA *n.* (Lakluta) *do.* lakuuk.

LAKU-LIU *v.* to pass over the top of (with balls, stones, etc.); to be higher than.

LAKU-MII, LAKU-MIIR *n.* a nocturnal bird.

LAKUN *n.* a type of speech belonging to any region, *do.* lalakun.

LAKUUK *n.* a variety of owl; tongs, *cf.* laknabit.

LALAAR *v.* to construct a barrier or light enclosure of branches and thorny bushes.

LALABAR, LALAUAR *a* Liurai's garden (respectful term).

LALABUN *v.* to become lost; *nahi* lalabun to walk about aimlessly, as though lost, also said as *nahi labu labun*.

LALA'EK *n.* a grasshopper, *do.* klala'ek, kala'ek.

LALAHE *n.* a small woven palm leaf basket (smaller than ta'an).

LALAIS *adv.* quickly, hastily, *do.* lailais.

LALAKUN *n.* the speech belonging to any individual or region; certain particles added to words and phrases in a particular region, also said as *lia lakun*.

LALALAK *v.* to make a loud noise; *n.* shouting, *cf.* haklalak.

LALAMU *v.* to purify by stirring (sago).

LALAMUN *n.* a cockleshell, *do.* ramiis.

LALA'O *n.* (Luka, Lakluta, Ue Keke) an embroidery frame, *do.* hasarai.

LALA'OK *n.* custom, usage, *do.* klalo'ak.

LALAON *n.* (Belu); *ai lalaon* a bed close to the fire for an expectant mother.

LALAR *n.* housefly; *lalar asuk* a blowfly; *uani ular* a variety of small honeybee; *ai lalar* a tree with hard white timber, *do.* lalatin (*Wrightia Javanica*).

LALARIT *n.* (Bubu Susu, Samoro) a rooster's comb, and crest of other birds, *do.* baber.

LALASUK *n.* a blowfly, *do.* lalar asuk.

LALATA *n.* a trap cage for catching monkeys and other game.

LALATAK *n.* a shadow, an image formed by the shadow; an image or reflection (in a mirror, or in the water), *cf.* mahon.

LALATIK *n.* earthworm; intestinal worm, *do.* kule; *rai lalatik* earthworm.

LALE *n.* a domestic reel used for making balls of thread from hanks; *kahe kabas ba lele* to place the thread on the reel; also a grasshopper.

LALE *v.* to search for.

LALEDIK *n.* a stake, or pointed stick, *do.* klaledik.

LALEDO *v.* to wind up a thread on the thumb and little finger.

LALEHAN *n.* sky, heaven, atmosphere; paradise, the place where the souls live eternally.

LALEIK *n.* see klaleik.

LALEK *n.*; *ai lalek* a person expert at climbing trees.

LALENOK *n.* a mirror or looking glass; *uma lalenok* (Dili) the two smaller areas of a hip roof.

LALEO *n.* a shelter on high legs in the middle of a field for guarding the crop; *laleo loro umbrella*.

LALEOK *v.* to brandish or flourish (sticks, swords, etc.); *laleok lia* to make known a command.

LALER *adj.*; *fatuk laler* small flat stones, *cf.* belar.

LALERE *n.* a creeper with purple flowers, *do.* klalerek.

LALES *n.* intestinal fat, *do.* klales.

LALETE *n.* a light bridge.

LALETEK *n.* rising ground, elevated plain, a hill, ridge or tableland, *do.* klalettek.

LALE'U *v.*; *ain lale'u* or *tur lale'u*

to cross the legs; samea lalé'u-an
the snake curls itself up.

LALÉUR *n.*; be laléur an eddy or
whirlpool, *do.* ue dadulak, ue
kuhus.

LALI'AN *n.*; fatuk lali'an a stone
hearth, the fireplace stones on
which the pots are placed.

LALIKA *v.* to be unnecessary, to
not be required, or needed, *cf.*
lika.

LALILA-UE *n.* nacre, mother-of-
pearl, *do.* lilu.

LALILI-METAN *n.* a black fungus
which attacks trees.

LALIN *v.* to change, to transfer;
lalin-an to come or go (a respect-
ful term to superiors), *cf.* hi'it-
an.

LALIR *n.* a wart-like protuberance
growing on the trunk of some
trees; karau dikur lalir an old
buffalo with large horns.

LALIRUK *n.*; ai laliruk a piece of
wood thrown to spin through the
air, *do.* ai klaliruk.

LALISUK *n.* a reel in the form of
a small cross used for winding
thread on; lalisuk tasin a star-
fish; the crown of the head.

LALITIN *n.* a tree with hard white
timber (*Wrightia Javanica*), *do.*
ai lalar.

LALIUN *n.* a grey bird.

LALOBU *n.* a cloak (encircling
attire), *cf.* lobu.

LALOHE *n.* a lipa worn diagonally
across the shoulder by women, to
form a cradle at waist level for
babies or anything else to be
carried, *do.* tatehik.

LALOI *v.* to rinse, to wash lightly,
do. bilas.

LALOIN *n.*; ai laloin a stick ending
in a hook, used for drawing wood
into the fire, *cf.* loin.

LALOIR *adj.* not yet weaned; not yet

formed (of fruits); uani laloir
laval bees still in the comb.

LALOKAR *n.* a doorway, or gateway
formed from bamboo, in which is
placed knanokar.

LALOLOK *n.* a measuring stick.

LALOOK *n.* a small open basket with
a number of divisions, used as a
tray for offering titbits of
mama for chewing; lalook tasi a
little round fish.

LALORAN *n.* a wave; rai laloran
small undulations in the ground.

LALOSUK *n.* see lalousuk.

LALOTA *n.* part of a weaving loom.

LALOUSU, LALOUSUK *n.* a bamboo box
with a lid, usually carried across
the shoulder, *do.* au basa.

LALUA *n.* a creeper, the rattan palm
(*Calamus*), *do.* lua, *cf.* oe.

LALUAR *n.* flowerbed.

LALUBAN *n.* (Belu) *do.* lalutuk.

LALUHAN *n.* stable, corral, *do.*
luhan.

LALUTUK *n.* a pigsty; lalutuk hun
(also lutu hun), people who live
in close proximity to a royal
household, render service to them,
cf. klosan liurai.

LAMAK *n.* food as nourishment or
sustenance (a polite term used
when dealing with royalty); banana
leaves and leaves of some other
plants which are used as plates
during certain ceremonies; (Ue
Keke) banana fruit or plant.

LAMAR, LAMAS *v.* to grope, to walk
by feel (e.g. in the dark), *do.*
kokar, lebar.

LAMEEK, LAMEK *n.* a leech.

LAMEHE *n.* a small venomous spider
(*Latrodectus Hasseltii*), *do.*
kidun-mean, manu-oan.

LAMENIN *n.* (Alas, Dotik) one of the
lunar periods of the year between
August and September.

LAMES *v.* (Bariki) *do.* lamas.

LAMIIS *n.*; *ema* lamiis a good marksman or hunter.

LAMPA *n.* a mixture of rice and spiced chicken wrapped in banana leaves.

LAMUKA, LAMUKAN *n.* a dark green dove.

LAMUN *n.* (Luka) *do.* lalamun.

LANBO *n.* see lanpian.

LANIN *adj.* (Belu) *do.* nalin.

LANKUAS *n.* a plant with hot tubers like the ginger plant.

LANPIAN, LANBIAN, LANPO, LANBO *n.* candle, lamp, lantern, *do.* lampao (P).

LANTEN *n.* sleeping area of a house.

LANU *v.* to intoxicate, to inebriate, to be drunk; to poison; *oin* lanu to be dizzy or stagger.

LANUK *adj.* intoxicated, drunk; lanuk-teen drunkard.

LA'O *v.* to walk, to travel on foot, to go; *la'o* rai to go on foot; *la'o* deit to walk by foot (in contrast to some other form of travel); *la'o* liu to walk straight.

LA-OHI *v.* *do.* la-kohi.

LA-OS *adv.* no, nothing; *la'os* nune'e not so.

LAPA *n.* a spear with a broad blade, *do.* lafa.

LAPIS *n.* a lead pencil, *do.* lapis (P).

LARAN *n.* the interior, the inside part; *iha* ... laran inside of ...; *iha* uma laran inside the house; *housi* laran from within, internally; *ai* laran a stand of trees or forest, when laran follows the name of any plant it indicates a group of those plants; *au* laran a clump of bamboo, a thicket of bamboo; intestines of the body, internal organs; laran sa'e or laran naksa'ek or laran beik to feel the need to vomit; laran mutin the small intestines; laran

metan the large intestines; the inner soul, inner nature, the intellect, the conscience; *ema* laran di'ak or *ema* laran luan a person of good character, kind and gentle; *ema* laran aat an evil or cruel person; *ema* laran moras a sad person; *ema* laran makerek a treacherous or untrustworthy person; *feto* laran momos a virgin; *ema* laran malarin a serious person; laran tomak wholehearted.

LARAS *n.* battens for attaching the thatch bundles on the roof, *cf.* laas; (Dili) rafters of the roof, *do.* usuk.

LARE *v.* to draw out gently, take out from the surface, to pluck out (or any similar action); *ke'e* lare to make a shallow excavation, *cf.* sebar.

LARIT *v.* to cut off small pieces; *larit* limakukun to cut the fingernails.

LARUS *n.* the space between two nodes (of bamboo, maize, etc.); the space between two joints of the limbs.

LASAI-RO *n.* a species of Begonia whose leafstalk is prepared as a bitter conserve.

LASAN *n.* penis, male genitals; lasan fuan testes.

LATA *n.* various species of grubs and lava, *do.* klata.

LATAN *v.* to stretch out on the ground, to lay down in a horizontal position; to surrender to.

LATAR *n.* a row, file, tier, or rank, *do.* *cf.* dalas.

LATU *v.* to snuff out, to remove the charred part (of wick, cigarette, etc.); (Dili) to trim, to prune branches, *cf.* hanutu; *latu* batar (Samoro) to thresh maize, *cf.* behu, basu.

LATUDU *n.* index finger, *do.* laktudu, futudu.

LATUK *v.* (Belu); *latuk-an* ba malu to be in close proximity to others.

LATUN *n.*; ahi latun charcoal; au latun charcoal of burnt bamboo.

LAUAKAT *n.* (Bubu Susu) the region of the clavicle or collarbone, *cf.* klakat.

LAUARIK *n.* youth, child, *do.* labarik.

LAUERU *n.* (Belu) a variety of spider.

LAUIN *n.* (Belu); au lau in a thorny bamboo.

LAUK *adj.* sparse, not plentiful (of plants); ue lauk (Luka) water on the point of boiling; (Ue Keke, Lakluta) to stir, to mix, *cf.* kilik.

LAULARA *adj.* almost ripe, close to maturity (fruits).

LAUR *v.* to stir, to shake up (liquid in a vessel), *sim.* kedok.

LAUS *n.* a plant whose roots are used as a headache cure.

LE *v.* to read, *do.* ler (P).

LEALEAR *adv.* very much, very many, *cf.* lear.

LEAR *adj.* many, much (animals or people), *do.* real.

LEBA *v.* see lebo.

LEBAR *v.* to feel one's way in the dark, to walk aimlessly; husu lebar to ask questions, *do.* lamas, kokar.

LEBAS *v.* to wander, to rove about.

LEBAS *n.* a period of second rain between April and May.

LEBO *v.* to carry or transport any object from the ends of a pole with the centre supported by the shoulder, *cf.* hulan.

LEBUS *adj.* worn out, disabled, handicapped.

LEDIK *n.* a stake or pointed stick, *do.* laledik.

LEDU *v.* to hit, to pound; ledu kabas to remove the seeds from the cotton with an implement called

fatu ledu or ai ledu, which has two rotating cylinders; ai ledu (Dili) a round guard formed from stakes driven into the ground as a protection for seedlings from animals.

LEET *n.* interval, gap, the space between two things (in time or place); iha ... leet between, in the middle ...; lora leet the days of the week (between two Sundays, or two markets), leisure time, holiday, day of rest; *adv.* vainly, uselessly, futilely; kole leet to tire oneself uselessly; ho leet timely.

LEHAR *adj.* (Belu) *do.* lear.

LEHAT *v.* to inspect, to review, to check.

LEHE *n.* a variety of creeping bean with edible pods.

LEI, LEIK *particle*, a stress word (no English translation).

LEKA *n.* a large cicada; leka metan a smaller variety, *do.* knaneik.

LEKA *v.* to turn over; monu baku leka to fall on the back; nani leka to swim on the back; leka laran the place where night singing takes place.

LEKAR *v.* to spread about, to spread abroad, to circulate.

LEKAT *n.* (Belu) a frog, *do.* kedo.

LEKE *n.* fan, *do.* kakehe.

LEKI, LEIKI *n.* a personal given male name.

LEKI, LEIKI, LEKIRAUK *n.* monkey, *do.* kirauk.

LEKO *v.*; leko mate to perform certain rites on a dead person.

LEKULEKUN *adv.* continually (to continue with any action).

LELAN *v.*; lelan nahan ba kuda to overload a horse.

LELAR, LELAS *v.* to twist or rotate around (e.g. a thread around the thumb and index finger); besi

- lelas a screw or bolt; kabas lelas a bobbin or reel for thread, *do.* kabas matan.
- LELE *v.* to place into water to float; lele akar to place sago in water to float away the impurities; lele murak to toss gold-bearing sand into a current so that the sand will wash away and leave the glod behind; karau lele oin the buffalo in the wallow raises its head; akar mata lele soft sago in the top of the tree.
- LELE *n.*; ai lele kapok or silk cotton (*Ceiba Pentandra*); ai lele fuik a tree similar to kapok (*Gossampinus Floribunda*), *do.* ki'an, klalorek.
- LELEN *adj.* powdered, pulped (flour, sago, etc.); kabas lelen raw cotton ready for spinning.
- LELIR *v.* to caress, to touch gently with the hand, to stroke lightly; lelir mate to watch over and cherish the deceased by relating his past good deeds, *do.* salia.
- LELO, LELOK *n.* a personal given male name.
- LELOK *v.* (Luka) to wind in and out; dalan lelok the road winds in and out.
- LELU *v.* to whirl around, to spin oneself; to revolve, to spin; la'o lelu-lelu to walk with a swaying motion.
- LEMA *v.* (Belu) *do.* lemar or lemu.
- LEMAR *v.* to feel one's way, *do.* lebar.
- LEMU *v.* to travel about, to travel through; lemu rai to travel through or across the land.
- LEMU-LEMU *adv.* everywhere.
- LEMUR *n.* (Luka) a porpoise.
- LENA *n.* sesame (*Sesamum Indicum*).
- LENAK, LENAN *v.* to turn right way up (plates, cups, etc.).
- LENIK *n.* see klinik.
- LENO *v.* to illuminate, to shine a light on; to show, to be visible; leno-an to appear, to present oneself; leno ue to fish with a light.
- LENSU *n.* handkerchief, *do.* lenço (P).
- LENUK *n.* a turtle; also a tree from whose roots a yellow dye is extracted.
- LEO *n.* the population, the total number of people in a place; *v.* to populate.
- LEOK *adj.* (Belu) covered up; loro leok covered by clouds (of sun); leok tais ba ahi to stretch out tais in front of fire.
- LEON *n.* shade, *do.* mahan; (Belu) amulet, talisman.
- LEOR *v.* to pierce, to transfix, *do.* borus, borut.
- LEOT *v.* to shout for, to summon by shouting.
- LEO-TOLI *n.* a narrow verandah around a house.
- LEPA *n.* (Dili) a small boat (without side floats), *cf.* beru.
- LER *v.* to read, see *le*, *do.* ler (P).
- LERE *v.* to clean or sweep up (ground), to trim brush, to weed (grass), or any action which tidies up the surroundings.
- LEREK *v.* to abandon, to forsake; *adj.* abandoned, forsaken; uma lerek an abandoned house; lerek to'os to forsake a garden allowing the weeds to grow; *particle* which follows the verb to indicate a state of rest, permanence, or abandonment; nia la'o lerek ba nia uma he walked to his house; lerek indicates that he went no further than the house.
- LER'LEREK *adv.* complete abandonment.
- LES *v.* to tear, to rip, to rent; les matan to tear at, or rub the eyes.

LESU *n.* (Lakluta); lesu matan door, *do.* oda matan.

LESU, LESUN *n.* mortar, *do.* nesun, *cf.* alu; au lesun a bamboo arrow with a barbed head or point.

LET *n.* see leet.

LETAK *v.* to get involved with (someone); to interfere in (the affairs of others), to pry into (things sacred or prohibited).

LETE *v.* to place oneself upon, to go to the top of; lete ba to ascend to

LETEK *v.* to be on the top of.

LETE-LEUR *n.* a narrow verandah around a house, *do.* leo-toli.

LETEN *adj.* above, overhead; *adv.* above; *n.* the top, the part above; ba leten go up; uma leten the house above; iha leten upwards; housi leten from above.

LETI *n.* a bag made from woven palm leaves with a lid, *do.* reti.

LETO *n.* a given personal male name.

LE'U *v.* to encircle; to roll up; le'u-an to curl up.

LE'UK *adj.* crooked, twisted, *cf.* kle'uk.

LE'UN *n.* *do.* kle'un.

LE'UN *n.* (Belu) a plain, *do.* tetu.

LEUR *v.* to surround, to completely encircle; asu leur rusa the dogs surround the deer (at the end of the hunt); to pursue quietly (e.g. when catching a horse); to annoy; (Belu) to nag, to complain continually.

LEUR *adv.* (Belu) *do.* kleur.

LEUT *v.* to knead; *n.* (Belu) a footprint.

LIA *n.* word, phrase; language, dialect; question, complaint; lia foun news; lia fuan ida a phrase, expression, or term; futu lia to make an agreement or plot; tesi lia to decide; lia anin a boast; hakotu lia the last word (on any

subject); lia sumik or lia suik a secret; lia fatuk rahun uncountable.

LIAN *n.* voice, the sound of the voice, the sound made by anything, noise; *v.* to make a sound or noise; manu lian the voice of a bird; kilat lian the noise of a gun, a shot; lian ta'a an an echo.

LIAT *v.* (Belu) to curl up, to twist up.

LIBA *n.* see lipa.

LIBAN *n.* (Ue Keke) night singing, *do.* liku, dahur.

LIBERDADE *n.* holiday, *do.* liberdade (P).

LIBETIK *n.* grasshopper.

LIBRU, LIBUR *n.* a book, *do.* livro (P).

LIBUR *v.* to rejoin, to assemble, *do.* halibur.

LIBUR-AN *v.* (Belu) to be together, *do.* hamutuk.

LIDAK, LIDAN *n.* a stew with fat floating on top.

LIDARAK *n.* a small open basket with many sides (lidun uarak).

LIDU *v.* to be attentive, to take care of; lidu ema moras to take care of the sick person.

LIDUK, LIDUN *n.* an angle or corner; tasi lidun a gulf or bay, *cf.* sikun.

LIHUN *n.* a dam or pond, a small body of still water.

LI'I *v.* to turn to face, *cf.* lidu.

LIIN *n.* a little bird (sparrow) which attacks rice.

LIIR *v.* to look sideways, to glance at; matan liir cross-eyed.

LIKA *v.* to be necessary; ha'u la'o rai la di'ak, lika sa'e kuda I have difficulty walking, it is necessary to mount a horse; lika tuir to imitate or copy, *do.* banati tuir.

LIKAR v. to hold on while standing (children); likar-an (Luka, Ue Keke) to justify oneself by blaming a mistake on to others, cf. halikar.

LIKA-SAAN n. the southern region of the plains; the people who inhabit the region.

LIKI v. to wave; liki liman to signal with the hand, do. tiki liman.

LIKU v. to carry on the back (a person).

LIKU-RAI n. (Luka) a coarsely woven basket.

LILAK adj. undercooked (boiled or roasted), do. kauk, cf. klaba.

LILAN n. do. lidan.

LILI-METAN n. black moles on the body; the marks of bruising; also a black fungus which attacks some plants, cf. lalili-metan.

LILIN n. wax; ahi oan lilin a wax candle; lakeru lilin a variety of pumpkin.

LILIT n. ratguard, a wooden ring fixed to the stumps of houses to keep out rodents, do. klilit.

LILU, LILU-UE n. mother-of-pearl, do. lalila-ue.

LIMA num. five; sanulu resin lima fifteen; atus lima five hundred; rihun lima five thousand.

LIMA, LIMAN n. arm, hand; lima tanen or lim'tanen the hand, the palm of the hand; lima fuan fingers; lima kukun fingernail; ue liman or be liman a water channel; liman hatudu index finger.

LIMAR n. a steel file; v. to file, do. limar (P).

LIM'LIMAR v. to play constantly, do. halimar.

LIN n. see liin.

LINUK n. a small quantity, do. klinuk.

LIPA, LIFA, LIBA n. sarong, a piece of cotton cloth sewn to form a

tube which is worn by males as a skirt secured at the waist, cf. sabulu.

LIRAK n. (Luka) a pot of fat, do. lidak, lidan; (Bubu Susu) a variety of fern, do. kesak-metan.

LIRAS n. a wing (of birds and insects); so'e liras to divide the force so as to encircle the enemy (in war).

LIRIN adj. cold, cool, cf. halirin, malirin.

LIRIS v. to suck in air between the closed teeth (to breathe or cool food in the mouth), do. lahiis.

LIRU v. to hurl or throw at (with a stick or similar object), do. hakliru.

LIRUK n. a piece of wood which is thrown to spin through the air, do. klaliruk.

LIS n. any plant or bulb of the onion family (*Allium*); lis bot spanish onion; lis asu garlic; lis mean shallot; lis karau a variety of bulbous lily.

LISAK n. a nit or louse egg, do. utu tolun.

LISAN n. rites, customs, ceremonies.

LISAUN n. lesson (in school), do. liçao (P).

LISEN n. see lisan.

LISENSA n. licence, authorisation, do. licença (P).

LISI v. to peel, to skin; lisi batar to dehusk maize.

LISUK adv. jointly, conjunctionally (a group acting as one); v. to gang up, to combine against (a group against one or two people), cf. butuk.

LISU-MATAN n. (Bariki) a door, do. lesu-matan.

LITA v. to hem; (Belu) to sew, cf. bata.

LITAN, LITAS adj.; bua litas badly matured betelnut but more desirable for chewing.

LITAR *n.* (Samoro, Bubu Susu) a variety of the *Canna* genus.

LITIK *v.* to persist.

LIU *v.* to surpass, to be better than, to be larger than; to pass through, to pass over; sira liu ona they have gone (passed through); nia liu taha he went.

LIU *adv.* more, more than; when placed after a verb translates as: before in time, past, or ago; nia ba liu loron tolu he went three days ago; liu tan to continue; also forms comparative and superlative degree of adjectives; di'ak liu better, best; aat liu worse, worst; boot liu bigger, biggest; ki'ik liu smaller, smallest; note: more commonly used for comparative than superlative.

LIUK *n.* a sea fish.

LIULAI *n.* (Samoro) a creeper with edible fruit, *do.* sinkumas.

LI'UR *n.* the exterior, the part on the outside; ba li'ur to go outside, to go to the toilet; li'ur besik to urinate; li'ur fatin the toilet; iha uma li'ur on the outside of the house.

LIURAI *n.* the ruler of a kingdom, the king, the ruler; liurai fetu the queen.

LO'AT-AN *v.* to jump about.

LOBA *v.* see lobu.

LOBAN *v.* to wet, to put in water, to immerse in water.

LOBAS *n.*; kulu lobas a tree with edible fruit (*Artocarpus Incisa*), see kulu.

LOBAS *v.* to scald slightly, to singe a little; (Belu) *do.* loban.

LOBU *v.* to encircle, to surround; lobu mate to encircle the deceased (sitting around the corpse, or escorting the body to the grave).

LOBUN *adj.*; rai lobun a small enclosed yard.

LO'E *v.* to disband, to disperse.

LOER *v.* to stroll about, to drift; to allow more freedom; loer kuda tali to tether a horse on a long rope; loer lemu-lemu wander about freely.

LOHE, LOHER *v.* to unfold, to open wide, *do.* nahe, felar.

LOHI *v.* to place near the fire, to scorch, roast, or dry; to hasten, to urge forward; to be persuaded by someone's suave manners, to be cheated, to be hoodwinked.

LOHO *n.* a small shelter on a tall post used as a shelter for grain (mostly maize on the cob).

LOHON *n.* stomach, paunch; manu lohon a bird's crop, *do.* manu kakaluk.

LOI *n.* personal given name of men.

LOIN *v.*; loin rai to clear the ground by burning; loin loin ahi to remove the burning wood (from under the pot).

LOIR, LOIRE *n.* ballads, songs.

LOIRADU *adj.* golden, the colour of golden, *do.* doirado (P).

LOK *v.* see look.

LOKA *n.* (Belu) a room in a house for unmarried adult females.

LOKAR *v.* (Alas) to stammer.

LOKE *v.* to open, to unlock.

LOKO *v.* to dream aloud.

LOKO-AN *v.* to be conceited, pompous, or have vain illusions.

LOKO-LOKON *adv.* awkwardly.

LOKU *v.* see louku.

LOLAR, LOLAS *v.* to crawl, to creep (snakes, plants, etc.), *do.* dolar.

LOLIT *v.* to roll or bowl along.

LOLO *n.* a clay pot used as a water vessel; tutur lolo to carry lolo on the head, *cf.* sanan.

LOLO *v.* to give, to present, to pass to, to stretch out; lolo liman to stretch out the hand; to

present to, to present with, to give gifts; to curse, to put a curse on; to follow, to march in line.

LOLOK *v.* to pursue, to run after; lolok murak to beat gold into thin layers.

LOLON *n.* the body, the trunk, the major part; ema nia isin lolon the human trunk; ai lolon the trunk of a tree; rai lolon a hillside.

LOLOS *adv.* truly, exactly, *cf.* los.

LOLUR *v.* see loulur.

LOMIR *adj.* gluey, *do.* belit, nulit.

LONIS *n.* a variety of turtle; the carapace of a turtle.

LONUS *n.* a sea plant.

LOOK *v.* to offer (titbits to visitors); to be attentive, to welcome (someone) with courtesy, *cf.* kletak, klook.

LO'OK *n.* the Galolen dialect (spoken in the regions of Manututu, Laklo, Lalea), the people who inhabit this region.

LO'OK *n.*; ai lo'ok the Indian Jujube tree (*Zizyphus Mauritiana*).

LO'ON *n.* a holiday house, a country house, also said as lo'o.

LOR *n.* low-lying ground, the tidal regions, seaside; *adj.* low, towards the bottom; uma lor a low house (not high); udan lor a period of rain which follows the coast; loro lor south.

LORAIK *adv.* afternoon, the latter part of the day before dusk.

LO-RAN *n.* a red sea fish.

LORAT *v.* to scorch, to put by the fire, *do.* lohi; to rasp, to damage without penetrating, *do.* sikit.

LORE *v.* to dance (performed by men brandishing swords or other objects).

LORIKU *n.* a common parakeet (bird).

LOR'LAIK, LOR'LAIN *adj.* lukewarm, tepid, *do.* mamut; malus lor'lain white betelnut leaves.

LORO *n.* the sun; loro sa'e sunrise; loro monu sunset; loro natutun noon; loro kraik afternoon; loro bubur a short dry period between April and May; uai loro or bai loro summer, the period of no rain; loro falin any period of no rain; loro teen twilight, also a type of moss; loro lor south.

LORON *n.* day, the time between sunrise and sunset; loron naroman dawn; loron leet a working day; loron boot a holiday; loro-loron daily, every day; loron ona daytime.

LORO-SAAN, LORO-SAA *n.* a war song sung during the ceremony of cutting off the enemies' heads at the end of a war and the ceremony that occurs among the decapitated heads; also the chanting that takes place around a thief caught in the act before his decapitation. Note: these ceremonies are traditional, but no longer occur.

LORU *n.*; ai loru laurel tree (*Laurus Nobilis*); loru tahan bay leaf (used in cooking).

LOS *adj.* right, correct, exact, straight, erect, vertical; *adv.* truly, correctly, exactly, *cf.* lolos.

LOSU *v.* see lousu.

LOTA *v.* (Samoro) to try, to test.

LOTU, LOTUK *adj.* thin, slender, dainty; lia lotuk or hateten lotuk polite speech; baba lotuk a small drum which women hold under an arm and play with the hands during tebedai; fore lotuk a mung-bean.

LOU *n.* a polite title for any woman of a principal family, *sim.* noi.

LOUHU *v.* to be lost or confused, to proceed aimlessly; hateten nahi louhu-louhu to speak in a disjointed manner.

LOUKIT *v.*; o mesa loukit ba that will do.

LOUKU *n.* a wide bracelet worn above the elbow; louku fatin the upper arm between the shoulder and elbow; a metal ferrule.

LOUKUN *n.* a ferrule, a metal ring, *do.* louku.

LOULI *n.* a personal given male name.

LOULI *n.* a sea fish.

LOULIN *v.* to clear away, to pull down, to open up; *adj.* open, clear to view; uma loulin a house without any walls.

LOULIT *v.* to spin, to make roll.

LOULUN *v.* (Luka) *do.* loulin.

LOULUR *v.* to abort, to have a still-birth (animals only); tinan loulur the time of the year when the rain falls in sudden downpours, *do.* nolur.

LOULUR *n.* see lulur.

LOUR *adj.* open, uncovered, *sim.* loulin.

LOURI *v.* to carry, to convey, to take away, to bring.

LOUSU *v.* to remove, to extract by pulling, to pluck; lousu sulan to uncork; lousu surik to unsheath a sword; lousu matan to goggle the eyes, to stare with protruding eyes; lauarik lousu larus to grow up, to grow taller.

LOU'U *v.* to place, to put down, to set down, *sim.* rai.

LOU-UAIK *n.* an orchid with bright yellow bark, the dye is used for making designs on woven artifacts.

LUA *n.* *do.* lalua.

LU'A *n.*; ue lu'a a well.

LUAK *adj.* wide, broad; vast, extensive; laran luak kindly, compassionate, happy;ibun luak a busy-body, disloyal.

LUAN *n., adj.* wide, broad; vast, extensive, *do.* luak; open,

exposed; vacant, unoccupied, *sim.* loulin.

LUAR *adj.* free, without responsibility, unrestricted.

LUBIN *n.* annual tubers of some plants (fehuk, etc.).

LUBU *v.* to blunt, to cut off.

LUBUK *adj.* cut off, amputated, trimmed.

LUBUN *n.* a portion, a piece, a bit; a group.

LUBUR *v.* to cover, to be in concealment, to submerge, to inundate (said of water, brush, etc.); ue lubur rai the water covers the land; ai laran lubur ema the forest conceals the people.

LUBUS *v.* (Belu) see haluka.

LUDUN, LUDUR *n.* a group of stars called Pleiades, or Taurus.

LUHA *v.* to forget, *do.* haluha.

LUHAK *adj.* forgetful, *do.* kluhak.

LUHAN *n.* pen, stable, yard; fahi luhan pigsty; kuda luhan stable; bibi luhan goat pen.

LUHAS *v.* to scald (with hot water); to deplume, to pluck all the feathers.

LUHU *n.* a small basket with a lid, *cf.* ti'u, kohe.

LUI *v.* to hoist or lower (an object on the end of a rope).

LUIT *v.* to graze lightly, hardly touching; to remove or take out adroitly.

LUKA *n.* yaws; ai luka cassava, also said as ai malae and ai farina (*Manihot* genus).

LUKI *n.* a variety of small crab, *do.* kluki.

LUKIT *v.* to scrape, to dig at, *sim.* sikit; (Samoro) to scald, *do.* luhas.

LUKU *v.* to be covered with, to be enveloped, to be enclosed in, to be immersed in; luku loro to be

out in the sun; luku udan to be out in the rain; luku lia la bele ona cannot put up with the insults.

LUKUN *adj.*; derok lukun a variety of sour orange.

LULI *v.* to be prohibited or forbidden (by custom or law); ema luli malu people not speaking to each other.

LULI, LULIK *adj.* prohibited, forbidden; sacred, holy; uma lulik the house where objects considered to be lulik are kept (animist); *n.* ceremony or rites of Animist religion; makair lulik the keeper of lulik objects, also known as lulik na'in; na'i lulik or am'lulik a priest.

LULUN *v.* to roll up, to wrap up; kohe lulun (Luka) a tobacco pouch.

LULUR *n.*; ain lulur shin (of leg), the front part between the knee and ankle; lulur ruin shinbone.

LUMAK *adj.* domesticated, accustomed to being handled (animals).

LUMUR *n.* (Samoro) to submerge, to inundate, *do.* lubur.

LUMUT *n.* slime, and some varieties of moss; *adj.* green, the colour of slime.

LUN *n.* see luun.

LUNI *v.* to incline or rest the head; luni ulun ba liman to rest the head on the arm.

LUNUK *adj.* (Alas) dumb, *do.* nunuk.

LURI *v.* to thresh grain, *do.* behu, basuk.

LURIN *adj.* (Samoro); batar lurin dehusked maize grain.

LURIT *v.* to pierce, to transfix, *do.* borus.

LURON *n.* highway, wide road, *do.* lorong (I); luron sourin a bend in the road.

LURUK *n.* personal given female name.

LURUK *n.*; ai luruk trash, litter, straws; a cluttered heap, *do.* ai ohar.

LURU-MEAN *n.* a variety of reddish dove.

LURU-METAN *n.* a variety of black pigeon, *do.* kra-metan, uruk metan.

LURUN *adj.* poor, needy; oan lurun an orphan, *sim.* kiak; (Luka) weak, unwell.

LUSI *adv.*; futus lusi designs or stripes woven into local cloth.

LUTAN *n.*; ahi lutan a firebrand, a stick with one end burning; ai lutan a billet of wood, split firewood.

LUTI *v.* *do.* luit.

LUTU *n.* mourning, *do.* luto (P).

LUTU *n.* hedge, fence, enclosure, circular mud wall; lutu matan fence gate; lutu mane or lutu riin the vertical posts of a fence; lutu hadan the horizontal bamboo rails in a fence; lutu hun (*lit.* base of fence) persons who live in close proximity to royalty and render service to them, *do.* klosan liurai, lalutuk hun.

LUTUK *v.* to accumulate, to amass; to combine against; sira lutuk ha'u they have combined against me.

LUTUR *v.*; lutur rate to place small things like betelnut upon someone's grave (animist).

LUUN *n.* tears; *do.* matan been, also said as luu uen; luun turu to weep.

LUUT *v.* to protect, to shelter; luut-an to take shelter, to take refuge; manu luut the hen is broody; manu luut oan the hen protects the chickens.

M

MA-, MAK- *participle*, prefixed to verbs to form nouns denoting the agent of the action, also 2sg. of ha and hak verbs.

MAAR *n.* glass beads.

MA'AS *adj.* soft, tender; ulun ma'as intelligent, *do.* mamar.

MAAS *v.* to yawn (as a sign of sleepiness).

MAAT *v.* (Belu) to be mean, to be stingy.

MADAT *n.* (Belu) opium, *do.* madat (I).

MADAUk *n.*; fulan madauk the lunar month between March and April.

MADIS *v.* to sharpen, to produce a very fine point, or keen edge; madis nauai to sharpen the razor, *do.* meris.

MADUL, MADUR *adj.* soft, mature (of fruit), *do.* maduro (P).

MAEK *n.* a plant with edible tubers.

MAFETOK *adj.* effeminate.

MAFETU *n.* the person who plays hafetu.

MAFUAK *adj.* fruitful, having fruit.

MAFUNAK *adj.* flowering, having flowers.

MAHA *n.* dew, light drizzle.

MAHABUR *adj.* rough, unpolished (no shine).

MAHAN, MAHON *n.* shade, out of the sun.

MAHAR *adj.* thick (opposite to mihis).

MAHEDIK *n.* (Samoro) a good marksman.

MAHON *n.* see mahan.

MAHUAT *adj.* (Belu) strong, sturdy.

MAHULAN *n.* Orion (a constellation) (mahulan tua).

MAI *v.* to come; *prep.* to, for, here; *conj.*; mai be but, however.

MAI *n.* mother, *do.* mai (P).

MA'I, MA'E *v.* to grow up, to be matured; *adj.* grown, matured, *do.* ua'e.

MAI BE *conj.* but, however.

MAIR *v.* to bend, bow, or sag, *do.* namair.

MAIS *conj.* but, however, *do.* mais (P).

MAK, MAKa *particle*, used to give emphasis to the word or phrase it qualifies, not translatable into English. Principally used on the north coast, *do.* ha'e (south coast).

MAKA *v.* to limp, to be tired, to be worn out (said when speaking of horses), corruption of mancar (P).

MAKA'AS *adj.* strong, durable, resistant, sturdy.

MAKAI, MAKAIR *n.* overseer, foreman; keeper, guardian; makair lulik the keeper of the sacred house and its objects.

MAKAN *n.* food, *do.* makan (I).

MAKARAU *n.* macaroni, *do.* macarrao (P).

MAKAS *adj.* (Belu) *do.* maka'as.

MAKAUR *n.* (Belu); manu makaur a bird of prey, *do.* maksaur.

MAKDADAS *n.* (Samoro, Bubu Susu) a herb.

MAKDADI *n.* lead (metal); makdadi atan lead shot; makdadi daton solder; makdadi kbelak zinc; makdadi metan lead; makdadi motin tin.

MAKEREK *adj.* multi-coloured, spotted, speckled; written, engraved, adorned with lace or designs; *n.* writer, a person who writes; ema laran makerek an insincere person, a hypocrite; oin makerek a pockmarked face; matan makerek cataract eyes, not having good sight.

MAKERU *n.* (Alas) *do.* makteri.

MAKES *v.* to shiver with cold.

MAKI, MAKIN, MAKINA *n.* machine, sewing machine, *do.* maquina (P); makina hakerek typewriter.

MAKIKIT *n.* an eagle (in some parts any bird of prey is called makikit).

MAKILI *n.* a ticklish person.

MAKIT *v.* to cut open, to slash, to make a long incision; *do.* saki; asu makit ema the dog slashed at the person.

MAKLANUK *n.* drunk, inebriated person.

MAKLA'OK *n.* traveller; a porter or bearer (someone employed to carry goods).

MAKMAMUK *adv.* vainly, uselessly.

MAKOKOS *n.*; fulan makokos the period of the year when maize is tested for maturity, at the end of February.

MAKRO *n.*; makro bibi a large grey heron.

MAKSA *n.*; maksa unuk a variety of heron.

MAKSA'EK *n.* a climber, able to climb.

MAKSAKUR *n.* a bird with a shrill voice which calls out at the commencement of rain.

MAKSALAK *n.* a wrongdoer, a sinner; a poor marksman.

MAKSAUR *n.* a bird of prey.

MAKSOIK *n.* a wealthy person.

MAKSOIN *n.* king, powerful chieftain; the Saviour.

MAKSOURIN *n.* kidney; *do.* fuan mane, fuan sourin.

MAKSUUK *n.* a vagrant or loafer, *cf.* masuuk.

MAKTERI, MAKTERIS *n.* a sparrow hawk, a small reddish hawk.

MAKTIHA *n.* a fisherman.

MAKTUA, MAKTUBA *n.* a large grey kite (bird).

MAKUAR *adj.*; laran makuar feeling squeamish, having the desire to vomit, *do.* laran beik.

MAKURI *n.* *do.* makteri.

MAKUS *v.* to eat making a noise (of pigs, etc.).

MALA *n.* mail, *do.* mala (P).

MALAE *n.* foreigner, stranger; malae mutin European; malae sina Chinese; malae metan African; *adj.* foreign, strange, imported, anything not native, *cf.* timur.

MALAHUK *adj.* grey, of any uncertain colour; *fig.* undecided; hare malahuk to see poorly.

MALAKAR *n.* the last verse of four or five lines of dadolin or dolin; also any poetry with five or six lines per verse.

MALALEK *adj.*; ema malalek a searcher (someone trying to surprise anyone or anything).

MALARIK *adj.* (Belu) *do.* malahuk.

MALAUN *n.* noise, din, uproar, *do.* balaun.

MALEET *adj.* refers to poor quality weaving.

MALEK *v.* (Samoro) to chew with difficulty (toothless).

MALEO *adj.* (Dili) stupid, simple, slow-witted.

MALERUK *adj.* (Belu) wandering, *do.* klabuk.

MALI, MALIK *n.* personal given male name.

MALI *n.* a fish, *do.* suus.

MALIBAI *n.* a variety of red poisonous ant, *do.* meran.

MALIBO *n.* a heron, *do.* maksa; a variety of ant.

MALIHK *adj.* afraid, *do.* baliik.

MALIK *adj.* too salty, briny; haas malik an unripe mango, *do.* manit.

MALIRIN *adj.* cold, cool; *n.* cold; *adv.* coldly, without enthusiasm; *v.* to be cold or cool; neon malirin

to have no devotion or enthusiasm; isin malirin to have a cold or fever.

MALIS *v.* to sharpen to a keen edge or point, *do.* madis.

MALOREK *adj.* clear, plain, distinct, definite; light, bright; *adv.* clearly.

MALU *adv.* (not fully translatable) indicates a reciprocal or mutual action or feeling to, with, or between another, or others; mutually, reciprocally.

MALUK, MALUN *n.* close associates, relatives; ita nia maluk our fellow creatures; mane malun our male friends, cousins, or nephews; maluk rasik family.

MALULI *adj.*; manu maluli a broody hen (also malulik).

MALULIK *n.* a person involved in or influenced by the practices and beliefs of the Animist religion.

MALUN *n.* see maluk.

MALUS *n.* betel-pepper (*Piper Betel*) whose leaves are used for chewing with betelnut and lime (mama); malus kain collarbone, *do.* klakat ruin.

MALUUT *n.* a broody hen, *do.* manu maluli, manu luut.

MAMA *n.* a wad of bua, malus, ho ahu (betelnut, betel-pepper, and lime) which is put in the mouth for chewing.

MAMAK *n.* (Alas) slivers of bamboo, etc., used as needles or pins, *do.* daun.

MAMAL, MAMAR *adj.* soft, mild, tender, gentle; lia mamar polite words; ulun mamar able to learn well, intelligent.

MAMAMAK *n.* a variety of grasshopper, *do.* kmamamak.

MAMAUN *n.* my brother (used when addressing an older brother).

MAMEAN *n.* a variety of small tick, *cf.* kladak.

MAMERA *n.* a lightning flash, *do.* rai lakan fuan.

MAMERAN *n.* (Belu) *do.* mamera.

MAMIUK, KMAMIUK *n.* the bladder.

MAMOKOK *n.* the cartilage of the nose.

MAMOR *n.* a variety of gecko lizard.

MAMOURIS *n.* ancestors.

MAMUDIS *n.* a nocturnal bird of bad omen.

MAMUK, KMAMUK *adj.* empty, unoccupied; lia mamuk empty or untruthful words.

MAMUKAR *v.* (Alas) to tie a knot, *do.* hakmukar.

MAMULAK *n.* (Belu) friend.

MAMULIK *n.* earrings of a special kind.

MAMUT *adj.* lukewarm, tepid, *do.* lor'lain.

MAMUUK, KMAMUUK *n.* a beetle; a weevil.

MAMUUN *v.* to grumble or groan.

MANA *v.* to be surprised at.

MANAN *v.* to win, to attain, to earn.

MANANU *v.* to sing, *do.* hananu.

MANAPA *v.* (Dili) an edible bi-valve shellfish.

MANARAK *adj.* of superior social rank.

MANAS *adj.* hot, warm, burning; pungent, caustic, hot to the taste; ai manas chilli; ai manas rai (or ai lia) ginger; *n.* heat (of weather); rai manas hot weather; *adv.* hotly, with ardour; funu manas to fight fiercely.

MANATES, MANATIS *n.* the lunar month between July and August.

MANBAE *n.* a dialect spoken in Central Timor.

MANDAAR *adj.*; hudi mandaar a variety of banana.

MANDUKU *n.* (Dili) a frog, *do.* kedo.

- MANE *n.* male, man; *adj.* masculine; oan mane male child; malun mane male relatives; mane malun male placenta; mane lolon a young man in his prime; mane foun son-in-law, also said as mane fou uma na'in; fuan mane kidney, *do.* fuan sourin.
- MANEN *adj.* male (of plants), (Dili use mane only).
- MANFATIN *n.* (Belu) by the order of the king.
- MANIKU *n.* (Dili) a bird, *do.* domaniku.
- MANIT *adj.* salty, briny, *do.* malik.
- MANKAAR, MANKAAL *adj.* (Dili) full grown, ahead of others (said of the first fruit to mature).
- MANKO *n.* a small bowl.
- MAN'MANAS *adv.* hastily with enthusiasm, also said as manamanas.
- MANTA *n.* a head cloth for women, *do.* manta (P).
- MANTEKA, MANTEGA *n.* butter, *do.* manteiga (P).
- MANU *n.* a bird, a fowl (of any kind); manu oan chicken; also a red-back spider (*Latrodectus Hasseltii*); also slang for penis; manu rade a duck; manu rade boot a goose; manu futu cock fighting; manu kutun louse (of hens); manu ain a messenger; manu talin a pimp, a procurer; manu ran a wart, callous, or corn; manu inan (*lit.* hen) a reserve battle force, *cf.* liras; manu etun liurai (in Luka manu kari liurai) the portion of the garden belonging to the king; manu kok'reek or manu kokoreek (*lit.* cockcrow) dawn, early morning; manu aat (Dili manu pontiana) a night bird of bad omen, said to cause sickness among children; manu fonan a skin disease, eczema; manu kidun impetigo, also a plant whose roots are used to cure diarrhoea.
- MAOHOK *n.* murderer, assassin.

- MARA *adj.* see maran.
- MARABIBI *n.* a small bird.
- MARAE *n.* a variety of ant, *do.* telus.
- MARAK *n.* a firebrand (on horse, etc.), *do.* marca (P).
- MARAN, MARA *adj.* dry, dried (not wet); rai maran dry land, land above the high tide; tasi maran low tide mark; *v.* to dry.
- MARAS *n.*; ai maras a tree with good red timber (*Pometia Pinnata*).
- MARE *n.*; ai mare (Dili) a tree.
- MAREK, MARIK, MARIS *v.* to roll the eyes.
- MARINHEIRO *n.* a sailor, *do.* marinheiro (P).
- MARINU *n.* (Belu) an official order of the ruler.
- MAROMAK *n.* God, the supreme one (either Animist or Christian).
- MARUIK *adj.* bare, arid, meagre, growing thinly, *do.* baruik.
- MAS *conj.* (Dili) but, however, *do.* mas (P).
- MASA *n.* a torch, *do.* ahi knulu, ai sulu, sasulu.
- MASAL, MASAR *n.* a tree, see maras; a disease; *v.* to cough (of horses and buffaloes).
- MASIN *n.* salt; masin fatuk rock salt; masin midar sugar; masin manas ginger, *do.* ai lia; masin derok lime juice or tree.
- MASKI *conj.* although, however, notwithstanding, *do.* mais que (P); maski nune'e nevertheless.
- MASUUK *adj.* vagrant, *cf.* maksuuk.
- MATA *n.* (Belu) times; mata rua twice, *cf.* dala.
- MATA-DALAN *v.* to show the way, *do.* hatudu dalan.
- MATA-FATUK *n.* a sea shell.
- MATAK *n.* a leech; matak nan a fish.

MATAK *adj.* green, still growing, immature; raw (not cooked), new, fresh (not stale); inexperienced; rai matak damp ground (often covered with moss); besi matak soft iron; *adv.* without reason, unjustly; ha matak to extort unjustly; oin matak (*lit.* immature face) pretty; isin matak ona to feel well, to be almost recovered (from a sickness).

MATA-LELE *n.* the edible shoots of some palm trees.

MATAN *n.* the eyes; matan uen or matan ben tears; matan fulun eyelash; matan fukun eyebrow; matan kulit eyelid; matan ulun the inside corners of the eyes; matan fuan eyeball; matan oan the pupil; matan felun the pockets under the eyes; an aperture, opening, entrance or exit; oda matan a door; kota matan the gateway in a stockade; ue (or be) matan a spring (of water); ue matan musan the bubbling of a spring; a lid, cover, or cap; sana matan a pot lid; a unit or portion, see mata; kabas matan ida a hank of thread; kafe matan ida a coffee plantation; fahe matan tolu to divide into three portions; loro matan the disc of the sun; matan bisu breakfast; matan dook a seer or fortune-teller; matan teen watery-eyed; matan busa blue-eyed; matan nikir a squint; matan mean or matan kueek conjunctivitis.

MATAROS *n.* (Belu) see matros.

MATAS *n.* (Belu) a period of time; ema matas parents.

MATE *v.* to die; to extinguish (fire); to wither, to die (plants); to stop, or cease (machinery); *n.* and *adj.* dead, stopped; loron mate bian All Saints' Day; mate klamar the spirit of a deceased person.

MATEK, MATEN *adj.* dead, dormant, without life; dry (of plants); ain matek pins and needles in the leg; kuda isin matek a quiet horse (easy to ride).

MATEN *n.* any animal (or bird) which is the loser in a fight, and by custom is condemned to death.

MATENEK *adj.* clever, intelligent.

MATER *v.* to kill, to slay, *do.* mater (P), *cf.* oho.

MATROS *n.* shop assistant, employee.

MATUTUK *adj.*; manu matutuk a hen which has almost hatched its eggs.

MAU, MAUK *n.* a word that precedes personal males to denote male sex of the recipient, *cf.* bui.

MAU-BEREK *n.* a common personal male name; also a large lizard, *cf.* lafaek maran.

MAU-FINU *n.* (Belu) danger.

MA'UK *v.* (Bariki) *do.* na'uk.

MAUN *n.* elder brother; maun alin or ali maun the relationship between two districts when the liurai of one district marries a woman of another without hafoli; the relationship of two families united by marriage.

MAUS *adj.* meek, mild, tame, domesticated.

MEA *adj.*; ue mea katii and ue mea bobar two skin diseases.

MEAK *adj.* rusty, rust-coloured, reddish; *n.* rust.

MEAN *adj.* red (all shades); osan mean gold in coins; murak mean gold; ema liman mean an assassin.

ME'AR *v.* to cough, to have catarrh; *n.* cough, or catarrh.

MEAS *n.* see meias.

MEDA *n.* a small savage marsupial animal; matan meda said when anyone sleeps with their eyes open; meda matan a carbuncle; meda odan or ai meda lasan a tree (*Dysoxylum Gaudichaudianum*); nehek meda a variety of ant.

MEDAK, KMEDAK *adj.* dirty, foul, *do.* fo'er, kfo'er.

MEDAR *n.* (Alas); medar hare a dark variety of rice.

MEER *adj.* salty, to taste salty.

MEHI *v.* to dream; *n.* a dream; hetan mehi to have an inspiration.

MEI *v.* (Belu) to dream, *do.* mehi.

MEI *v.* (Bariki, Samoro) to sharpen, *do.* hameik.

MEIAS *n.* socks, stockings; anything knitted; faru meias knitted clothes, *do.* meias (P).

MEIK *adj.* sharpened, pointed, *do.* kmeik.

MEIO *n.* a coin (now out of date, 1/5th Pataka).

MEIT *n.* purslane (*Portulaca Oleracea*), edible plant.

MEKE *interj.* well done (in the game of hide-and-seek).

MEKO *n.* (Dili) gooseberry (*Phyllanthus Reticulatus*), *do.* kalaan.

MELA *n.* a flea, *do.* kmela, asu kutun.

MELA *v.* (Dili) to sweeten (with honey or sugar), *do.* melar (P).

MELAN *n.* a coating of downy hairs on leaves, etc.

MELEK *adj.* (Bariki) small in size, *do.* ki'ik oan.

MELO, MELOK *interj.* well done (an expression of derision).

MELOR *n.* (Alas) *do.* melan.

MEMI, MEMIN *v.* to give a name to, to say the name of, *do.* temi, *cf.* hamemin, hanaran.

MENAS *v.* to whisper; lia menas a secret.

MENEK *n.* barren, infertile soil.

MENON, MENO *n.* an appointment, an invitation; fo menon to invite, see hameno.

MENOS *v.* to be of less value, to become less, to diminish; osan menos ona the money is failing, *do.* menos (P).

MENU *n.* menu, *do.* menu (P).

MEO *n.* desperado, thief, raiding warriors, etc.

ME'OK *v.* (Alas) to roar (of deer).

MER *adj.* see meer.

MERAK *adj.*; ue merak muddy, murky or discoloured water.

MERAN *n.*; meran asu a variety of ant, *do.* malibai.

MERIK *n.* mange, or any similar skin disease.

MERIN *adj.* thick, close, dense; dai matan merin the net mesh is small; hakerek merin fine close writing; oin merin serious.

MERIS *v.* to sharpen to a keen edge, *do.* madis.

MER'LAU *n.* a tree with good timber.

MESA *n.* a table, *do.* mesa (P).

MESA, MESAK *adj.* only, alone, solely; au mesak one section of bamboo.

MESAK *n.* the given name of an only child.

MESTRE *n.* school teacher, *do.* mestre (P).

META *n.*; ai meta a tree with strong red timber (*Cordia Subpubescens*), *do.* nunan.

METAK *n.* a dark-coloured fish of quiet waters.

METAN *n.* black; malae metan an African; ko'a metan a crow (bird).

METI *n.* the sea; meti maran or meti dada ebb tide; meti nakona or meti tama flood tide; meti ulun out-crops of rocks on the beach, or rock shoals.

METI, METIK, METIN *adj.* firm, secure, fixed, tight, safe; kair metin or kair halo metin to hold securely, or secure tightly; *adv.* firmly, etc.; tur la metin unsatisfied.

ME'UL *adj.* feeble, weak, without strength, *cf.* name'ul.

MI *v.* see mii.

MIDAL, MIDAR *adj.* sweet, sweetish; masin midar sugar; halo midar to sweeten; hateten midar to speak meekly; o liman midar you have green fingers.

MIDEER *n.* a sickness of the bladder (unable to control urination); (Dili) a plant, *do.* mikelek.

MIHI *v.* *do.* mehi.

MIHIS *adj.* thin, slender (slices, etc.); (Bubu Susu) a variety of crab.

MII *v.* to urinate (more polite to say li'ur besik).

MII-ALU *n.* the Barbados nut nettle-spurge (*Jatropha Curcas*).

MII-LARAN *n.* a red sea fish.

MIIN *n.* urine, see mi.

MIIR *v.* (Bubu Susu) to braid, to interlace; *adj.* braided, *do.* dalis, sasi.

MIIS *adj.* insipid, tasteless, unsalted, without flavour; rai miis said when the proper time has passed for planting seed.

MIKELEK *n.* a plant, *do.* mideek.

MILAT *adj.* (Belu) polished, bright, glistening, *do.* dirak.

MIMIS *v.* to suck up, to imbibe, *do.* hakmimis.

MINA *n.* oil, fat, grease; mina rai petrol; mina nuu coconut oil; mina reinu olive oil; mina mourin perfume, scent.

MINUTU *n.* a minute (of time), *do.* minuto (P).

MIRA'E *n.* see mirian.

MIRIAN *n.* termite, white ant.

MIROOK *n.* a tree, also known as ai tahan belar.

MIS *adj.* see miis.

MISAL, MISAR *v.* to squeeze with the hand, *do.* buti, bisar.

MITAEN, KMITAEN *n.* a tree with oily fruit.

MO'AT *v.* to suck; mo'at fuma to smoke, *cf.* susu.

MODAN *n.* (Alas) a sickness with diarrhoea (often fatal).

MODAS *v.* to suck, *do.* mo'at.

MODO *n.* vegetables, leaves or fruit cooked as vegetables; modo ben soup (made from vegetables); any titbit served as an addition to rice, *cf.* etu.

MODOK *adj.* yellow, green; modok tasan dark yellow; manu tolun modok egg yolk.

MODON *n.*; kulu modon the edible pith inside a jackfruit; au modon scrapings from the interior of bamboo used for making candles when mixed with the oily pulp of various fruit, also used alone as tinder.

MOE *v.* to be shy, modest, demure, reserved, or coy; *n.* shyness, bashfulness, etc.; taka moe a fine paid by an adulterer to the offended husband.

MOEN *n.* the private parts, the genitals (both male and female), in Dili said as moe, *cf.* lasan, hu'in, utin.

MOHAT *adj.* deserted, unused, overgrown with trees and bushes (refers to gardens and roads).

MOHU *v.* see mouhu.

MOKE *v.* to chew with the mouth shut, *do.* momi.

MOKO *n.* a herb.

MOKO *adj.*; sa'e moko kuda to mount a horse bareback (without a saddle); uma moko a house whose roof is covered with two layers of split bamboo to form a waterproof surface, also said as uma betun baluk.

MOKORO *n.* a creeper, *do.* mukro.

MOLAK *prep.* before.

MOLEK *adj.* unadorned, without any decoration, plain.

MOLEN *n.* fine powder (cornflour, etc.).

MOLI, MOLIK *adj.* see mouli.

MOLOK *prep.* do. molak.

MOMI *v.* to chew with the mouth shut, do. make.

MOMOS *adv.* cleanly, clearly, cf. mos.

MONMETAN *n.* an assembly or group, do. sesaun.

MONOK *adj.* (Dili) silent, not speaking, do. nonook.

MONU *v.* to fall; monu ba neon to agree with, to be well accepted; neon monu ba or laran monu ba to be in favour of, to sympathise with.

MONUK *adj.* fallen; ema nehan monuk a toothless person (in Dili, use monu).

MOO *adj.*; matan moo awake.

MOOK *adj.* see kmook.

MOON *adj.* clear, transparent, not cloudy or turbid; ema oin moon a serious person; du'ut moon young grass; matan moon wide awake, unable to sleep.

MOOR *v.* to spin, to whirl or rotate swiftly on its axis (a top, spindle, etc.).

MO'OROOK *adj.* (Luka) immobile, motionless, cf. bo'o.

MOOT *n.* a tree.

MORADOR *n.* the liurai's bodyguard.

MORANGU *n.* strawberry (*Fragaria*), do. morango (P).

MORAS *v.* to be sick, to be in poor health; *adj.* ill, sick, unwell; *n.* sickness, disease, ailment; neon moras repentant, remorseful; moras todan a serious sickness.

MORE *v.* to fade, to lose colour, to discolour; liman more or ain more to have pins and needles in the arm or leg (from a poor sitting position), to have no feeling in the arm or leg.

MOREK, KMOREK *adj.*; isin morek indolent, avoiding work.

MORIN *v.* see mourin.

MORIS *v.* see mouris.

MORON *adj.* turning savage or wild (pigs, buffaloes, etc.).

MOR'TEEN *n.* beads made from a special type of coral which are greatly valued and worn around the neck as a necklace.

MORU *v.* to hate or have animosity; to utter insults or taunts, do. kamorun, cf. hakni'uk; dai moru a gill net.

MORUK *n.* a pact or alliance sealed by drops of blood from each party; any person or group tied by such a pact.

MORUK *adj.* bitter; ai moruk a medicine or remedy; o liman moruk you do not have green fingers, cf. midar; Leki Mauk ne'e liman moruk, maka ne'e this is Leki Mauk's first effort; susu ben moruk colostrum, beastings; na'an moruk (Dili) bile.

MORUN *n.* venom, poison.

MOS *adj.* clean, pure, unblemished.

MOS *adv.* too, also; ha'u ba mos I go too; ha'u mos ba I also go.

MOSE *v.* to praise, to flatter; mose-an to boast.

MOSU *v.* to appear, to show oneself; be mosu (Dili) the bubbling of a spring, said as ue kmosuk in other parts, do. tadu.

MOTA *n.* a river; mota inan a large river; mota tun a flood; mota ulun headwaters of a river; mota oan a small stream, a creek; mota ain or motain a river mouth; motaibun or mota ninin river bank; mota kle'an the deep part of a river; mota sulifatin river bed; mota leten or mota klalatak the Milky Way.

MOTI *v.* to dry up, to cease running (a current of water); susun moti to wean from milk.

MOTIK *adj.* dried up; oan motik last child (said more as oan ikus); lia

motik a husky voice, also said as
lia maran.

MOTOK v. to hiccup; n. hiccups.

MOTU n. personal given name of
women.

MOTU, MOTUK adj. scorched; etu
motuk scorched or burnt rice.

MOTUR n.; ain motur elephantiasis
(a disease).

MOUHU v. to extinguish itself, to
go out, to die out (a fire, lamp,
etc.); adv. to end completely.

MOULIK adj. bare, naked, undressed,
uncovered; bald, hairless; rai
moulik bare ground; ulun moulik
bald head, or hair cut short.

MOULI-MOULIK adv. constantly, con-
tinually, do. beibeik.

MOURIN v. to smell good, to smell
sweet; adj. perfumed, or sweet
smelling.

MOURIS v. to live, to be alive,
to exist, to be born; neon mouris
to be active, diligent, or con-
cerned; hodi mouris to be lively,
or energetic.

MOUT v. to sink, to founder, to go
to the bottom; ro mout to ship-
wreck a boat.

MOUUK n. the destitute, poor, or
needy; isin mouuk a nude or un-
dressed person.

MUDA v. to move, do. mudar (P).

MUDI v. to wring out, to compress,
do. buti.

MUDIS v. to handle with the hands,
to smooth with the hands; mudis
hasan rahun to stroke the beard;
mudis kabas to wax the thread;
adj. long and slim, straight with-
out any projections, do. kmuis.

MUKAN n. a small tuber sprouting
from another tuber.

MUKAR n. a knot (in ropes, etc.),
do. bukar, cf. hakbukar.

MUKIT v. to be lacking, to become
poor; adj. poor, needy, etc.

MUKRO n. a creeping plant, do.
mokoro.

MUKUMUKUN v. to speak softly, to
whisper, do. mumuk.

MUKUN n. a beetle; uani mukun a
variety of bee.

MULATU n. the offspring of an
African and another race; fuuk
mulatu tight curly hair, do.
mulato (P).

MULI v. to disappear, to fade away,
to go away; fusir muli the pimple
disappears (when broken).

MULU adj. half, do. balu.

MUMUK v. to whisper, to speak in
secret, cf. mukumukun.

MUMUN n. a crumb, small scraps of
food.

MUNDU n. the world, do. mundo (P).

MUNGA n. (Dili); fore munga mung
bean.

MUNISAN n. lead shot, ammunition,
do. muniçao (P).

MUNUK adj. dull-witted.

MURA v. to burp, to relieve flatu-
lence after feeding a baby (some-
times a little food as well).

MURAK n. a precious metal; murak
mean gold; murak metin silver;
murak uut gold-bearing sand; in
Dili murak signifies gold.

MURON adj. immobile, devoid of
movement.

MUSAN n. seed, pip, grain, etc.;
matan musan eyeball; mor'teen
musan one bead of mor'teen, sim.
fuan.

MUTA v. to vomit; muta ran to vomit
blood.

MUTA, MUTAN n. vomit.

MUTI n.; ai muti a large tree
(*Gyrocarpus Americanus*) whose bark
is used for medicine and as a
replacement for soap; the trunk
is used for making canoes (bero).

MUTIN, MUTIK adj. white (colour);

ulu-mutik a pigeon; malae mutin a European; mutin nurak very white.

MUTU, MUTUK *v.* to join; taka mutu to rejoin, to put together, *cf.* hamutuk.

MUTU, MUTUN *n.* sacrifices dedicated to a dead person; the life which ceases when death occurs (of a person or animal); molok mate nia mutun la ki'ik before dying his sacrifices were many (a warrior who is killed by his enemies); *v.* to kill animals or make sacrifices in honour of the deceased.

MUU *v.* to kiss, *cf.* re'i.

MUUK *adj.* (Samoro) dumb, mute, *do.* nunuk; uani muuk a variety of bee, *do.* uani mukun.

N

NA- *participle* prefixed to words to form verbs in 2sg. and verbal nouns and adjectives, see ha.

NA *n.*; ai na rosewood tree (*Pterocarpus Indicus?*), a good timber for furniture.

NAA *n.* palm trees of various kinds; tua naa the palm from which tuaka is extracted; naa tais thread similar to that produced by Piassava palm; naa luru a palm not producing any naa tais.

NA'AN *n.* meat, flesh; na'an ue the flesh of all fishes and other animals that live in the water, *do.* na'an tasi; na'an uen gravy; na'an horun bile.

NAAN *n.* brother, cousin (only used by women to their brothers and male cousins).

NABAN *n.* basket, *do.* knaban, kanaban.

NABA-NABAN *adv.* continuing steadily without any rest.

NABARAT *adj.* tangled, in confusion; fuuk nabarat unkempt hair.

NABEEN, NABEN, NABE *v.* to melt, to dissolve, to become liquid; *adj.* melted.

NABEI *v.* to feel nausea; to be nauseated (by food).

NABILA, NABILAN *v.* to sparkle, to glitter, to shine; rai nabilan a flash of lightening, *do.* rai lakan.

NABIR *n.* a lining inside kohe, etc., *do.* knabir.

NABISUR *v.* (Samoro) to become lumpy (lactating breast), to be jutting out (a splinter, arrow, etc. from the body).

NABIU *v.* to buzz, to hum, *do.* nauiu.

NABO *v.* to bellow, to moo, to roar (of buffaloes, etc.).

NABOKO *v.* to make the sound of breaking, to pop, *do.* nakboko, *cf.* hakhoko.

NABOON *v.* to echo, to reverberate.

NABOR *v.* to blister; isin nabor a blister (on the body), *do.* nakbotar.

NABORAN *v.* to produce the noise of a crackling fire, ahi naboran.

NABOTU, NABOTUR *v.* to burst open, to break suddenly; isin nabotu to be full of boils or acne (skin disease).

NABRAUT *v.* to crackle, to make a slight popping noise; fuuk nabraut (Dili) hair standing on end.

NABU *n.* a tree, *do.* knabu.

NABUKU *v.* see nafuku.

NABURUN *v.*; ahi naburun to generate the noise of a large fire, to make a large fire; oin naburun an inflamed face (from fever or anger).

NABUTA *v.* to re-occur, to break out again (poorly healed wounds, etc.).

NADAI *v.* to grow stronger after illness, to convalesce; nadai lai to be in good health again.

NADALAS *v.* to bend forming a fold; *adj.* kakorok nadalas a double chin.

NADAUN *v.* to sprout out of the ground (said of the first single spike that appears from germinating grains like rice, etc.), *cf.* daun.

NADEDEK *v.* to follow one after the other, *do.* nadoden.

NADELU *v.* to send out shoots or suckers (by plants), *cf.* delun.

NADIKI, NADIKIN *v.* to send out new leaves and buds, *cf.* dikin.

NADODON *v.* (Dili, Samoro) to follow in a long line (one after the other), *cf.* doe.

NADOON *v.* *do.* nadodon; udan nadoon continual rain (lasting hours).

NADOU'U *v.* to bark (of dogs), *cf.* narii.

NADUBUN *v.* to stir up the flame (of a fire).

NAE, NAEK *n.* personal given female name.

NAEK *n.* a small fish of quiet waters.

NAFARA *v.* to befoul oneself; *adj.* dirty.

NAFATIN *adv.* always, forever, continuously; sei nafatin still the same as before.

NAFETIK *v.* to pulse, to throb, *do.* nakfetik.

NAFUA, NAFUAK *v.*; isin nafua to become infected with boils or pimples on the body, *cf.* nakfuak.

NAFUAN *v.* to fruit, having fruit.

NAFUIK *v.* to be wild or savage.

NAFUKAR *v.* to season, to spice.

NAFUKU *v.* to be knotty (of timber).

NAFUNAN *v.* to flower, to flourish.

NAFURIN *v.* to be frothy, to be full of froth.

NAGA *n.* (Dili); naga metan black birthmark; naga mutin white birthmark.

NAHA, NAHAK *n.* personal given male name.

NAHA *n.*; naha leuk a gull (bird); naha leuk an eagle.

NAHA, NAHAN *n.* goods, baggage, merchandise, things, belongings.

NAHA, NAHAS *v.* to end, to terminate; *adv.* already, or then (used the same as ona to indicate the action is completed).

NAHAE *v.* to bellow (buffaloes).

NAHE *v.* to spread out, to unfold (mat, towel, etc.), *do.* lohe, felar.

NAHEHEK *v.* to neigh, to whinny (horses).

NAHI or NAHE *particle*, which is placed before some verbs indicating the subject usually has no practical reason for the action it expresses, the verb normally repeats itself; nahi tur tur to be seated, one must sit; nahi lim'limar to do no more than amuse oneself, to forever play.

NAHI *n.* an edible shellfish.

NAHIKI *v.* to clot, to solidify, to set, to harden; *adj.* clotted, etc.

NAHOE, NAHOEK *v.* to bellow (buffaloes), *do.* nahae.

NAHOUK *v.* to want, to desire.

NAHUN *adv.* so, so much; nahun ona sufficient.

NA'I *n.* a form of address always preceding the word it qualifies, not translatable to English, but can be used instead of 'Mr', 'Your Honour', 'Your Excellency', etc.; na'i lulik Honourable priest; na'i no Ladyship, a form of address for royal daughters; na'i soi an ancient form of address to the king; na'i bei a respectful name for the crocodile (lafaek).

NA'IN *n.* a respectful title with the same meanings as na'i; placed before numerals and some pronouns when referring to people; na'in hira mai how many people are coming?; mane na'in lima five men;

ita na'in rua we both; sira na'in rua they both; placed after certain words with Animist significance; buat na'in living things, any unspecified animal; rai na'in (an indigenous person) any land animal which is said to be capable of creating misfortune to the people who see it; ue (or be) na'in creatures of the water with same capacity as ue na'in; attached to certain words as a title of skill or knowledge; dahur na'in a good dancer; kesak na'in a person devoting his efforts to social work; knaar na'in or serbisu na'in a person with a natural ability for work; saren na'in an overdressed person; liras na'in things that have the capacity to fly; uma na'in owner of house, or the first wife of a polygamous marriage.

NAINOR *n.* horizontal stitching through the middle of a woman's skirt (sabulu), and on some lipa.

NAIR *v.* to weigh or hang more to one side (set of scales, or any other object normally balanced).

NAK- *participle* preceding many words as verbs in 3sg. of hak verbs, or as verbal nouns and adjectives; any word not listed may be found by referring to the root word or under hak.

NAKA *n.* an insect which attacks grain (weevil), *do.* knaka.

NAKA *n.*; kulu naka jackfruit (*Artocarpus* genus), *do.* nangka (I).

NAKA *adj.* overcooked, pulpy; modo naka vegetable soup.

NAKAEK *v.* to begin to form (fruits, etc.).

NAKAHUL, NAKAHUR *v.* to be entangled.

NAKAIR *v.* to border upon, to adjoin, *cf.* kair.

NAKAL *adj.* mischievous, fidgety.

NAKALI *v.* to boil (liquid); *adj.* boiling.

NAKANA *adj.* (Belu) loose or poorly joined.

NAKAR *adj.* naughty.

NAKARAS *adj.*; rai nakaras dusk, twilight; fulan nakaras the time of the new moon (when the moon can only be seen at twilight).

NAKAS *adj.* cracked, broken.

NAKA'UT *v.* to be ensnared, to be tangled; *adj.* tangled, ensnared.

NAKBAKA *v.* to be very bent, at the point of breaking.

NAKBALAR *v.* to open out, to spread out; *adj.* spread.

NAKBARAT *v.* to scatter; to broadcast; *adj.* scattered, dishevelled.

NAKBEBAR *v.* to shake oneself, to dust oneself (animals).

NAKBELIT *adj.* gluey, sticky, adhering.

NAKBI'IT *v.* to force, to compel.

NAKBISUR *v.* to come loose, to get loose; to fall down by itself (fruits).

NAKBOBA *adj.*; isin nakboba bruised body.

NAKBOKIR *v.* to slip out (not remaining where placed).

NAKBOKO *v.* to make the sound of breaking, to pop.

NAKBUKAT *v.* (Belu) to wrap, *do.* faat-an.

NAKBUNUS *v.* to lump together, to cluster together in bunches (fruit, etc.).

NAKDA'ET *v.* to infect, to pass along, to pass from one to another.

NAKDAHUR *v.* to open out, to burst open (cotton boll, etc.).

NAKDAIR, NAKDAIT *v.* to separate into strands, to untangle into fibres.

NAKDEDAR *v.* to tremble, shudder, quake, or shiver.

NAKDEER *v.* to shine, to gleam, to loom white in the distance.

NAKDEKOR *v.* to rattle, to rustle (as leaves in a tree, or grains in the husk).

NAKDERUS *v.* to creak, or squeak (a door, etc.); *adj.* stiff, hard to open, difficult to shift.

NAKDODAR *v.* to shed or drop out (seeds from a pod), to issue from (like water from a hole), to unsheath (a sword).

NAKDOKAR *v.* to rattle, *do.* nakdekor.

NAKDOOR *v.* to stain or dirty oneself; *adj.* numerous, in large numbers; kuda nakdoor many horses.

NAKDOREK *v.* (Luka) to turn around, to go in a circle; oin nakdorek to feel giddy.

NAKDUAL, NAKDUAR *v.* to spill, *do.* nakfakar.

NAKDUAT *v.* to wriggle, to writhe (maggots in rotting flesh, etc.).

NAKDUKA *v.* to become.

NAKEDEK *v.* to croak (as a frog); baba nakedek the vibration of a drum and the sound it makes.

NAKEE *v.* to be exposed, to remain in sight; rai hun nakee or rai nakee daybreak, dawn; neon nakee a receptive mind, ready to understand; *n.* a disclosure or revelation.

NAKEEK *v.* to squeak (of rats); to snicker (horses).

NAKEEN *v.* (Belu) *do.* nakee.

NAKEKES *v.* (Belu) *do.* nakeek.

NAKEO *v.* to chirp, creak, or squeak (birds, trees, doors, etc.), to make any audible squeaky sound.

NAKFAAT *v.* to be entangled, to be involved, *cf.* faat.

NAKFAHE *adj.* divided, parted.

NAKFAKAL, NAKFAKAR *v.* to upset or knock over, to spill, *do.* nakdual.

NAKFALAR *v.* to sprawl out, to spread out, to widen.

NAKFALER *v.* to take notice by turning around, or raising oneself to a half-sitting position; neon nakfaler to have fond memories of the past.

NAKFEKIT *v.* *do.* nakfetik.

NAKFELAR *v.* *do.* nakfalar.

NAKFELU *v.* to writhe or squirm (in pain); to pace up and down, to go in circles

NAKFENE, NAKFENEK *v.* to become frayed (at one end), to be mashed on the end, to become blunt on the end.

NAKFETIK, NAKFETIL, NAKFETIR *v.* to pulse, to throb (as an artery), to issue forth in pulses; matan nakfetik an involuntary tic in the eye (it is said, someone must be talking about them), *cf.* fetik.

NAKFILA, NAKFILAK *v.* to change into, to convert to, *cf.* fila, hakfilak.

NAKFILAS *v.* (Belu) *do.* nakfilak.

NAKFISIK, NAKFISIR *v.*; nehan nakfisik to show the teeth when grinning; also said of anything bursting out of its cover or envelope.

NAKFISUR *v.* to become full of pimples, *cf.* fisur.

NAKFI'U *v.* to bend over, to double over the cutting edge of a knife.

NAKFOLAR *adj.*; kabun nakfolar a type of colic with sharp pains in the stomach.

NAKFORE *adj.* unrolled, unwound.

NAKFOTA, NAKFOTAK *v.* to crack, to split open, *cf.* hakfera.

NAKFU'A *v.* to rush out, to issue from, to burst out.

NAKFU'AK, NAKFU'AN *v.* to become lumpy; *adj.* lumpy, *cf.* hakfu'ak.

NAKFULAK *v.* to embrace, to confront, to face up to.

NAKFUNIT *v.* to fray out at the point; *adj.* brush-shaped.

NAKFUSU *v.* to be bowed or bent;
adj. bent.

NAKII *v.* to drone, to buzz.

NAKIKIR *v.* to cast about, to search,
to sit and look (of birds).

NAKITIK *v.* to shine, to gleam, *sim.*
lakan.

NAKIU *v.* to chirp, to cheep.

NAKLAA *v.* to crack, fracture, or
split.

NAKLAAR *v.* to rip, to tear, *do.*
nakles.

NAKLAIK *v.* to become withered or
faded.

NAKLATAR *v.* to commence to appear;
timir rahun foin naklatar the
beard is just beginning to appear.

NAKLATEN *v.* to lay prone, to be
horizontal.

NAKLEHAT *v.* to flower.

NAKLES *v.* to rip, to tear; *adj.*
torn, ragged.

NAKLII *v.* to clink, to jingle, to
tinkle (a metallic sound).

NAKLOBAN *v.* to stay permanently in
the same position, to not disap-
pear.

NAKLOKE *v.* to open, to become evi-
dent, to flower.

NAKLOLIT *v.* to twirl, to whirl, to
turn around staying in the same
place.

NAKLOUSU *v.* to be released, to be
removed from a restricted place;
adj. displaced, out of position,
unsheathed, without a handle.

NAKLUBU *adj.* cut off, decapitated,
cf. lubu.

NAKLUHAS *v.* to be flayed, to be
live flesh (without skin), *cf.*
hakluhas.

NAKLU'UT *v.* to wrinkle; *adj.*
wrinkled, poorly stretched.

NAKMAKUR *v.* to become listless or
weak; *adj.* weak, feeble, listless.

NAKMATEK *adj.* stopped, motionless,
quiet, still.

NAKMISAL *adj.*; hasan nakmisal (Luka)
a weak or receding chin.

NAKMOHUT *v.* to fall separately, to
drop down one by one.

NAKMOLUR *adj.* smooth without pro-
jections; oin nakmolur clean-
shaven.

NAKMOU *v.* to fall or drop by itself
(fruit, etc.).

NAKMUDUR *adj.* plump, buxom, *cf.*
namudur.

NAKMUIS *adj.* smooth, *do.* kmuis.

NAKMULAS *n.* any fruit withered on
the plant before maturity.

NAKMURUK *v.* (Alas) to resound, to
reverberate, *do.* namuruk.

NAKNABIT *n.* pliers, tongs, *do.*
laknabit.

NAKNAI *v.* to dam up, to stop flow-
ing (of water).

NAKNASUK *v.* to smell bad, to scorch,
to taste smoky (refers to food).

NAKNES *v.* to tear, to rip, *do.*
nakles.

NAKNOTAK *adj.* middle, *do.* nanotuk.

NAKNUHAR *v.*; rai naknuhar hot and
humid weather (before rain).

NAKNUTUK *v.* (Belu) to become savage,
cf. knutuk.

NAKO *n.* a weevil, *do.* knako.

NAKONU *adj.* full; nanal nakonu
(Dili) lisping speech.

NAKRAKIT *v.* to be torn; *adj.* torn,
do. nakles, *cf.* hakratik.

NAKRAKUT *v.* to spill over, to over-
flow.

NAKRATA *v.* to grunt softly (as a
sow suckling its young).

NAKREHUT *adj.* untidy, disordered,
disarrayed.

NAKREKET *adj.*; hena nakreket poorly
made cloth, cloth with uneven
weaving.

NAKROMA *v.* to become light, to grow light, *do.* naroma.

NAKRO'O *v.* to collapse, to topple down, to fall down (to one side).

NAKROTO, NAKROTOK *v.* to have stomach rumbles.

NAKRUKUT *v.* to crack or pop, *do.* nakbiko.

NAKRUTUK *adj.*; fuuk nakrutuk fuzzy or coarse hair, *do.* fuuk krutuk.

NAKRUU *v.* (Samoro, Bariki) to sneeze.

NAKRU'UK *v.* to be wrinkled, to be crimped with folds or wrinkles.

NAKSABAR *v.* *do.* naksakat.

NAKSAEN *v.* to be left hanging, to remain hanging.

NAKSAHAT *adj.*; ema naksahat an old person.

NAKSAHI *v.* (Belu); fulan naksahi almost a new moon.

NAKSAI *v.* to be burst open, to come out of, to burst forth; hare naksai an ear of rice; fisur naksai a discharging abscess.

NAKSAKAT *v.* to bristle, to make the hair stand on end.

NAKSALA *v.* to be in error, or any mistaken position; oin naksala to feel uncomfortable (from a scolding); lia naksala to not agree or be against (an act, opinion, etc.).

NAKSAMUT *adj.* (Belu); anin huu halo hae naksamut the wind lays the grass flat.

NAKSASA *v.* to come apart, *cf.* sasa.

NAKSASI *v.* to reopen, to tear open (wounds, etc.).

NAKSEDOK *adj.* mixed up, in disorder or confusion, *cf.* sedok.

NAKSEIN *v.* to stand out, to be prominent.

NAKSEKO *v.* to ricochet, *cf.* hakseko, *do.* seko.

NAKSEKUL, NAKSEKUR *adj.*; nehan naksekul prominent crooked teeth.

NAKSEKUR *v.* to break or split off (trees in the wind, etc.).

NAKSELOK *adj.* interlaced, interwoven through others.

NAKSESA *adj.*; ahi klaak naksesa a heap of white-hot coals; besi mean naksesa a red-hot piece of iron in the coals.

NAKSIR *v.* (Belu) to sing or chant.

NAKSIRA *v.* to sparkle, to twinkle; to splash (water).

NAKSIRAT *v.* (Belu) *do.* naksira.

NAKSOBU *v.* to become damaged, to crumble away, to dissolve; *adj.* damaged, destroyed.

NAKSODAK *adj.* eroded (usually by water), *cf.* sodak.

NAKSO'O *v.* to uproot (trees); to tumble down, to fell, to bring down.

NAKSORAN *v.* to spill, to upset; batar naksoran to spill or upset maize, *do.* haksoran.

NAKSOREN *v.* (Dili) *do.* naksoran; to overflow, *do.* sahe.

NAKSU'A *v.* to go up, to ascend; ue naksu'a to spurt water in the air; laran naksu'a to feel nausea; ahi suar naksu'a the smoke rises in a thin stream.

NAKSUAL, NAKSUAR *v.* to emit smoke, to pour forth smoke.

NAKSURIK *adj.* inclined, not perpendicular, not straight up and down.

NAKTADAK *adj.* (Luka) spotted, mottled, *cf.* tadan.

NAKTANEK *v.* to twist or warp at the top; *adj.* twisted or warped at the top, *cf.* haktanek.

NAKTASAK *v.* to be ripe; *adj.* ripe, mature, *cf.* tasak.

NAKTIKAR *v.* to be crinkled, or curly; *adj.* curly, crimped, *cf.* tikar.

NAKTOHI *v.* to be chipped; *adj.* chipped (pottery, knife edge,

- etc.); fulan naktohi the moon in the quarter after the full moon.
- NAKTOMAK *v.* to be complete; *adj.* completed, entire; fulan naktomak full moon; kanek naktomak the wound is healed.
- NAKTUIR *v.* to narrate, to relate.
- NAKUARI *v.* to broadcast, to be scattered, *do.* namkari.
- NAKUKUN *adj.* dark, gloomy; *n.* darkness; rai nakukun night time; uma nakukun prison; oin nakukun dizziness.
- NAKUMAR *v.*; rai nakumar to be overcast, or dusk.
- NAKUMAS *adj.* in bud (flowers).
- NAKURUT *adj.* wrinkled, rough, curled, *do.* kurut.
- NAKUTAK *adj.* muddy, mud-coloured, *cf.* kutak.
- NALA'EN *v.* to be married; *adj.* and *n.* married.
- NALASA *v.* to become calloused, to acquire callouses; *adj.* toughened, calloused.
- NALE *n.* white spots on the skin.
- NALEET *adj.* spaced at intervals, *cf.* leet.
- NALIDAN *v.* *do.* nalilan.
- NALILAK *v.* to be undercooked, to be raw, see lilak.
- NALILAN *v.* to set, to clot (like fat on cold broth, etc.).
- NALIN *v.* to castrate; *adj.* castrated, gelded, etc.
- NALIRIK *v.*; udan nalirik to drizzle.
- NALIUN *n.*; ue naliun a lake.
- NALULI *v.* to be broody or clucky; *adj.* broody.
- NALUU, NALUUN *v.* to shed tears; to spill in droplets, to spill in small quantities (liquids).
- NALU'UT *adj.* broody; manu nalu'ut a broody hen.
- NAMAHU *v.* to feel pity for.
- NAMAIR *v.* to bend, to sag (a tree with the weight of fruit); matan namair sleepy-eyed.
- NAMAT *v.* to feel a deep sorrow; to feel scared.
- NAMATA *adj.* cold, cool; *v.* to cool or become cold.
- NAMDA'AN, NANDA'AN *v.* to turn black as a result of being putrid; *adj.*; isin namda'an a blackened corpse, *cf.* da'an.
- NAMEE *v.* to bleat (sheep or goats).
- NAMELAN *v.* to grow down or hair (beard, etc.); to be itchy, uncomfortable, or to irritate.
- NAMKARI *v.* to broadcast, to scatter, to spread out; *adj.* scattered, etc.; oan namkari to abort (said of women).
- NAMKILI *v.* (Dili) to be ticklish, *do.* makili.
- NAMKOKUR *v.* to slip while holding on, *cf.* hamkokur.
- NAMKOLU *v.* to become loose or detached (ring, etc.).
- NAMKORE *v.* to unlace, to unravel, to release; *adj.* unlaced, etc.
- NAMLAAS *v.* to flow, to glide softly without noise (as a river).
- NAMLEET *adj.* (Dili) spaced at intervals; poorly woven, *cf.* leet.
- NAMO, NAMU *n.* personal given male name.
- NAMON *n.* mouth of river; port.
- NAMOO, NAMOON *v.* to begin to emerge (grasses, etc.); isin namoon to erupt with many pimples; oin namoon solemn attitude, see moon.
- NAMRAIN *v.*; ain (or liman) namrain a disease whose symptoms are flaking skin on the legs or arms; isin namrain to feel weak.
- NAMRAN *v.* to become red (through bruising or soreness, etc.), *cf.* hamran.
- NAMRAUT *v.* to crackle (of a fire); in Dili nabraut.
- NAMRES, NANRES *v.* to form projections

or lumps; to bud or sprout; hare namres the rice is being formed; fatuk namres crushed rock or gravel.

NAMSE'UK *v.* to sob.

NAMSOU, NAMSOU'U *v.* to fall away or drop down (a river bank or high bluff).

NAMTAA, NANTAA *v.* to echo, to produce an echo.

NAMUDU, NAMUDUL, NAMUDUR *adj.* very fat or plump.

NAMUKA *v.* to enter without passing right through, to pierce without passing to the other side (bullet, arrow, etc.).

NAMUSAN *v.* to have swollen glands; *adj.* swollen glands.

NAN- *prefix*, refer words beginning han, ham, nam where not listed.

NANA *v.* to open, see hanana.

NANAK *adj.* open; hasan nanak gossip-monger; *v.* to drink by pouring water into the open mouth (a polite practice).

NANAL, NANAN *n.* tongue (of the mouth); rai nanan a spit of land, a cape; tasi nanan an inlet.

NANARAK *n.* roof of the mouth; nanaran oan uvula, *do.* knanarak.

NANARAN *v.* to begin to take shape or be formed (said when the foetus commences to form).

NANAS *n.*; ai nanas pineapple (*Ananas Comosus*).

NANAUN *adj.* scorched, *cf.* hanaun.

NANI *v.* to swim; to climb (of plants).

NANIN *n.* a swim, or swimming.

NANIS *adv.* (Belu) already here, already prepared.

NANOTAK *adj.* half full, *do.* knotak.

NANTETU *v.* to arrive at the top; to reach middle age.

NANUN *n.* a billion (million million).

NANUTUK *n.* nail, claw, talon, *cf.* kukun.

NANU'U *adv.* so, therefore, *do.* ne'e duni.

NA'OK *v.* to steal, *do.* na'uk.

NAR *n.*; ai nar, see ai na.

NARAN *n.* name; naran ida whoever; naran buat anyone.

NARANI *v.* to be resting.

NAREIS *adv.* almost, nearly.

NARESIN *v.* to be leftover or surplus.

NARIHIK *v.* to drizzle, *do.* rihik.

NARII *v.*; asu narii to bark like a dog (impersonal).

NARITA *v.* to glue, to join; *adj.* gluey, sticky, *cf.* belit.

NAROMA *adj.* daylight, light (opposite to darkness); rai naroma dawn, daybreak; fulan naroma moonlight.

NARU *n.* the lunar period between January and February.

NARUK *adj.* long, lengthy; tall, lofty.

NASA *v.* to smile, see hamnasa.

NASAREN *v.* to grow a beard (maize, etc.), see saren.

NASUN *adj.*; tua nasun the sweet palm juice from which tuaka is made.

NATA *v.* to chew, to masticate.

NATA, NATAK *conj.* then, besides, otherwise.

NATAIS *n.* the black fibre from the naa palm.

NATAL *n.* Christmas Day, 25th December (Christian), *do.* natal (P).

NATAR *n.* a rice paddy, a field (usually covered with water); halai natar or haroe natar to make buffaloes walk in a field covered with water to prepare it for rice transplanting; kuda natar or karau natar pasture for horses or buffaloes.

NATASA *v.*; natasa ran a bruise, a black blemish on the body, *cf.* hatasa.

NATI *n.* (Dili) a bed bug, *do.* sale.

NATO *v.* see natoon.

NATOON *v.* to suffice, to be enough; *adv.* sufficient, no more no less, enough.

NATOON *conj.* when, at that time (refers to past tense).

NATORUK *adj.*; ulu natoruk said when anyone has long unkempt hair; oin natoruk a face covered by the hair.

NATOTO *v.* to squeak (by rats).

NATU, NATUK *conj.* *do.* nata, natak.

NATUTU *v.* to reach the top, to arrive at the highest point; manu oan natutu the chicken breaks open the shell to be born; loro natutu midday (highest point).

NAUAE *v.* to swing, sway, balance, or rock, *do.* naualek.

NAUAI *n.* a razor (for shaving), *do.* navalha (P).

NAUA'IK or NAUA'EK *adv.* nearly always, most of the time.

NAUALEK *v.* to sway, swing, rock, or balance, *do.* nauae.

NAUAN *v.* (Belu) to be nervous; nauan sa'e to become nervous.

NAUEU, NAUEUL *adj.* easygoing, complacent, *cf.* hame'ul.

NAUIU *v.* to drone, to buzz, *do.* nabiu.

NAUK *v.* to kiss (with the nose touching the side of the face of the person being kissed).

NA'UK *v.* to steal, to rob, *do.* na'ok.

NAU-NAU *n.* a bogymen or ogre (a monster with which some parents frighten their children).

NAU-NAUN *v.* to speak in a rambling fashion, to speak deliriously.

NEDOK *n.* a wooden spoon or ladle, *do.* knedok.

NE'E *pron.* this, that, these, those, it, its; ne'e ba that; ida ne'e ba that one; iha ne'e here; iha ne'e ba there, over there; iha ne'e be where; ne'e be who; ne'e duni therefore, so; ne'e mai or ida ne'e mai these, or these ones; ne'e sa then, at this time.

NEEN *num.* six; neen-nulu sixty; atus neen six hundred.

NEEN *adv.* not, *do.* nem (P).

NE'ER *pron.* (Lakluta) *do.* ne'e.

NE'ET or NE'ET BA *adv.* there or over there.

NEHA, NEHAN *n.* teeth; nehan reen an incisor tooth; nehan asu or nehan asuk canine teeth or eye teeth; nehan hasa hun molar teeth; nehan isin or nehan kiran gums (of the mouth); neha kas big teeth.

NEHEK *n.* ant (of many varieties), *cf.* mirain.

NEI-NEIK *adv.* slowly, little by little.

NENER *v.* (Alas) to be occupied in, *do.* hakneer.

NENUK *n.* a tree (*Morinda Tinctoria*) from which red dye is extracted.

NEON *n.* inner nature, intelligence, conscience; judgement, understanding, reasoning; neon sala sad; ema neon laek or ema neon la iha poor judgement; ema neon di'ak a person of good character; ema neon la di'ak or ema neon aat an evil person; ema neon ua'ek a selfish person; ema neon kmetes (Belu) a reliable person; ema neon moras a repentant person; ema neon furak an agreeable person; neon kiki (Belu) suspicion or doubt; neon susar basuk to be overcome with emotion; ho neon ho laran with utmost desire and all one's heart.

NERAN *n.* (Alas) a layer, slice, sheet, pane, etc. (anything thin and flat), *do.* kneen.

NERAS *n.* a swaddling cloth in which a newborn baby is wrapped.

NERE *n.* (Dili) a shrimp net, *do.* lahat.

NERIN *v.* to blow softly (the wind); *n.* light breeze.

NESUN *n.* mortar, part of a tree trunk with a hollow at one end, used in conjunction with alu for dehusking grain; *v.* to pound or grind grain, tapioca, etc.; nesun akar an implement used for extracting sago, *do.* lesun, *cf.* alu.

NETA *n.* a creeper, *do.* kneta.

NETIK *v.* to obstruct, to hinder; *adv.* hermetically or tightly sealed.

NIA *pron.* he, she, it; when placed after another pronoun forms possessive case; ha'u nia my; ita nia our; o nia your; when placed between two nouns forms possessive nouns; ha'u nia aman nia to'os my father's garden; kuda nia ain the horse's leg.

NIAN *pron.* a variation of nia (possessive case) used at the end of sentences; uma ne'e Liurai nian this is the Liurai's house.

NIA TIA *adv.* (Belu) then, afterwards, *do.* hafoin.

NIBA *n.* maggot of house fly, *do.* kniba.

NIBATI *n.* (Dili) a small stick for cleaning the ears.

NIHAN, NIHA *n.* teeth, *do.* nehan.

NIHI *n.* an awl, more usually said as knihi.

NIHI *adv.* perhaps, *do.* kala.

NIHIS *n.* (Luka, Ue Keke) a small crab of quiet water.

NI'IS *n.* (Belu) *do.* nihis.

NIKI *n.* the generic name for bats; niki fahi, niki fulun, niki tali torun, niki tasi.

NIKIN *n.* the third stomach of ruminants, omasum, the part from which tripe is obtained.

NIKU *n.*; au niku a short length of bamboo for carrying water, *do.* au kniku.

NIKU *v.* 3sg. of hiku; loro niku (Belu) mid-afternoon.

NIMA-NAMAK *adv.* (Belu) eternally, *do.* nafatin.

NINI *v.* to sharpen, to shape to a point, *do.* hameik.

NINIA *pron.* possessive case of nia, refer grammar.

NINIAN *pron.* possessive case of nia, refer grammar.

NINIK *n.* a small mosquito with a painful sting.

NINI-MEER *n.* a small mosquito similar to ninik, but more black in colour.

NININ *n.* the edge or verge of a river or the sea, mota ninin, tasi ninin.

NINUT *adj.* closed, plugged, unopen; *v.* to fill.

NINIR *v.* to blow gently (wind), *do.* nerin.

NISIK *v.* to choke, to gag, to go down the throat the wrong way; to obstruct, to fill up; *adj.* obstructed, full up.

NISI-NISIK *adj.* very full, clogged up.

NITA *v.* to strive after, to try for, to aim at, *cf.* hanita.

NITAS *n.*; ai nitas a tree with good timber (*Sterculia Foetida*), also said as ai knitas.

NO *n.*; na'i no a title used for people of high social position, *cf.* noi.

NOBAS *n.* news, tidings, *do.* novas (P).

NOBU, NOBUN *v.* to terminate, to finish, *do.* hotu, kotu; also used as a particle indicating completion of the action.

NOI *n.*; na'i noi a title used for women of high social position, *cf.* no.

NOIN *n.* perception, intuition, understanding, conscience; *ema noin na'in* a person of good character, *cf.* hanoin.

NOKAR *v.* to block up (a gateway) with horizontal lengths of wood, *cf.* knanokar.

NOKIL, NOKIR *n.* a receptacle placed inside another to serve as a lining, *do.* knokir.

NOLA *v.* 3sg. of hola; *nola kalan rua* (Belu) the passing of two nights.

NOLUR *v.* to abort, *do.* loulur.

NOMIR *adj.* sticky, *do.* belit, nulit, numir.

NONA *n.* girlfriend, mistress.

NONA *n.*; *ai nona* custard apple (*Annona Squamosa*).

NONOOK *v.* to be silent, to stop speaking; *n.* silence.

NONU *v.* to heat, to set on a flame (liquids).

NORU *n.* see knoru, nape of neck.

NOTAK *n.* see knotak waist.

NOURI *v.* to heal, to get better (wounds).

NU *n.* see nuu.

NUDAR *conj.* as, as well as, *do.* nu'udar.

NUDUL, NUDUR *n.* shoots, buds, or seedlings.

NUKA *n.* ulcer, atrophic sore (difficult to heal, possibly due to poor nutrition); *nuka fahi bokur* said when the ulcer is white and putrid; *nuka manu delun* or *nuka maran* said when the ulcer is dry and painful.

NULIT *adj.* sticky, *do.* belit, nomir, numir.

-NULU *participle* affixed to numerals to designate decade numerals; *rua-nulu* twenty; *tolu-nulu* thirty, etc.

NUMIR *adj.* sticky, *do.* belit, nulit, nomir.

NUMIR, NUMUR *n.* number, *do.* numero (P).

NUNAN *n.*; *ai nunan* a tree with good red timber, *do.* *ai meta* (*Cordia Subpubescens*).

NUNE'E *adv.* so, therefore, in this way; *nune'e duni* exactly; *halo nune'e* do like this (or that).

NUNU-BETE *n.* a saw-tooth setter.

NUNUK *adj.* dumb, not able to speak.

NUNUN *n.* the mouth, the lips, *do.*ibun.

NURAK *adj.* young, immature, delicate, lush (of plants); *ai tahan nurak* lush young leaves.

NUSA *n.* an island, *do.* nusa (I).

NUSU *v.* (Samoro) to clasp in the hand, *do.* humur.

NUSUK *n.* a punch or sharp instrument for making holes through the thatch in order to thread the ties through, *do.* knusuk; also *v.* to make a hole with a heated needle.

NUU *n.* coconut palm and fruit; *nuu tahan* coconut frond, with domestic uses; *nuu laran* coconut grove or plantation; *nuu tais* the cloth-like material of hard fibres at the base of the leaf stalk; *nuu funit* coir, the fibrous part of the husk; *nuu hun* coconut palm trunk.

NU'U *conj.* as, as well as; *nu'u sa* by what means, how; *nu'u ne'e* so, therefore, see *nune'e*; *nu'u ne'e tebe* is that so; *hodi oin nu'u be ba* where do you go?

NU'UDAR *conj.* see nudar.

NUU-KOIR, NUU-KOI *n.* an instrument for grating the coconut flesh.

O

O *pron.* you (*sg.*), *cf.* emi, imi; *o nia* your (*sg.*).

OAN, OA *n.* child; offspring; *oan mane* son; *oan kiak* an orphan; *adj.*

the working edge of hand tools;
taha oan knife edge; rama oan
arrow; as a form of diminutive:
mota oan a creek or small stream;
ahi oan a lamp; ahi oan lilin a
wax candle; ki'ik oan a baby, a
small amount of something; neineik
oan very slowly.

OBRIGADU *adj.* obliged; *n.* thank
you, *do.* obrigado (P).

ODA-MATAN *n.* door.

ODAN, ODA *n.* stairs, staircase;
odan fuan a step or ladder; odan
kne'in or odan tetek tread of
stairs (stone or timber); odan
tahe lerek (*lit.* the stairs remain
in place) an invitation to enter.

ODAS *n.* (Belu) an elephant; odas
nehan ivory.

ODOK *adj.* poorly secured or fixed,
do. krodok.

OE *n.* rattan, or rushes used for
weaving (oe kasa, oe laka, oe
boot); oe lotuk rattan cane
(*Calamus*); a cane or baton, etc.

OHAK *n.* (Belu) see okos.

OHAR *n.* personal given female name.

OHAR *n.*; ai ohar trash, rubbish,
straws, *do.* ai luruk.

OHIN *adv.* today; ohin ne'e this
day; ohin loron this day.

OHIS *adv.*; ohis oan in a little
while.

OHO *v.* to kill, to end the life of.

OI *interj.* hoy (an exclamation to
attract attention).

OIN *n.* face, countenance (of a
person); frontage, the part facing
the front; outward appearance,
manner, style, shape, or character
(of anything); iha ... oin in front
of, or in the presence of; oin sa
by what means, how; hodi oin nu'u
be ba (*lit.* by manner like what
(you) go) where are you going?; oin
tomak impertinent, shameless,
brazen; oin mahar shameful; oin
kraik sad; oin siin sour-faced;

oin na'in generous, charitable,
liberal; oin halai or oin nakukun
or oin lamak to feel giddy; oin
bubu moody, surly, cranky; oin
seluk or oin ketak different,
another shape or manner; oin ida
the same shape or manner, equal.

OI-OIN *adj.* diverse, of different
shape, manner, or colour.

OIS *n.* (Lakluta, Bariki) monkey,
do. leki, lekirauk.

OK *poss.pron.* your.

OKA *n.* fur on the tongue.

OKA *n.* a large sack, *do.* hoka.

OKIL, OKIR *adj.* immature, not
properly formed, still milky (said
of fruit), *do.* kaek.

OKO *n.* a small basket or pouch.

OKOS *n.* the lower part, the under-
side; iha okos laran the lower
part of a house (when constructed
on props).

OKUL, OKUR *n.* a telescope or bin-
oculars, *do.* oculo (P).

OLAS *n.* a tree with edible fruit.

OLAT *n.*; rai olat a ravine.

OLI *particle* see ouli.

OLO, OLOK *n.* personal given male
and female name.

ONA *adv.* now; *particle*, forms past
tense, refer grammar.

ONAN *particle* (Belu) *do.* ona.

ONU *n.* a variety of bamboo with
very fine canes.

ORAORAS *adv.* hourly, timely; sud-
denly.

ORAS *n.* hour, time; oras ida soon,
later; oras ne'e now, at this time.

OS *adv.* see la-os.

OSA, OSAN *n.* money, precious metal,
osa mean gold, or gold coin; osa
mutin silver, or silver coin; osan
foun Mexican silver coin (much
desired for silver work); osan
funan or osan kain or osan ulun or

osan oan interest; osan naran (name money) money paid to confirm betrothal or intention to marry; osa binatang livestock, domestic animals; osa sia (Belu) livestock.

OSPITAL *n.* hospital, *do.* hospital (P).

OTAS *n.* a time, period, or age; generation.

OTO *n.* a hit on the mark at the front (in the game of klaleik); (Dili) a child's bib.

OU *interj.* ho (an exclamation to draw attention).

OUDI *v.* to smell, to stink, *do.* odior (P), *cf.* dois.

OULI *particle* which follows keta to give more force to the prohibition; keta ouli ba don't go.

OUUN *n.* bottomless, the deepest part of a chasm.

P

P this letter is not natural in Tetun, but appears in many adopted words, which many people change to b or f.

PA *n.* a wooden or iron wedge (for splitting wood), *do.* knadus; possibly a corruption of pa (P).

PAI *n.* father, *do.* pai (P).

PALO *n.* a deep hole in the sea, *do.* paluh (I).

PAPU *n.* the fibrous part of the mango fruit, *do.* funit; papak (I).

PARA *v.* to stop, to cease, *do.* parar (P).

PARENTI *n.* parent, *do.* parente (P).

PARI *n.* a fish trap, *do.* pari (P).

PARPARA *n.* a part of weaving loom, corruption of parap (I); a rack for drying (sago, etc.), *do.* parapeito (P).

PARTI *n.* an announcement; *v.* to announce, *do.* parte (P).

PASO *n.* (Dili) a wash basin, *do.* basia (P).

PASAR *v.* to go for a stroll, *do.* passear (P).

PASTA *n.* a briefcase, *do.* pasta (P).

PATEKA *n.* (Dili) a watermelon, *do.* babual ue ua'ek.

PATOLA, BATOLA *n.* (Dili) a plant with sweet edible fruit.

PATU *n.* a duck (bird), *do.* pato (P), *cf.* rade.

PAUN *n.* bread, *do.* pao (P), also said as pan.

PERDUA *n.* forgiveness; *v.* to pardon, *do.* perdoar (P).

PESA *n.* a cannon, or artillery piece, *do.* peça (P).

PESTE *n.* an epidemic disease, *do.* peste (P).

PETA *n.* a log, or trunk of tree, *do.* peti (I).

PIKU *n.* (Dili) also said as biku, stalk of a palm frond used as house wall material, *do.* babak; uma tuku piku a piku-walled house; a probable corruption of piaça (P).

PIKU, PIKUL *n.* a unit of weight (divided into 100 kati), approximately equal to 62 kilos, *do.* biku.

PIPINU *n.* cucumber, *cf.* babual, *do.* pipino (P).

POLISI *n.* police, *do.* policia (P).

POMBU *n.* pigeon, *do.* pombo (P).

PONTIANA *n.* (Dili) a night bird of bad omen.

POTES *n.*; ain potes elephantiasis.

PROFESORA *n.* a school teacher, *do.* professora (P).

PULILU *n.* (Belu) the noise of a whistle.

PUTA *n.* prostitute, *do.* puta (P).

R

RA *n.*; ai ra a tree.

RA *n.* *do.* ran.

RAA *n.*; ate raa the spleen of ruminant animals, *cf.* urat.

RAAT *n.* seashore, beach at the edge of the sea.

RABA *adj.* close-cut, close-cropped by a blow; husi raba manu rua to shoot two birds (with one shot); hare raba ba ruin (*lit.* to see at a glance the bones) very thin or bony; taa raba rai to cut close to the ground.

RABAT *adj.* adjoining, touching; halo rabat (or harabat) to join together (one thing against the other).

RABAT *n.* a choker or collar of gold or other beads with three strings or rows.

RABEKA *n.* a violin; ko'a rabeka to play a violin, *do.* rabeka (P).

RADE *n.* duck, teal, or any web-footed bird; rade boot a goose; rade sikun (*lit.* duck's elbow) a sharp bend in a road; rade ikun a plant.

RAE *n.* high regions in the mountains (opposite to lor).

RA'E *n.*; ai ra'e a tree.

RA'EK *adj.* dirty, soiled.

RA'EN *n.* scraps, leftovers, etc.

RA'ES *adj.* weak, not well, *do.* kra'es.

RAFUI *n.* cabbage (vegetable).

RAGA *n.* (Dili) a basket or hamper.

RAHU *v.* to pull abruptly, *do.* fokit.

RAHUK *v.* to rain in large scattered drops, *do.* rihik.

RAHUK *adj.* brittle, fragile, *do.* krahuk.

RAHUN *n.* powder, small fragments, small pieces; rai rahun dust; hasa rahun beard; ibun rahun moustache; osan rahun small change (money); murak rahun gold dust.

RAHUN *n.* fate, destiny, fortune, luck; manner of life; rahun di'ak good luck; rahun naruk long life.

RAHUN *n.* (Belu) feather, *do.* fulun.

RAHU-RAHUN *n.* small things, little objects.

RAI *n.* earth, soil, ground; land estate, kingdom; the world; rai na'in an indigenous person, or land creatures who have supernatural powers, see na'in; rai naroma daylight; rai nakukun night time; rai udan time of rain; rai loro sunny; rai manas hot weather; rai malirin cold weather; rai ahu fog; rai lakan flash of lightning; rai tarutu a clap of thunder; rai suut volcano; rai horun precipice; rai inur cape; rai kdolet a bay (by the sea); rai kuak hole in ground; rai henak sand; rai so'on a sod of earth; rai ketan border between territories; ai fuan sala rai early fruit; rai laran tomak the world; rai teen a tax.

RAI *v.* to put down, to retain, to remain, to keep, to guard; rai hela to stay in one place on guard; rai ba rai to put down on the ground; rai hirus to retain anger; rai fila to return to the same place.

RAIK *adj.* see kraik.

RAIK *n.* (Belu) *do.* rai.

RAIN *n.* *do.* rai; used only at the end of sentences to mean country or kingdom (some regions use only rai).

RAKA *v.* to buy small quantities; to buy in halves, to buy a share.

RAKAN *v.*; tama rakan to repay with work, *cf.* harosan.

RAKAT *v.* to bristle, *do.* harakat.

RAKU *v.* to throw with a scattering action (water, earth); raku malu

(halimar ho ue) to throw water on each other in play.

RAKUT v. to quarrel, to argue, to brawl; ema rakut malu two brawling and pulling hair (not punching).

RAMA n. a bow (for firing an arrow); rama isin an arrow.

RAMA v. (Bariki, Luka) to scratch (with finger or claw), do. raun, kamat.

RAMAK v.; la'o ramak to feel one's way in the dark, do. lamas.

RAMAN, RAMEN n. the oil in orange peel, etc.

RAMAS v. to drizzle, to splatter; udan ramas rai the rain splatters on the ground (the beginning of rain).

RAMATA v. to conclude, to terminate, do. ramatar (P).

RAME n. a tree with medicinal bark, do. krame.

RAM'HANA n. (Dili) a long thin snake.

RAMIIS n. (Dili) a bivalve shellfish, do. lalamun.

RAMU n. (Dili) the flower branch of banana, coconut, etc., do. ramo (P).

RAN n. blood (sometimes expressed as ra); ran maluk relatives; hemu ran (to drink blood) to confirm a pact by drinking a little blood mixed with a drink; fetu ran a virgin.

RANBA n. a ring net with large mesh; v. to fish with a ring net.

RANI v. to perch, to roost, do. harani; karau rani (Samoro) the buffalo raises its head.

RARIBAK-AN v. to throw oneself on the ground, do. riba-an.

RARUUT n.; ai raruut arrowroot (Maranta Arundinacea), do. labuta.

RAS v. to scrape, corruption of rascar (P), cf. ko'a, koi.

RASAN v. to growl (anyone reprimanding another).

RASI v. to apply a layer to, to coat (paint, cement, etc.); hodi tinta rasi to paint, to colour.

RASIK adj. own, himself, herself, etc.; in person; ha'u rasik myself; oan rasik own child; aman rasik, inan rasik own father and mother, cf. malu, maluk.

RASIO n. reasoning, do. razio (P).

RASO n. poison, do. morun.

RASTA v. to drag along the ground, do. arrastar (P).

RAT v. to apply hot water (bathing a wound); to cauterize with a hot iron.

RATAN v. to attack in a group; ratan lisuk ema ruma to attack jointly any other group.

RATE, RATEN n. grave, tomb; rai raten the ground of a grave; karau raten the place where a buffalo tears at the ground with its front hooves to produce a hollow; rate metan (Samoro) a disease which produces putrefaction and loss of fingers and toes (leprosy), also known by moras rate.

RAUN v. to scratch with the fingers or claws, do. rama, kamat.

RA'UT v. to gather with the hands, to grasp in handfuls.

RE n. see reen.

REAL, REAN, REAR adj. multitude, in large numbers; ema rear a large gathering of people.

RE'AT v. to tremble with fear, usually expressed as hakre'at, cf. hamre'at.

REBE v. to cut down (e.g. a tree); rebe karau klor to cut a buffalo's hamstrings (a practice for immobilising a buffalo before slaughter).

REBEN adj. (Alas) very numerous; kuda reben to sow (seeds) in large quantity.

REBEN *num.* ten thousand, the number above rihun.

REBISTA *v.* to revisit, *do.* revistar (P).

REBO-REBON *adj.* disarranged, chaotic; naha rebo-rebon not properly packed goods.

REBU *n.*; ue rebu a lake, *cf.* ue naliun.

REDI *n.* fishing net, *do.* rede (P).

REDOK *v.* to make a rattle or clatter of things knocking together, *cf.* baredo.

REE *v.* to regather and store away (things put out to dry, clothes, maize, coffee, etc.).

REEN *n.* forehead, brow, also said as reen-tos or re-tos; ain reen shinbone (tibia).

REEN *n.* a bird (snipe of *Gallinago* genus).

REGUA *n.* a ruler (for measuring), *do.* regua (P).

REI *v.* to kiss; rei liman to kiss the hand.

REINU *n.* realm, kingdom; a kingdom consists of that area of land and its people under the tutelage of a Liurai, the land is divided into a number of suku headed by a sefe or chief, and within the suku there are a number of knua whose senior member is a katuas.

REKADO *n.* a message, as part of premarital rites, *do.* recados (P).

REKAS *adj.* see krekas.

REKERE *v.* to ask, to request, *do.* requester (P).

REKET *v.* see kreket.

REKO *v.* to season, to spice, *do.* fukar.

REMA *n.* an oar, *do.* rema (P).

REMAT *v.* to grasp, to hold, to seize, *do.* kair, temar.

RENES *adj.* see res.

RENTOS *n.* see reen.

RENU *n.* (Belu) *do.* reinu.

REPARTISAUN *n.* government, *do.* reparticao (P).

RES *adj.*; fatuk res crushed rock, *cf.* namres.

RESAN *n.* reason, motive; ha'u la hatene resan ida I do not understand the explanation, *do.* razao (P).

RESI, RESIK *n.* personal given male name.

RESIK *adv.* (Belu) see resin.

RESIN *adv.* additional, in excess, too much, extra, excessively; *v.* to exceed, to be more than, to increase, to be left over; lima resin more than five; *conj.* forms cardinal numbers: sanulu resin haat fourteen, ruanulu resin sia twenty-nine; etu resin, na'an resin (leftovers) pig feed; sometimes translates as 'very' instead of 'more'.

RESTORAN *n.* restaurant, *do.* restaurante (P).

RETA *v.* to lightly touch, to gather things loosely together; hodo liman fuan reta murak uut to pick up gold dust on the end of the finger; reta liman ba ue to dip a hand in the water.

RETEK *adj.*; ain retek a numb leg, *do.* ain matek.

RETI *n.*; ai reti a variety of cactus, *do.* kalatun.

RETI *n.* a bag with a lid made from woven palm leaves, *do.* leti.

RETIK *n.* *do.* reti.

RI *n.* see rii.

RIA, RIAN *n.* brother-in-law or sister-in-law, *cf.* ka'an.

RIAK *n.* personal given female name.

RIAK *n.*; kohe riak (Bariki, Samoro) a woven palm-leaf purse, *do.* taka oan, ti'u.

RIAN *n.* see *ria*.

RIBA, RIBAK *v.* to throw down, to cast on the ground; *riba-an* or *ribak-an* to cast or throw oneself on the ground.

RIBA *n.* tasty morsels of flat toasted rice patties.

RIBIT *v.* to fall upon, to be upon, to press upon; *kair ribit* to grasp forcibly, to hold securely, *cf. hatan*.

RIDAK-AN *v.* to be frightened or scared, *do. hakridak*; to show an aggressive manner.

RIHIK *v.* to rain in large scattered drops, *do. rahuk*.

RIHUN *num.* thousand; *rihun ida* one thousand; *rihun tolu* three thousand; *rihun rua atus haat limanulu* resin hitu two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.

RII, RIIN *n.* a column, pillar, post, pier, or stake; *mate rii* to die suddenly without a period of sickness; *ema riin* an upright person, tall and straight; *ba aman riin* (or *ba aman fatin*) where a son (usually the second) goes to replace his father in his paternal grandfather's house; *uhi riin* or *fehuk riin* creeping plants with edible tubers.

RIIK *v.* to rear up; *kuda riik* the horse rears; *kuda riik ikun* the horse bucks, *cf. hamriik*.

RIKA *v.*; *rika akar* to pile the sago into a special shape, *do. filak akar*.

RIKU *adj.* rich, *do. rico* (P).

RIKU *v.* to shake up and down, *do. dokal, doko*.

RITAN *n.* resin, gum.

RITAS *adj.* (Belu); *bua ritas* poorly matured betelnut, *do. litas*.

RITI *n.* copper, brass; *riti mutin* white metal, *cf. kasan*.

RIUK *n.* an earthenware jar or jug, *cf. karko*.

RO *n.* boat, ship, vessel; *ro ahi* steamship; *ro funu* warship; *ro laan* sailing vessel; *ro kidun* a ship's hold; *ro rii* a ship's mast; *ro nola* to die of thirst; *ro laran nakonu* the Queen is pregnant.

RO'AT *n.*; *ai ro'at* a tree (*Albizia Julibrissin*), *do. ai kro'at*.

ROBU-ROBUK *adv.*; *la'o robu-robuk* to walk with a stumbling gait.

RODA, RODAN *n.* the rope attached to the ring of a shrimp net (*klahat*); decorative rope on a drum; a ring, hoop, etc., *do. roda* (P).

ROEK *v.* to interrupt or break into a conversation.

ROHA *n.* a fathom, the length of the extended arms; *v.* to measure by fathoms, *cf. karas*.

ROHAN *n.* a point, end, or butt end; *naran rohan* surname; *liman rohan* an inheritance or legacy; *lia rohan* the end of a story or conversation; *lia nia rohan* the meaning of a word or phrase; *rai rohan* a district; *v.* to ask in a humble manner, *cf. harohan*.

ROHAS *v.* to impede, to restrain.

ROHU *v.* to sound out, to test; *rohu oin* to show one's face.

ROIN *adj.*; *kakuluk roin* a steep roof and a large drainage area.

ROIT *v.* to tilt on one side; to raise the head haughtily.

ROKA *v.* to place or introduce the hand into ...; *roka ai kuak* to put a hand into a hole in a tree.

ROKA *n.* a place where coffee is dried and fermented.

ROKAT *n.* a barrier made of branches or anything else to form an obstruction; *rokat dalan* to reinforce a road.

ROKOK *n.* cigarette, *do. rokok* (I).

ROMA *n.*; *hudi roma* a variety of banana; *ai roma* (Dili) a tree.

ROMAN *n.*; fulan roman moonlight;
ahi roman firelight, lamplight,
candlelight; *cf.* naroma.

ROMAN, ROMAO *n.* pomegranate, *do.*
roma (P).

RONA *v.* to hear, to listen, to pay
attention to.

RONAK *n.*; ai ronak a creeper.

RONDA *v.* to patrol, to watch, to
keep an eye on; *n.* guard, watchman,
do. rondar (P).

RO'O *n.*; ro'o lemu-lemu or nahi
ro'o ro'o to lay the blame some-
times on one then sometimes on
another; ro'o ai fuan (Alas) to
gather all the fruit.

RO'OK *adj.* crumbly, not solid; rai
ro'ok land crumbling away (as in
a landslide).

ROOS-AN *v.* *do.* rose'an, see rose.

ROSA *n.*; ai rosa funan the rose
flower, *do.* rosa (P), see ai na.

ROSAK *adj.* strong, robust, vigorous
(of persons).

ROSAN *v.* to help each other, *do.*
harosan.

ROSE *v.* to touch lightly, to brush
past, *do.* roos.

ROTA *n.* rattan cane, *do.* oe; a
cane, baton, switch, *do.* rota (P).

ROTALU *n.* a large lizard, *do.*
lafaek rai maran.

ROTE *n.*; kuda rote a horse from the
island of Roti (a bigger horse).

ROTOK *v.* to crush, to mash, to
turn into paste or dough; rotok
ain ba tahu to turn the ground
into mud with the feet, *cf.* nak-
rotok.

ROTUS *adj.* greedy; rotus basuk
greediness.

ROU *n.* a travelling basket (con-
taining things required at the
end of a journey).

ROUK *v.*; rouk baba to beat time on
baba for the tebedai; rouk kilat

a volley of gunfire; rouk akar to
pound sago at the tempo of drum
beating.

ROUUN *n.* (Bubu Susu) a deep hole
in front of a waterfall.

RUA *num.* two; rua rua two by two.

RUAK *num.* two, used at the end of
a phrase; houri uai ruak or houri
bai ruak two days ago.

RUANULU *num.* twenty.

RUAS *pron.* two (of something),
both; used in some places instead
of sira na'in rua.

RUBI *n.* personal given male name.

RUDUK *adj.* see kruduk.

RUHUS *n.* (Samoro) a bud or shoot,
do. ai nudur, ai tubuk.

RUIK *adj.* bony; rai ruik barren
ground, *do.* maruik; tuku ruik or
taka ruik spinal column, *do.* kotuk
ruin.

RUIN *n.* bone, bones of the skeleton;
kotuk ruin backbone, spine; ikan
ruin fish bones; ai ruin defoli-
ated trees; la ho ruin or la iha
ruin (*lit.* without bones) free,
at no cost; ema ruin (*lit.* bones
of people) jewels and valuables
left behind by ancestors, and care-
fully preserved in their memory.

RUKU *n.* a scented plant (a herb).

RUKUT *v.* to gnaw, to grind, *do.*
ruun.

RUMA *pron., adj.* some, any, sev-
eral, few, *do.* balu.

RUMBIA *n.* a palm tree, *do.* kamria.

RUN *v.* see ruun.

RUPI(A) *n.* the standard currency
in Indonesia.

RUSA *n.* deer, mostly said as bibi
rusa; rusa inan a doe.

RUSUN *v.*; rusun rai to beat the
feet on the ground.

RUU *n.*; ai ruu a variety of
Eucalyptus.

RU'U *v.* to address remarks to a

person with whom one has an estranged relationship.

RU'UK *v.* to contract, to withdraw, *do.* haru'uk, *cf.* hakru'uk.

RUUN, RUU *v.* to gnaw, to grind with the molars; ruun nehan to grind the teeth.

S

SA *n.* tea, *do.* cha (P).

SA *pron. interrog.* what; sa ida what, which, who; nu'u sa or ba sa or halo sa why; oin sa how; be sa what then; ne'e sa di'ak (or hanesa ne'e di'ak) as well as that; sa housi about.

SA an expletive, with no translatable meaning, used to give emphasis to a statement among friends or relatives, but not to strangers or people of higher social rank; ha'u ba lai sa (more emphasis than ha'u ba lai) I go first.

SAA, SAAN *n.*; loro saa or loro saan or lor saa to sing and dance around the heads of the enemy (cut off during a war); dader saan early morning; lika saan (Samoro, Bariki, Luka) the region of the plains, the people who inhabit the plains.

SAAR *v.* to sweep, *do.* dasa; saar isin a custom for freeing the body of disease, *do.* hakna'ar.

SAAS *v.* (Alas) to be enough, to suffice.

SAAS-AN *v.* to demonstrate strength and courage (in a conflict).

SABA *v.* (Belu) to pad, to wrap up, to package; hodi hari kain saba botir to wrap rice straw around a bottle.

SABABU *adj.* twilight (also rai sababu); indistinct; hare sababu not see well, not distinguish clearly.

SABALET *v.* to walk hunched up; neon sabalet to be in mourning.

SABAN *n.* teacup, coffee cup, *do.* chavena (P).

SABAN *n.* soap; saban mourin scented soap, *do.* sabao (P).

SABAR *v.* to be dispersed, to be overrun.

SABARAT *n.* blinds (on outside of window).

SABARAUT *n.* *do.* sabarat.

SABATA *v.* (Bariki) to be hungry, to be starving.

SABE *v.* to both die (cocks in a contest).

SABEBEN *adj.* (Belu) inclined.

SABELOK *v.* to interlace, to intertwine; *adj.* interlaced, intertwined; sabelok kilat to stack arms (rifles).

SABER *adj.* inclined, oblique, *do.* sadere.

SABETE *v.* to feel the feet sink into the mud (as in a rice paddy, or muddy road).

SABI *n.* key, lock, padlock; *v.* to lock with a key; oda matan sabi netik the door is locked with a key.

SABIL, SABIR *v.* to roast (meat, fish, etc.) wrapped in leaves, *do.* hamdara.

SABO'O *v.* to dream aloud, to talk in one's sleep; ema sabo'o to startle by outspoken thought.

SABORAKA, SABRAKA *n.* orange, see saburaka.

SABU *v.* to look for, to search, *do.* buka; tua sabu alcoholic spirit made from tuaka; sa'e sabu (Belu) to ride bareback.

SABULU *n.* a length of cloth (of local manufacture) wrapped around the waist in a particular style as a skirt for women (only); tali sabulu a loop of rope placed around a tree trunk and the waist to assist in climbing.

SABURAKA *n.* orange tree and fruit; saburaka lotuk mandarin tree or fruit.

SABUTAK *v.* (Bubu Susu, Bariki) to spoil, to rot, to decompose; *adj.* decaying, rotting.

SABUTAR *v.*; rai sabutar dusk, twilight, *do.* salabu, sababu.

SADAN *n.* places considered to be sacred (e.g. graves).

SADERE *v.* to prop or lean against; to lean back, to recline; *adj.* leaning, oblique; reclined.

SADEREN *v.* (Belu) *do.* sadere; saderen-an to recline.

SADI'A *n.* salutation, greeting, compassion, *cf.* hadomi, hanoin.

SADIK *v.* to challenge, to provoke (to a fight).

SADOROK *v.* (Alas) to slide or glide, *do.* sarodok.

SADUKA *v.* (Belu) to be in need of.

SADURU *v.* to carry on the back, *do.* haduru; to rush in, to burst in.

SA'E *v.* to climb on, to mount; to rise up, to ascend; loro sa'e sunrise; sa'e kuda to mount a horse; isin sa'e to feel a fever coming; laran sa'e to feel the need to vomit, or to feel angry; rai sa'e about to rain; sa'e ro to embark, to board a ship.

SAEN *v.* to begin weaving, *do.* kaen.

SAERU *v.* to belch, *do.* hamseru.

SAHAT *v.* to follow a side track, to follow a contour, stream or coast; taka sahat a hamper; a dance (with clapping and stamping of the feet); souru sahat said of very young babies who are only able to lie on their backs in a horizontal position.

SAHE *v.* to spill out, to overflow; to sharpen, to become pointed.

SAHI *v.* to divide, to apportion, *do.* fahe.

SAHIK, SAHIN *n.* pieces, bits, or parts, *do.* baluk.

SAI *v.* to go out, to depart, *do.* sair (P); ba sai to go outside, or go to the toilet (polite).

SAIAN *v.* to feel pity or compassion for, *sim.* sadi'a.

SAIK *v.* to say, to signify, *do.* katak; saik ba to refer to, to mention.

SAIN, SAIK *adv.* (Samoro, Bariki) only, merely, solely.

SAIN *n.* (Luka, Ue Keke) first cousins.

SAIN *adv.* (Belu) let us know.

SAIDORA *n.* a leather shield.

SAKA *adj.* timber with furry fibres which are difficult to plane or work; taa saka to cut against the grain of timber.

SAKA *adv.* (Samoro, Bariki) again, afresh, another time, *do.* fali, hi'as.

SAKA *adv.* (Belu); morin sai saka the smell comes out to meet us.

SAKAN *n.* hip (of people), flank (of animals); batar sakan a group of maize cobs tied together by the leaf stalks; au sakan a pack saddle made of pieces of bamboo in the shape of a cross, *do.* au hakan, au sourun in other districts.

SAKANI *adj.* oblique.

SAKAR *v.* to oppose, to go against, to meet head on; ue sakar to cross (a river) against the current; sakar loro to look into the glare of the sun; sakar tais to pull the two bottom edges at the back and front of the skirt between the legs and tuck them firmly into the front of the waist.

SAKAT *v.* to cut lengthwise, to slit into ribbons, to make long incisions; kulit sakat leather strap; ibun sakat split lips; liman sakat the cuticle, the raised skin

around the fingernail; *ikun sakat* an earwig (an insect), also a bird.

SAKE'EK v. see *suke'ek*.

SAKIKI v. (Belu); *sakiki nehan* to brush the teeth.

SAKILI v. to tickle, *cf. makili, do. hakili*.

SAKOKO n. a spirit of the Animist cult, usually taking the form of a bird (but seldom seen), brings good fortune to anyone seeing it or hearing its call (*ko ko*).

SAKORE v. to pat or scratch animals gently (so as to tame them), *do. salia, lelir*.

SAKU v. (Samoro) *do. sakur*.

SAKUNAR n. a scorpion (poisonous insect); *sakunar ikun* (*lit. scorpion's sting*) a plant (*Stachytarpheta Indica*).

SAKUR v. to braid, to make rope with four or more strands; *sakur ema* to call someone.

SAKURU v. (Alas) to call the hens, *do. hakuru*.

SALA v. to err, to make a mistake, to be wrong, to be in error, to sin; n. error, mistake, sin, crime, blame; *sala malu* to disagree with each other; *sala laha* to be hungry, *do. salaha; baku mate sala* to beat until no feeling is left, to give a severe beating; *adv. wrongly, erroneously, etc.*

SALAAK n. a small hut, *do. klobar*.

SALABOKA n. (Dili) a sea fish.

SALABU *adj., adv.* twilight; *rai salabu* the land in twilight; foggy, hazy, obscure; *hare salabu* to not see clearly, *do. sabatar*.

SALAEN v. (Belu) to be hungry, *do. salaha*.

SALAHA v. to be hungry, *do. hamlaha*.

SALAK *adj.* medium, not large, not small.

SALAKAR *adj.* dazzled, blinded by light (*matan salakar*).

SALAN n. punishment, penalty; *fo salan* to punish, to penalise; *ue salan* a diverted water channel.

SALATAK *adj., adv.* (Belu) *do. salabu*.

SALA'U, SALA'UK v. to caress lightly with the hand, *sasa'uk*.

SALE n. a bedbug (insect).

SALELE v. (Belu) to float, *do. lele*.

SALENDAN n. a foreign multi-coloured striped cloth.

SALGA v. to salt, *do. salgar* (P).

SALIA v. to scratch gently, to fondle with a scratch, *do. sakore, lelir*.

SALIIR v. to be cross-eyed, *do. matan liir*.

SALIN v. to empty, to spill out, *do. fakal, fakar*.

SALIBA v. to spice.

SALOKO v. to stammer; to commence to speak (children), *sim. lokar*.

SALURIK n. a palm leaf used as an umbrella.

SALUU, SALUUN n. personal given male name.

SAMA v. to trample with the feet; *sama hare* to dehusk rice (trampling with the feet).

SAMANA n. a week (seven days), *do. semana* (P).

SAMARA n. animal hair (usually dyed) used as a head plume, and a plume on sword handles; *batar samara* (Belu) the beard of a maize cob.

SAMATUKU n. the tree used for shade in coffee plantations (*Albizzia Procera*), *do. samtuku*.

SAMBILAR v. to plane wood (*sambilar ai*).

SAME *n.* a creeper with very large edible tubers.

SAMEA *n.* the general name for all snakes.

SAMEN *n.* a muscle at the back of the neck, *do.* ksamen.

SAMI'I *v.* to stink.

SAMKOKO *n.* see sakoko.

SAMODO *n.* a green tree snake; samodo metan a black variety of same snake.

SAMOR *v.* (Bubu Susu, Samoro) to be pale or breathless (from fright).

SAMORO *n.* a kingdom on the south coast.

SAMTUKU *n.* *do.* samatuku.

SAMULA *v.*; fuan samula burning in the stomach.

SAN *adv.* see saan.

SANA *v.* to stand with the legs apart; to straddle, to encircle with the legs; sa'e kuda sana to mount a horse with legs encircling it; tur sana to sit with the legs apart; ro sana an fatu leet the ship remains aground on the rocks.

SANAK *n.*; ai sanak a branch, bough, or fork of tree, a spar or pole; ain sanak said of people who wear trousers.

SANAN *n.* a pot; sanan rai a clay pot; sanan besi an iron pot; sanan bikan an enamel pot.

SANANE *adv.* (Belu) *do.* sanani.

SANANI *adv.* obliquely, slantingly (hakur mota sanani).

SANAT *v.* to squeeze, to cramp, to wedge; to entrap; sanat kuda to put a bridle on a horse, *do.* fana kuda; sanat ai to split the end of a length of wood then wedge it open to form a fork.

SANBILA, SAMBILAR *n.* a carpenter's plane; *v.* to plane, *do.* cepilho (P).

SANI *v.* to bake, to roast, *do.* tunu; sani rai to bake pottery; loro sani to bake in the sun.

SANIBIR *n.* a skillion or lean-to attached to a house, *do.* sebe.

SANPOLO *n.* (Dili) a tree with oily fruit (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*), *do.* too.

SANTA *n.*; nuu santa the liquid resulting from pressing coconut pulp, *do.* santan (I), *cf.* kutak.

SAN'TAKAN *n.* (Samoro) a pot lid, *do.* sanan matan, san'matan.

SANTANTONI *n.* a tree with perfumed flowers (*Artemisia Cina*), *do.* santa antoni (P).

SANTO *n.* saint; holy, *do.* santo (P) (Christian).

SANTOLINU *n.* ancient religious objects conserved with great reverence as they are looked upon as equal to the Holy Cross, *do.* santo lenho (P) (Christian).

SANTUKU *n.* see samtuku.

SANULU *num.* ten; sanulu resin ida, sanulu resin rua eleven, twelve, etc.

SAPADERA *adj.* see sepedera.

SAPATERU *n.*; ai sapateru a tree whose timber is used for making sandal soles (*Dolichandrone Spathacea*).

SAPEU *n.* a hat, *do.* chapeu (P).

SAPATU *n.* footwear, shoes, boots, etc.; ai sapatu a tree whose flowers are used for making black dye.

SAR *v.* to sweep, see saar.

SARA *v.* to cover up, to shield from, to place (something) between; sara netik loro, udan to shelter from the sun and rain; sara lia to apologise (using a suitable expression) for any ungracious or unbecoming act.

SARABA *n.* a many-pronged harpoon; isin suku saraba to have a prickling feeling all over the body.

SARABAN *n.* *do.* saraba.

SARADA *v.* to be good for, to produce results; *ai moruk sarada* the medicine produces results.

SARADAK *v.* *do.* sarada.

SARAK *conj.* provided that, on condition that, at least.

SARAMATE *n.* a tree with acid fruit.

SARAN *v.* to deliver to, to entrust to, to hand over to.

SARANI *n.* Christian, a baptised person; *adj.* baptising, anointing, blessed; *ue sarani* holy water; *aman sarani* godfather; *inan sarani* godmother; *oan sarani* godchild; *v.* to baptise, to become a Christian.

SARANI *v.* to prune (plants), *do.* badut.

SARAT *v.* to move or proceed out of alignment, to not go straight; *udan sarat* the rain falls on a slant (driven by wind).

SARAUK *adj.* greyish, between white and black, *cf.* malahuk.

SAREBAK *v.* to become flustered, to contradict oneself, to put oneself in the wrong, *sim.* sala.

SAREBOK *v.* *do.* sarebak.

SAREHUT *adj.* entangled, in disorder, *do.* barehut.

SAREMEAK *n.* maize beard.

SAREK *v.* to clear the throat (in order to make an announcement, or to call the attention of someone).

SAREKO *v.* to walk in an unsteady manner, *do.* bareko.

SAREN *n.* fringe; *saren na'in* an overdressed person; *batar saren* beard of maize cob; *nuu saren* the flowering part of a coconut palm; *fuuk bua saren* curly hair (imitating the inflorescence of betelnut).

SARETI *v.* to splash, to issue from with force (liquids).

SARI *v.* to adze roughly, to chip off, to cut or trim on the sides.

SARIAN *n.* a tree with good timber (mahogany).

SARIT *v.*; *fuuk sarit* the hair stands up.

SAEMEAK *n.* the green beard of a maize cob.

SARMATE *n.* *do.* saramate.

SARODOK *v.* to slip, slide, or glide, *do.* sadorok.

SARO'O *v.* to squat on the haunches.

SARO'ON *n.* squatting.

SARO'OT *n.*; *uma saro'ot* a house with a low roof.

SAROTEK *n.* defective speech.

SARUI *v.* to bend over (in order to pass under).

SARUTU *n.* a cigar, *do.* charuto (P).

SASA, SASAK *v.* to separate, to come apart.

SASA, SASAN *n.* goods, belongings, things; *sasa oan* domestic animals; *sasa mouris* any living thing.

SASAAR *n.*; *ai sasaar* a broom, *cf.* saar.

SASABE *n.* (Lakluta) mustard plant and seed (*Brassia*), *do.* sasahik.

SASAHIK *n.* mustard plant and seed (*Brassia*).

SASAK *n.* a sliding door, a door suspended at the top which slides back and forth to open or close.

SASAKAR *v.*; *manu sasakar fulun* the rooster fluffs out its feathers (during a cock-fight), *cf.* sakar.

SASAKI, SASAKIN *n.* a semi-circular bracelet worn just above the elbow, also called *batar kain*.

SASAN *n.* see sasa.

SASANAK *v.* to stand with the feet apart ready to push with them (as in the game of like action).

SASANAN *n.* *do.* ai sanan.

SASAR *n.* see sasaar.

SASATI *n.* roast meat on skewers,
do. sate (I).

SASA'U, SASA'UK *v.* to caress
lightly with the hand.

SASAUN *n.* an assembly, a group,
cf. saun.

SASEIK *n.* a water spout or flume,
where water is channelled from a
spring (*ue* saseik).

SASEKUR *v.* (Belu) to pound, *do.*
sekur.

SASELUK *n.* a substitute or stand-
in, a person who goes instead of
another.

SASELUN *n.* (Belu) *do.* saseluk.

SASEON *v.* to flutter, to fly by
fluttering.

SASEREK *n.* the high tide mark, the
place where the water comes to at
high tide.

SASERUT *n.* a temporary shelter.

SASESAR *n.* (Belu) a tree.

SASI, SASIN *v.* to open with an
instrument by making a long in-
cision; to open, to unfasten; *sasi*
fuuk to unfasten the hair; *sasi*
oan to abort.

SASI'AN *n.* a counsellor, the dig-
nitaries who accompany and support
the Liurai (*katuas sasi'an*).

SASIDI *v.*; *manu sasidi* the rooster
drags a wing, *cf.* sisi.

SASI'IK *adj.*; *ai sasi'ik* a riddle
or puzzle; *nahi sasi'ik* indeci-
sion, *cf.* si'ik.

SASIKU *v.*; *sasiku dai* to gather the
ring net into the arms ready for
throwing into the water.

SASIN *v.* see *sasi*.

SASIN *n.* a witness; *v.* to bear
witness, to testify.

SASIRI *v.* to shake the *lafatin* in
a circle to separate the grain
from *ikis*, then flip the waste
out, leaving behind *fos* or *batar*.

SASIRIN *v.* to protect, to shelter,
do. hasirin, sirin.

SASO'E *n.* a rain cape or cloak made
of palm leaves.

SASOHE *n.* *do.* saso'e.

SASOIR *adj.* dishevelled, in dis-
order, *do.* nakrehut.

SASOKAR *n.* a shuttle, a device for
passing the weft thread through
the shed; *ai sasokar* slip rails,
do. knanokar.

SASOLAK *n.* a gift, a present.

SASORAT *v.* to open up, to allow to
flow faster; *ai sasorat* or *ai*
sorat a pole for knocking out the
nodes in a length of bamboo.

SASORO *n.* soup or broth.

SASOSAL, SASOSAR *n.* an aquatic
creeping plant.

SASOURIK *n.* cousin (*aman sasourik*,
inan sasourik), *cf.* sourin.

SASOURUK *n.* (Luka) a shelter in
the middle of a field, *do.* laleo;
ai sasouruk a rake for spreading
out grain, etc. during drying,
cf. souruk.

SASUIT *n.* a comb, a hair comb for
retaining the hair in place, *cf.*
sui.

SASUKAT *n.* a measure (for length
or capacity).

SASUKU, SASUKUK *n.* a sharp pain in
the side, a stitch; *sasukuk na'uk*
or *sasukuk fuin* a twinge or passing
pain; *ai sasukuk* a fork, *cf.* suku.

SASULAR *n.* a spindle (for spinning
thread), *do.* kida; *batar sasular*
a pole on which maize is stored.

SASULU *n.* a torch, *do.* knulu, masa.

SASURU *v.* to herd together, to join
up.

SASU'U *v.* to draw together, to
huddle, to draw oneself together;
toba sasu'u to lie down with the
legs drawn up (in the foetal posi-
tion), *cf.* suu, talolo.

SASU'UK *n.*; kelan sasuk groin.

SASUUT *n.* the part of the chest where the heart beats; rai sasut or rai suut a volcano, *cf.* suut.

SATAN *v.* to restrain, to hold back, to prevent, *do.* hatau; satan rai to make raised plots; rai satan hearth (of fire); bikan satan a dish rack.

SAU *v.* to lift a prohibition or ban, to exempt or free from an obligation; sau batar to remove any restrictions on the harvesting of maize (animist rite).

SA'U *v.* to rub gently, to stroke with the hand; sa'u kosai (*lit.* to stroke the perspiration) to take a bath (polite speech to people of high social position).

SAUN *adj.* free, permitted, not prohibited; batar saun the maize harvest is permitted (after the proper rites are performed); ahi saun friends and allies; fetu saun the relationship between two families related by marriage through hafoli, *do.* fetu saa umane; fatuk saun a free rock used as an anchor.

SE *pron.* who, *do.* se (P).

SE *v.* see se'e.

SEA, SEAK *n.* personal given male name.

SEBAN *v.* to get accustomed to, to accustom oneself to.

SEBAR *v.* (Samoro) taa rai sebar to dig the ground lightly on the surface.

SEBE *n.* a small room or shed attached to a house.

SEBI *n.* a chief, or headman, *do.* chefe (P).

SEBI *n.* a platform on four legs for preparing sago; in some regions said as ksebi.

SEDOK *v.* to cook a mixture of vegetables in water.

SEDOR *v.* to slip, slide or skid, *do.* sarodok.

SE'E *v.* to turn in the direction of, to be in the sight of, to be exposed; se'e tilun to listen to; se'e kotuk to turn the back on; se'e-an ba loro to sunbake oneself; se'e hani to set a trap; to catch, to receive; se'e udan to catch rain (in a vessel); some people may say se'e instead of se'i or seik.

SEER *v.* to be a little better, to be relieved of pain (sickness); seer iha ema ida nia fatin to occupy the place of someone, or to do the time of someone (in gaol).

SEHIK *adv.*; houri sehi yesterday.

SEI *adv.* still, not yet; sei dauk not yet; *particle* forms future tense placed in front of the verb; aban ha'u sei ba tomorrow I will go; also can be translated to mean 'must' or 'obliged to'; nia sei hemu ai moruk he must drink the medicine; in some regions sei has the meaning of se'e.

SE'I *v.* to join the ends (of two long objects).

SE'I *v.* (Luka, Ue Keke) to call attention to, *do.* seti.

SEIDAUK *adv.* not yet.

SEIK *v.* to channel or pipe water, *cf.* saseik.

SEKI *v.* to chock, to wedge, *cf.* seti.

SEKO *v.* to ricochet.

SEKRETA *n.* a secret, *do.* sekreteta (P).

SEKUL, SEKUR *v.* to pound, to grind, to crush, to reduce to powder or pulp; *n.* a medicinal plant.

SELA *v.* to put on a saddle, *do.* selar (P).

SELAN *n.* a saddle, *do.* selim (P).

SELAT *v.* to put into a narrow space,

- to put into a crevice, to remain in a tight spot, *do. sikat*.
- SELE *v.* (Samoro) to rip up, to destroy, *do. sobu*.
- SELE *v.* (Belu) to spurn, refute, or reject, to contradict.
- SELEK *v.* to dirty oneself, to urinate (said principally to children); *mii selek* a medicinal plant.
- SELIN *n.* (Belu) a saddle, *do. selim* (P).
- SELOK *v.* to raise or lift with a lever; *selok oda matan* to lock up the door with a bar.
- SELU *n.* postage stamp, *do. selo* (P).
- SELU *v.* to pay.
- SELUK *adj.* other, another, different; *oin seluk* in another manner, or of a different shape; *v.* to alter, to change, to substitute; *seluk ue* (*lit.* to change the water) to move to a different place.
- SEMO *v.* (Belu) *do. semu*.
- SEMU *v.* to fly.
- SENA *v.* to pad, to fill with cotton, kapok, etc.; to put between, *do. sikat, dena*.
- SENAT *v.* to stop up, to caulk, *sim. selat*.
- SENHOR *n.* Mister, a polite form of address to Portuguese; also *senhora* Missus; *senhorina* Miss; *do. senhor*, etc. (P).
- SENOURA *n.* a carrot (vegetable), *do. centoura* (P).
- SEN'SENA *adj.* very full, gorged.
- SENTI *v.* to feel, *do. sentir* (P).
- SENTIDU *adj.* careful, *do. sentido* (P).
- SENTINA *n.* toilet, *do. sentina* (P), *do. kakas, ai knana'e*.
- SE'OK *v.* to hawk goods in a crowd, to harangue a crowd to buy the goods for sale.

- SEPEDERA *n.*; *haas sepedera* a variety of mango.
- SER *v.* see *seer*.
- SERA, SERAN *n.* personal given male name.
- SERA *v.*; *sera liman ba* to lay the hands on, to put the hands on; *sera tuir* (Belu) to offer.
- SERAN *n.*; *ue seran* a gutter or drain around a house for disposing of drainage water.
- SERAPINAN *n.* presents which the princes (*dato, liurai*) by ancient custom carried to the governor when paying homage; *hatama serapinan* to pledge loyalty.
- SERBI *v.* to serve, to obey; *ami hakara de'it serbi ba ita boot* we only desire to serve your excellency, *do. servir* (P).
- SERBISU *n.* work, job, etc., *do. serviço* (P).
- SERE *v.* to spread out, to inundate, to envelop; *tasi sere* (Belu) the king has arrived or is coming.
- SEREK *v.* to stir up a mixture then leave to settle; *serek akar* to separate sago into its various parts.
- SERE-KEKE *v.* to smile, to laugh; *n.* (Alas) a bird.
- SEREN *v.* to neigh or whinny, also said as *seran*.
- SERET *v.* (Dili) to skim stones along the ground; *kanek seret* a spreading sore, also said as *kanek serek*.
- SERI *adj.* serious; *oin seri* a serious person, *do. serio* (P).
- SERU *n.* dry rice, rice grown without irrigation.
- SERUISU *n.* *do. serbisu*.
- SERUN *n.* (Samoro) scent.
- SERUT *v.* (Samoro) to cover from, to shelter from, *do. sara*.

SESA, SESAN *n.* table scraps, left-overs; *v.* to leave a part for later on.

SESAR *v.* to haggle, to ask or demand more.

SESAUN *n.* *do.* sasaun.

SESEK *n.*; akar sesek the fibres left after extracting the sago.

SETI *v.* to become noticed, to call attention to; to put a wedge or chock under.

SI *adv.* yes, *do.* sim (P).

SIA *num.* nine; sianulu resin sia ninety-nine.

SIA *pron.* (Belu) they, *do.* sira.

SI'A, SI'AN *v.* to support, to uphold, to prop up; si'a knotak or si'a-an to put the hands on the hips; si'a reen to support the head in the hands; liurai si'an (*lit.* the king's supporters) the principal chiefs.

SI'AK *v.* to be angry or irritated; *adj.* angry, irate, furious (si'ak teen); tasi si'ak a stormy sea.

SIAN *v.*; sian ba or nu'u sian it's nothing, it's all the same, *do.* biar ba.

SI'AN *v.* see si'a.

SIATI *n.* an umbrella.

SIBA, SIBAK *n.* personal given female name.

SIBA *n.*; siba lebok a tree with good timber.

SIBIR *v.*; sibir tua liman to gather palm juice from the cut flower branch of the palm tree; hemu sibir or sibir ue to gather water in the cupped hands for drinking.

SIDADE *n.* city, *do.* cidade (P).

SIDAK *v.* to remember, to think, *do.* hanoin.

SIDANI *n.* (Dili) a creeper.

SIDAR *v.* to make the correct length of thread for the warp threads.

SIDI *v.* to stumble, to trip up; to hit repeatedly; sidi ka'ut to bump up and down to ensure the bag is full; manu sidi labarik the bird (of ill-omen) produces sickness (or death) to the child.

SIDIK *adj.* (Alas) lame, limping (ain sidik).

SIDIN *v.* *do.* sidi.

SIDON *n.* funeral songs, *do.* baito'a.

SIGARU *n.* cigar, *do.* cigarro (P).

SIHI *v.* to introduce new strips into interwoven objects, or new threads into any weaving (in order to repair, finish off, or decorate with designs).

SIHIT *v.* (Luka, Ue Keke) *do.* sikit.

SIK *adj.* *do.* siin; ai siik a tree (*Bischoffia Javanica*), *do.* buhun.

SI'IK *v.* to guess or decipher riddles or enigmas, to foretell, to predict.

SIIN *adj.* acid, sour, tart, vinegary; tua siin vinegar; neha siin sour breath (from eating sour things).

SIIT *adv.*; taa siit to decapitate, to completely cut off the slashed part.

SIKAT *v.* to put into a crack, to put between, put into a tight spot; sikat uma to mend a house roof by placing new thatch among the old; manu sikat metan mutin a black bird with white feathers showing between the black feathers, *do.* selat, *cf.* sena.

SIKIT *n.* the scales of a fish; *v.* to scale a fish; to receive a wound from a scratch; liman sikit cuticle; in some regions the same as sitik, *cf.* surit.

SIKU, SIKUN *n.* elbow, corner, angle; tasi sikun a bay or gulf; rai sikun a cape or promontory; *v.* to strike with the elbow; lia nia sikun a word's meaning.

SIKUK *adj.* winding, angular.

SIKUS *adj.*; manu sikus a red-backed rooster with white on the rest of its body.

SILAN *n.* a variety of ant with a painful bite.

SILATAK *n.* a plant whose leaves produce a severe and enduring irritation.

SILU *v.* to break off, to tear off; silu batar to harvest maize cobs by bending down, *do.* sohi.

SIMENTU *n.* cement, *do.* sumen, *do.* cemento (P).

SIMU *v.* to receive, to take, to accept; to welcome; to respond, *cf.* hatan.

SINA *n., adj.* China, Chinese.

SINAK *v.*; rai sinak to return to good weather with sun shining, *do.* rai naksinak.

SINAL, SINAR *v.* to point at, to aim at, to take aim with one eye; *n.* a sign, mark, or signal, *do.* sinal (P).

SINELA *n.* slippers, *do.* chinela (P).

SINU *n.* a bell, *do.* sino (P).

SINUK *n.*; hae sinuk (Belu) a variety of grass.

SIRA *pron.* they; when placed after a noun indicates plural; ema sira people; kuda sira horses, etc.

SIRAK *adj.* torn, split, shredded.

SIRAN, SIRAK *pron.poss.* their, *do.* sira nia, sira nian.

SIRBUA *n.* a plant similar to malus whose leaves are used for chewing (mama), and whose fruit is medicinal; a gold or silver chain whose links resemble the fruit of this plant.

SIRI, SIRIK *n.* personal given male name.

SIRIBUA *n.* see sirbua.

SIRIN *v.* to help, *do.* tulun.

SIRIT *v.* to smooth, to pare off the knobs (of a pole).

SISA, SISAN *n.* (Luka, Ue Keke), *do.* sesan.

SISI *v.* to extract or grasp with pincers; to grasp between the thumb and forefinger, to extract with the fingers; sisi kabas to harvest cotton; to insist in giving or repaying; ema ba sisi nia, Leki Liban selu didi'ak nia tusan hotu the people insist Leki Liban completely pays all his debts.

SITA *n.* calico, *do.* chita (P).

SITIK *v.* to spit between the teeth.

SO *v.* see soo.

SOBA *n.* a length of bamboo sharpened as a spear; also said as ksoba.

SOBAK *v.* to wolf down, to gulp down, to eat hurriedly.

SOBAN *n.*; malus soban ida flower bud of betel-pepper, sometimes said as ksoban.

SOBU *v.* to destroy, demolish, rip up, smash, or undo, *cf.* bu'an.

SODAK *v.* (Luka, Ue Keke) to erode, to undermine (ue sodak rai).

SODAK-AN *v.* to struggle against (authority), to bridle, to roll on the ground (rebellious young children).

SODAN *v.* to fall down in mass, *do.* namsodan, see hamsodan.

SOE *v.* to throw out, to discard, to expel, to hurl; soe malu to divorce; soe lia ba ... to taunt; ita boot soe ain mai ... your excellency deigns to come ... (a polite expression to people of higher social status).

SOEK *v.* to swing; soek liman to swing the arms (when walking), in Dili said as soe liman.

SOEN *adj.*; lia soen a joke or smart remark, *do.* lia bones.

SOHAN *v.* to come upon an obstacle, to encounter an impediment, *cf.* tuka.

SOHE *v.* to link together, to tie together, to envelop; sohe batar to link maize cobs together into bunches secured by outer jackets.

SOHEN *n.*; batar sohen a ring or skirt of maize cobs.

SOHI *v.* to tear off, to strip off, to harvest by tearing off (corn cobs, tobacco leaves, etc.), *do.* silu.

SOHOURU *n.* (Alas) songs or shanties sung together as a rhythm for work.

SOI *v.* to redeem, to pay off; to acquire, to win, to possess; *adj.* rich, well-to-do.

SO'I *v.* to conform, to be all right, to be true; to be well, to have good health.

SO'I *adv.* exactly.

SOIK *adv.* perhaps, *do.* to'ok.

SOKAL, SOKAR *v.* to introduce into a hole; to put anything into its rightful place; sokar surik to sheath a sword; sokar tais to shoot a shuttle through the shed; sokar lia to utter malicious gossip, slander or accusations.

SOKAT *n.* a leaf around the bud terminal of palm trees; a bird of the parrot family, similar to lorikeet.

SOKLAT *n.* chocolate, *do.* chocolate (P).

SOKO *n.* (Dili) a type of grass, *do.* bobak.

SOKO-SOKON *adv.* (Samoro); la'o soko-sokon or nahi soko-sokon to be lost, without finding the way.

SOLAN *n.* see kelen solan.

SOLAR *v.* see haksolar.

SOLAT *v.* to come or go among; to colonise; malae sira mai solat ami the foreigners came to live among

us; Samoro ida ba solat Dili a person from Samoro goes to live in Dili.

SOLDADU *n.* soldier, *do.* soldado (P).

SOLDU *n.* pay, salary, *do.* soldo (P).

SOLE *v.* to graze leisurely; han sole isin to grow fat (animals).

SOLEN *adj.*; ema solen an uninvited person, an onlooker, an intruder; bokur solen (Luka, Ue Keke) neither skinny nor fat.

SOLER *adj.* (Samoro); rai soler waste land.

SOLOK *adj.* happy, content, glad, pleased; buat solok a gift, a present, *do.* klosok.

SOLOK *v.* (Belu) to send.

SOLUR *v.* to spill or pour water on, to wet or wash with water; udan solur ami we were caught in the rain.

SOMAN *n.* companion, associate.

SOMBRELU *n.* *do.* sombrero.

SOMBRERU *n.* umbrella, broad-brimmed hat, *do.* sombreiro (P).

SON *v.* see soon.

SONA *v.* to roast, to fry, *cf.* tuna, lalar, lorat; to spit, impale, or prick; to wound with a spear or any sharp weapon; to hunt with a spear (usually on a horse).

SONAN *adj.* baked, fried, or roasted.

SONKA *n.* a game, see dalak; la'o sonka to play the game of sonka.

SOO *v.* to wail (of cats, possums, etc.).

SO'O *v.* to dig up, to excavate, to turn the soil, to plough; so'o rai to plough the ground.

SOON *v.* to rub, to scrape, to scratch; karau soon-an the buffalo scratches itself.

SOOR *v.* to sew coarsely, to make big stitches; soor uma to sew the thatch.

SOR *v.* (Belu) *do.* soor.

SORAN *v.* (Lakluta) to measure, *do.* sukat.

SORAN *v.* to incite a fight, to interfere in a quarrel; soran manu to incite the roosters to fight.

SORAT *v.* to open or delve into a hole or opening; sorat tuna to fish out an eel (by poking); sorat au fukun to poke a hole into the nodes in a length of bamboo; ai sorat a pole to knock out the nodes in a length of bamboo, *do.* ai sasorat.

SORE *v.* to fill with rubble, to pile up earth, etc.; to throw away (as rubbish onto a heap).

SORIN *n.* see sourin.

SORO *v.* to hunt, to go on a hunt (for deer, pigs, etc.); to blend; soro tua to blend a mixture of alcohol and water; (Belu) to visit.

SORTI *n.* fate, fortune, destiny, *do.* sorte (P).

SORTIN *n.* see sorti.

SORU *v.* see souru.

SORUK *v.* see souruk.

SORUN *n.* see sourun.

SOS *v.* to refine by repeated poundings (e.g. to polish rice).

SOS *n.* residue, dregs; cafe sos coffee dregs; na'an sos cracknel, the residue after rendering the tallow from the meat scraps.

SOSA *v.* to buy.

SOSAL *v.* *do.* sosar.

SOSAN *v.* (Lakluta) *do.* sosa.

SOSAR, SOSAL *v.* to stop up, to plug up, to press down on, to ram down (with a rammer); sosar kilat to muzzle-load a gun; sosar-an to fill the stomach.

SOSE *n.* personal given female name.

SOTIR *v.* (Belu) to profit.

SOURESI *n.* a wide hip belt, the

part of the indigenous loom which gives tension to the weaving, *do.* kli'ur.

SOURI *v.* to defend, to protect, to separate the contestants; souri-an to defend or shield oneself; hodi ema souri-an to be shielded by someone, or to make someone else take the blame.

SOURI *v.* to be worthless, to result in a draw, to be a flop, or to fail (card playing).

SOURIN *n.* a side, flank, or lateral face; sourin karuk left side; aman sourin a cousin of the father; sourin balu the opposite side (in all senses).

SOURIN-DON *n.* (Alas) the lunar month between April and May.

SOURU *v.* to weave (cloth), *cf.* homan.

SOURU *v.* to attack, to oppose, to be against; ai moruk ne'e souru moras ne'e this medicine will cure (attack) this ailment; simu souru to respond (to an address or speech), to sing or pray in responses (Christian), to be against (an opinion), to oppose (an arrival), to meet or encounter (two or more people going in the opposite direction); *do.* hasouru.

SOURUK *v.* to turn aside, to move to the side, to step aside allowing another to pass; souruk ba to move away; souruk mai to approach.

SOURUN *n.* a lateral; ai sourun a tree branch, or a long stride, or a beater used in weaving; dalan sourun a branch road; mota sourun a tributary; an antidote, a counter, a remedy; moras ne'e nia sourun ema ida la hatene nobody knows the remedy (or antidote) for this ailment.

SOU'U *v.* to dig out, to remove the soil from; sou'u uhi to dig up the sweet potatoes.

SOU'UK, SOU'UN *adj.* fallen in, excavated; rai sou'un a landslide.

SOU'UR *v.* to respond in chorus, to chant or pray in alternate responses (Christian), also said as *simu souru*.

SU *v.* (Belu) *do.* *su'u*.

SUA *v.* to grasp in the hand (the top when spinning, the rope when throwing, etc.).

SUAK *n.*; *ai suak* a digging stick, used for weeding and digging in the garden; *ai suak besi* an iron digging stick, used as above.

SUAL *n.* *do.* *suar*.

SUANGUI *n.* (Dili) a sorcerer, *do.* *buan*.

SUAR, SUAL *n.*; *ahi suar* smoke; *suar teen* lazy, *do.* *baruk teen*; *ue suar* steam.

SUAS *v.* to smoke; *hodi insensu suas* to burn incense.

SUBAL, SUBAR *v.* to hide, to conceal; *subar-an* to hide oneself from view; (Samoro, Bubu Susu) to cork up, *do.* *sulan*.

SUBER, SUBERU *adj.* (Luka) haughty, arrogant, *do.* *sobero* (P).

SUBETE *v.* (Belu) to sit cross-legged, *cf.* *hakbetek*.

SUDI *v.* to draw together, to bring close together; *sudi ahi* to stir up the fire (bringing the fuel together); *sudi-malu* to come together (two or more people).

SUDIK *adj.* with the edges joined; *tur sudik* knock-kneed; *kuda klor sudik* a horse whose hocks touch.

SUDIN *n.* extremity, end, tip, *do.* *rohan*.

SUDUR *v.* to walk with the head bent down towards the chest (in shyness, or shame).

SUHIT *v.* (Bubu Susu) to scratch the skin, *do.* *surit*.

SUHU *v.* to immerse in water, to quench or harden (hot steel); *suhu-an* to take a bath; *suhu ahu* to slake quicklime with water; to become angry.

SUHUK *n.* asthma (ailment); *ema suhuk* or *suhuk-teen* a cranky or unhappy person.

SUHUN *n.* the lips.

SUHUR *n.* (Samoro) a tree.

SUI *v.* to comb, to smooth with a comb or any similar action; *sui tais ninin* to comb out the ends of the weaving into a fringe; (Belu) to fight with the horns.

SUI *v.* to remove, to extract, to withdraw; *sui han* to remove the food; *sui tilun* to clean out the ears; *do.* *sukit*.

SUIK *adj.* that used for extracting; *nehan suik* tusks.

SUKA *v.* to stop, to rest, to abandon work.

SUKABI *n.* (Belu) a plant.

SUKAIR *n.* the tamarind fruit and tree (*Tamarindus Indica*); *sukair tahan* (lit. a tamarind leaf) an earring; *sukair fuan* a tamarind pod; *sukair musan* (lit. a tamarind seed) a raised scar.

SUKAN *n.* the captain of a sailing vessel (*korkora*).

SUKAT *v.* to measure; *ai sukat* or *sasukat* a rod for measuring.

SUKEE, SUKEEK *v.* to scratch in the dirt (like hens, etc.).

SUKIT *v.* to remove, to extract (with any tool or instrument); *sukit nuu* to remove the meat from a coconut shell; *sukit ai tarak* to take out a thorn (from the body), *cf.* *sui*.

SUKU *n.* an administration district.

SUKU *v.* to impale (on a stick), to pierce, to prick; to sew, to stitch, to mend; *ai suku* a fork; *suku nehan* to pick the teeth; *suku uma* to thatch a roof; *badain suku faru* a tailor.

SUKUK *n.* a stitch, a pain in the side; mostly said as *sasukuk*.

SUKUN *adj.* penetrated, impaled;

- ulu sukun or ul'sukun a hairpin or bodkin.
- SUKUR *adj.* mischievous, naughty; mostly said as sukur teen.
- SULA *n.* a trap, *do.* sura.
- SULAI *adj.*; hare sulai a white variety of dry land rice.
- SULAN *v.* to cork, to stop up with a cork; to confine, to imprison; *n.* a cork.
- SULAR *n.* a spindle (for spinning thread); mostly said as sasular.
- SULI *v.* to flow, to run (of liquids); to glide, to move smoothly (as a large river).
- SULU *n.*; ai sulu a torch, *do.* ai knulu, masa.
- SUMA *v.* to suck in; suma ue to open a gap in an irrigation ditch to water a field; suma tabaka to smoke tobacco (a corruption of fumar (P)).
- SUMAK *v.* to smell bad, mouldy, or musty.
- SUMASU *n.* stuffing or filling, *do.* chumaço (P).
- SUMEER *n.* a tree.
- SUMEN *n.* cement, *do.* simentu.
- SUMIK, SUMIN *adj.* hidden, secret; lia sumin a secret; rai sumin a hiding place for a large group that is difficult to find or see.
- SUMINA *n.* butter, *do.* mentiga.
- SUNU *v.* to scorch, to burn; to ignite, to put fire to.
- SUNUK *adj.* burnable; ue sunuk petrol, *do.* rai mina.
- SURA *v.* to count, to enumerate; suru mutu total, *cf.* suran.
- SURA *n.* a trap or pitfall, a pit dug into the ground to impale animals (or men) that fall in onto the pointed bamboo spikes embedded in the bottom.
- SURADA *v.* to make a loud bang; surada kilat to discharge a gun.
- SURAK *adv.* (Belu) if; surak emi should you, or if you.
- SURAN, SURA *v.*; suran mate to mourn or grieve over the dead by enumerating their virtues and accomplishments during life; said mostly as hasuran, haksuran.
- SURAN *n.* the specialised leaf or bract which envelopes the flower stalk of some palms (suran tali, etc.).
- SURAN *adj.*; hae suran the new shoots or pointed spikes of grass as they emerge from the ground.
- SURAT *n.* paper, letter, note, book, journal, or any document; surat tahan a leaf or sheet of paper, or a cigarette paper; duka surat to play cards.
- SURI *v.* see souri.
- SURIK *n.* a sword with a long curved sharp blade which is sheathed in a scabbard when not in use.
- SURIK *adj.* inclined, slanting, not perpendicular; mostly said as naksurik.
- SURIKUR *n.* a top (a toy for spinning), *do.* huru.
- SURIT *v.* to scratch the skin, *do.* sikit.
- SUR'TAHAN *n.* a leaf or sheet of paper, a cigarette paper, *cf.* surat.
- SURU *v.* to extract or take out with a spoon or ladle, to perform any similar action; suru ikan to fish with a net; suru han to serve food with a ladle.
- SURUN *adj.*; nuu surun coconut meat not yet properly formed.
- SUSAI *n.* (Belu) a plant.
- SUSAR *v.* to be in difficulty, or danger, to be in distress, to be in pain; *n.* difficulty, distress, calamity; *adj.* difficult, etc.
- SUSE *n.* personal given male name, *do.* Jose (P).

SUSI *v.* (Dili) to associate with, to be in company with; *n.* associate, gang, mob, companions, *do.* *sucia* (P).

SUSIK *v.* to follow close by, to go at the heels of; *susik kuda nia ain fatin* to catch a horse by following its tracks.

SUSU *v.* to suckle, to suck with the mouth; *susu uen* or *susu ben* milk; to replant (any missing trees in a plantation); *n.* see *susun*, *cf.* *mo'at*.

SUSUK *n.* a stitch, a pain in the side, mostly said as *sasusuk*; a mosquito.

SUSUN, SUSU *n.* breast (of women), udder (of animals); *susun matan* nipple, teat.

SUT *v.* see *suut*.

SUTA *n.* sewing silk, thread of silk.

SUTALI *n.* a creeping plant, *do.* *sidani*.

SUU *v.* to bend over, to curve, also said as *suhu*.

SU'U *v.* to mine, to fossick, to dig a mine shaft; *su'u hi'as mate* to exhume a corpse.

SU'UK *v.* to be preferable, to be more convenient; *su'uk ha'u halo rasik* it is preferable that I do it myself.

SUUS *n.* a fish, *do.* *mali*.

SUUT *v.* to blow the nose; to snore or breathe noisily; *ahi suut belows*; *suut ahi* to blow on a fire; *rai suut* a volcano.

T

TA *v.* *do.* *taa*.

TAA *v.* to cut by hitting, to make a blow with a cutting implement; *taa ulun* to cut off a head, to decapitate; *taa ahi* to strike a flint; *taa rai* to hoe the ground.

TAAK *n.* a layer, course, or row, *do.* *ktaak*; *aten taak* a disease which produces swelling in the stomach; *nehan tuku taak* buck teeth, crooked teeth.

TA'AN *n.* a palm-leaf wallet or basket.

TA'AN *v.* to show, to present to view, to be in the sight of, *do.* *se'e*; (Belu) to accustom.

TA'AS *v.* to filter, to strain, *do.* *ta'es* the more common usage.

TABA *v.* to stone, to throw stones, to chase away with stones; to break into fragments; to grind, to crush; *taba nia ba rai* to throw him to the ground (a contender); *tilun taba* hard of hearing, a little deaf, caused by an ailment.

TABAAK *adj.* (Belu) pot-bellied.

TABAK *v.* (Belu); *ai meik tabak ain* to get a thorn in the foot.

TABAKU *n.* tobacco; *takaku tahan* tobacco leaf; *tabaku rahun* tobacco dust or snuff, *do.* *tabaco* (P).

TABAKUK *adv.* (Belu) on both sides.

TABALET *v.*; *la'o tabalet* to reel, to stagger.

TABAR *v.* (Belu) to accompany, to join in with.

TABARAT *adj.* disorderly; *fuuk tabarat* unkempt hair.

TABASAR *v.* (Belu); *tabasar kari* to spread around.

TABELE *v.* to hang, to dangle; *adj.* hanging, dangling; *ibun tabele* a fallen lower lip.

TABES *v.* (Belu) to jump to the side (a frightened horse).

TABEUT *v.* (Luka) to put the hands on, *do.* *kabeut*.

TABIKUR *v.* to come loose, to fall off (handles, buttons, etc.); *futu liman tabikur* to tie the hands (with handcuffs, etc.) behind the back.

TABIR *v.* to collect together, to join together.

TABIS *n.* a hamper or food basket (tabis bukae), or pouch for keeping betelnut (tabis bua).

TABUK *n.* an underwater cave; lafaek tabuk the lair of a crocodile.

TADA *v.* to understand, to know; ema tada lia na'in a man of learning; sura la tada countless, *do.* hatene.

TADAK, TADAN *n.* a mark, stain, or blot, *do.* kamedak.

TADE *v.* (Belu) to wrap around (of bean growing up a stake).

TADESAN *n.* (Belu) an anvil, *do.* tanara.

TADU *v.* to appear, to show oneself, *do.* mosu.

TADUK *n.* a whitlow, an inflammation resulting in suppuration on palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

TAE *v.* (Belu) to punish, to beat.

TA'E *adj.* pleasing, obliging; fo ta'e mai to do a good turn.

TAEK *v.* to take the first steps (a child), *do.* tataek, *cf.* hataek; (Belu) to separate the grain from the waste, *do.* tahek.

TA'ES *v.* to filter, to strain; ta'es lia to speak politely and respectfully, using carefully chosen expressions.

TAFAE *adj.* half full.

TAFETU-AN *v.* (Belu) to writhe in the throes of death (e.g. a fish out of water).

TAFI *v.* to spit, *do.* tafui.

TAFUI *v.* to spit, to expectorate; to insult, belittle, or disparage (by making the gesture of spitting); manu tafui a wild fowl, *cf.* taniru.

TAFUKUR *v.* to wrap up in a cloth or other covering (e.g. a spear-head).

TAFUNIN *v.* (Belu) to hide, to secrete, to conceal, *cf.* funin.

TAHA *n.* a machette, a jungle knife; taha tur an iron tool for weeding and hoeing.

TAHAK *n.* (Belu) a free or noble person.

TAHAN *n.* leaf, blade; ai tahan leaf of any growing plant; surat tahan a sheet of paper; tudik tahan knife blade; tilun tahan the external ear; ai tahan latak worm medicine; kidun tahan the buttocks.

TAHE *v.* to place into position, to support, to put in order; tahe usuk to fix the rafters of a house into position; tahe odan to put a ladder in position; tahe rai to divide the garden into beds or plots.

TAHEK *v.* to winnow the chaff and husks from the grain using the lafatin; tahek matan to blink.

TAHILA *n.* tael, a measurement of weight; dasin ho tahila iha liurai nia liman (*lit.* the scales and weights are in the Liurai's hands) justice is in the hands of the king.

TAHIN *n.* in tens, a group of ten things (refers almost exclusively to buffaloes, horses, or valuable jewels); the value corresponding to each ten of the items (in the arrangements of hafoli).

TAHIN *v.* (Belu) to be rebellious, insubordinate.

TAHU *n.* personal given male name.

TAHU *n.* mud, mire.

TAI *v.* (Belu) to hobble (horses).

TAIS *n.* cloth of indigenous manufacture; tais mane cloth worn by men; tais feton (or feton) cloth worn by women, *cf.* sabulu, lipa.

TAKA *v.* to close, to shut, to lock, to place under cover; taka tan to come closer together; taka moe a sum of money (or its

equivalent) paid to a husband by an adulterer for his act; taka rate ceremonies in memory of a dead person; taka ulun a head covering; taka ai moruk an ointment or remedy applied to the body; taka tun (Belu) to bend down.

TAKA *n.* a palm leaf woven basket, *do.* luhu; taka oan a pouch, *do.* ti'u, *cf.* kohe.

TAKADOR *n.* a ramrod of a gun, *do.* atacador (P).

TAKAN *n.* a plant similar to betel pepper leaf, and sometimes used for chewing (*Ehretia Laevis*).

TAKARAS *adj.*; fulan takaras full moon.

TAKATU'UN *n.* a bush used for medicinal purposes, *do.* taktu'un.

TAKLELU *v.* to walk in circles (children).

TAKRUIK *n.* spinal column, *do.* tuku ruik.

TAKTU'UN *n.* see takatu'un.

TAKU *v.* (Samoro) to run after, to come into view, *do.* tek, tada.

TAKUN *v.* to chew noisily.

TALA *n.* a gong, a plate of bronze which the women play during tebedai, *do.* teu.

TALA'I *v.* see talain.

TALAIN *n.* the degree of kinship between first cousins of opposite sex, *do.* hasa'en nian, tunanga.

TALAIN *v.* to be or to remain out of reach.

TALAK *v.*; talak baba to play a drum.

TALAN *v.* to hang down (clothes, etc.); talan rai to watch, to observe, to be watchful.

TALARAN *n.* the palm of the hand, *do.* tanen laran.

TALAS *n.* an aroid plant with highly-prized edible tubers.

TALATAR *v.* (Belu) to insult, see tarata.

TALEIN *v.* to hold up (the end of any long object); to put a chock under; to place or fix on a support.

TALI, TALIN *n.* rope, cord, string, etc.; kuda tali light rope; karau tali heavy rope; batar talin a bundle of 20 to 30 maize cobs or 10 batar bukar, see bukar, tur; life, destiny; na'i maromak kotu ita tali (*lit.* God breaks our life) God calls us to him; a variety of palm (*Corypha Utan*); tali kelen leaf stalk of this palm used for making partition walls called piku in Dili, and bebak in other regions.

TALIK *adj.* of or like rope; besi talik chain; ai talik any creeping plant; also means strong.

TALIK *v.* to coil, wind around, or entwine; talik ain to wrap the legs around; talik ikun to coil the tail (snakes, pigs, etc.).

TALIK NOR *n.* (Belu) twisted fibres as rope or string.

TALIN *n.*; nu'u talin or tali talin yoked together, paired, two by two; sura halo nu'u talin to count by twos.

TALI'UK *v.* (Belu) to do any task by challenge, contest, or competition, *do.* hakli'uk.

TALIUR *v.* to turn the back on, to stand with the back facing outwards; taliur liman (Luka) to clasp the hands behind the back.

TALOBAN *n.* (Samoro) small huts on stilts (for guarding crops), *do.* laleo.

TALOLO *v.* to stretch out, to straighten; talolo ain to stretch out the legs, *do.* halolo.

TAMA *v.* to enter, to introduce, to penetrate.

TAMAK *adj.*; oin tamak impertinent, brash, not timid.

TAMAN v. to bury, to inter, to entomb, *do.* hakoi.

TAMATI n. tomato (*Lycopersicon Esculentum*), *do.* tomate (P).

TAMBA adv. *do.* tan ba, *cf.* tan.

TAMEIN v. to look attentively at someone expecting them to offer something, *do.* tanaat.

TAMI v. to think of, to remember; (Belu) to greet, to say hello.

TAMIS v. to taste, to savour (by chewing), *do.* timis.

TAMOKA v. (Belu) to insert, to introduce.

TAMOLAK adj.; hasan tamolak drawn face.

TAMUN v. to dry by the fire; to cure in the smoke; adj. fire-dried; smoke-cured.

TAN adv. more; v. to find, to encounter (an abbreviation of hetan); ba tan or tama tan or monu tan to come together; tan malu to find each other; tau tan to meet up with; tan ba or duni tan because; tan sa or tan ba sa why; tan ne'e therefore; tan lai before (time); conj. because.

TANAAT v. to look up at (anything on a higher elevation); to look closely at someone expecting to be given something, *cf.* tamein.

TANABAR v. (Belu) to cover with, to place one thing over another, *do.* tatuk.

TANAN adj. lacking, devoid of; simple, plain, not compound; isin tanan nude; ain tanan bare-footed.

TANARA n. an anvil, or anything that acts as an anvil.

TANASAK n. (Belu) a woven palm leaf sack.

TANE v. to support or hold up from underneath; tane ue battens which support the house eaves.

TANEET adj. (Samoro); oin taneet ugly, unsightly.

TANEN n.; lima tanen hand; ain tanen foot; ain tanen laran sole of foot; lima tanen laran palm of hand; (in Dili ain tanen, lima tanen sole and palm); asu tanen (lit. dog's paw) a sea plant.

TANESAK v. (Belu) *do.* tanesan.

TANESAN v. to make a comparison with, to compare.

TANIRU v. to spit saliva, *do.* tafui.

TANIS v. to cry, to weep tears.

TANISIN n. a handful, *do.* liman isin, humur isin.

TAN'TANAN adj. destitute, without anything.

TANU n. a tree with poisonous and corrosive sap.

TANU v. (Belu) to pound (with an instrument held vertically) in an up and down action, *do.* tidan.

TANUTUK v. to beat, to flog; n. a person who flogs another.

TARA v. to hang down, to be suspended; to wear or erode away; tara nehan to file down the teeth (the teeth are worn away by rubbing with a stone until they are level with the gums, practiced mainly by women); to catch, to snare; *cf.* tatarak; tara-an ba malu to be close together; tara ai knulu to light a torch.

TARA n. a sharp blade tied to a cock's spur for cock-fighting; tara teen scars of cock-fighting, *cf.* knulan.

TARAK, TARAN n. thorn; ai tarak a thorny plant; ikan taran a fish with spikes on its body.

TARATA v. to insult (a corruption of tratar (P)).

TAREI v. to quiver, to rattle (of inanimate things); to chatter the teeth (of animate things).

TARETE v. to produce the noise of hissing as a pot boils dry, or the noise of hissing steam.

TARETEK *n.* a small mound on the ground (rai taretek).
 TARIDU *v.* to be frightened, *do.* hakfodek.
 TAROMAN *n.* (Belu) a sacred rock pile gathered from garden field.
 TAROUK *v.* to stamp the feet while walking.
 TARU *v.* to bet, to wager, to gamble.
 TARUK *v.* to be on a slant, *do.* hali'is; to lean to the side (so as to give a passageway).
 TARUIK *n.* a mound or hillock (larger than taretek).
 TARUKU *v.* (Belu) to tie up, to bind.
 TARUN *n.* the value of a bet; freight charges; soldier's pay.
 TARUTU *n.* noise, din, uproar; *v.* to make a din; rai tarutu thunder.
 TASAK *adj.* mature, ripe; edible, cooked.
 TASAN *adj.* *do.* tasak.
 TASI *n.* sea, ocean; tasi ibun or tasi ninin sea shore, beach, coast; tasi fetu sea on north coast; tasi mane sea on south coast; ai tasi a shrub (*Rhyzophora*).
 TASU *n.* a small pan, *do.* taço (P).
 TATA *v.* to bite with the teeth.
 TATA'AN *n.* an instrument in the shape of a vee for paring the edges of the strands used in weaving basket, sacks, etc.
 TATABA, TATABE *v.* to hesitate, to be indecisive; to think, *cf.* hanoin, tatehan.
 TATAEK *v.* to take small steps (like a child); la'o tataek to walk slowly with short steps.
 TATA'ES *n.* (Belu) a strainer, *cf.* ta'es.
 TATAHEK *adj.* hanging down, dangling.

TATAK *adj.* (Samoro) middle-sized; *v.* to line up, *cf.* tatok.
 TATANEN *n.* a woven serving tray.
 TATARAK *n.* a snare, formed by a noose on the end of a pole, *cf.* tara.
 TATE *v.* to fill up, to fill to the point of overflowing.
 TATEAN *v.* (Belu) *do.* tatehan.
 TATEBEK *v.* to suffer convulsions, to be in convulsions.
 TATEE *v.* (Belu) to kick (of horses).
 TATEHAN *v.* to reflect, to ponder, to hesitate in thought, to be indecisive, *cf.* tataba.
 TATEHIK, TATEHIN *n.* a cradle formed at waist level by wearing a lipa across the shoulders, used as a cradle for babies or for carrying goods, *do.* lalohe.
 TATEHIR *n.* *do.* tatehik; (Belu) a swamp.
 TATEI, TATEIK *v.* to stamp the feet on the ground.
 TATEKA *v.* to shake with a flick (to shake the dust out).
 TATEKU *v.* to ravage, to lay waste, to destroy.
 TATELE *adj.* (Belu) turbid, cloudy, or muddy.
 TATELEN *adv.* (Belu) upwards in the air, *do.* fafelen.
 TATEN *adj.*; rai taten rubble.
 TATERA, TATERAK *v.* to threaten (making a gesture to hit).
 TATERE *v.* (Belu) to readjust the position of anything (when there is a risk of a fall, e.g. a plate on the edge of the table).
 TATETAK *n.* composed of little pieces, *cf.* tetek; also a caterpillar that attacks dried palm leaves and thatch.
 TATETAR *n.* (Belu) *do.* tatetak; ruin tatetek spinal column.

TATIAN *n.* a variety of oyster.

TATIHAK *adj.* stepped, terraced;
ue tatihak a waterfall, rapids,
or cataract.

TATIHAR *adj.* (Belu) *do.* tatihak.

TATI'I *v.* to demand more work be
done than is reasonable; to over-
burden with work by not allowing
any rest, *cf.* ti'i, *do.* te'ur.

TATIIS *n.* eaves (uma tatiis).

TATINIS *n.*; rai tatinis a cliff or
precipice.

TATO *adj.* dark grey or ashen in
colour.

TATO'A, TATO'AN *n.* a walking stick,
staff, or cane.

TATODOK *v.* to ride at a trot (on
a horse), *cf.* todok.

TATO'E-AN *v.*; la'o tato'e-an to
swagger.

TATOHAR *n.* vernacular regional pro-
nunciation or accent; hananu
tatohar trills or variations in
a song, *cf.* tohar.

TATOHE, TATOHO *n.* forge bellows,
constructed from two lengths of
bamboo with one sliding inside the
other in such a way as to direct
a blast of air at the fire in the
forge.

TATOK *adj.* partly grown, of middling
size, not yet fully grown.

TATOKAR *v.* to tremble, to shake,
to quiver, *do.* nakdedar.

TATOLAN *n.* gullet, throat; ue
tatolan the place where water
flows on the ground from a spring.

TATOLE *v.* to flutter, to flit about
(butterflies).

TATOLEN *n.* a quagmire or marshy
ground.

TATOLI *v.* to entrust something to
someone for delivery to another,
to deliver anything through an
intermediary; tatoli lia to send
a message.

TATOLIK *adv.*; la'o tatolik to become
unbalanced, to miss one's footing;
(Luka) to be exiled.

TATORAS *n.* a variety of black ant
with a painful bite.

TATORUS *n.* a hat made from the
leaves of akadiru palm, worn by
women and children, *cf.* tudon.

TATOSA, TATOSAN *adv.* equally, like-
wise; fahe tatosa to distribute
to all in equal proportions.

TATOU'UN *n.*; asu tatou'un a small
bird.

TATUAK *n.* a disease which destroys
the nose cartilage leaving the
nose flattened.

TATUAN *v.* (Belu) to lend.

TATUBAK *adj.*; rama isin tatubak an
arrow with a blunt heavy tip.

TATUDAK *v.* to plunge down, to crash
down; ue tatudak (Belu) a cataract.

TATUI *n.* a variety of parakeet
(bird).

TATUI, TATUIK *v.* to spin, to re-
volve, *do.* hakduir.

TATUK *v.* to place anything over
another (e.g. to dress in several
layers of clothing, singlet, shirt,
coat, etc.).

TATUK *n.* a length of small diameter
bamboo used for collecting steam
in distilling alcohol.

TATUKAR *adj.* given in exchange;
feto tatukar the women from two
different families who are ex-
changed to each other for marriage
to avoid the expense of hafoli.

TATULA, TATULAK *n.*; ai tatula a bar
(for a door).

TATUTUR *v.* (Luka) to tempt or
entice to do evil, *do.* babeur.

TATUUK *n.*; ai tatuuk a roasting
stick or spit; ai tatuuk nakonu
to lose patience with an offender
by giving them punishment; (Belu)
a group of things on a string or
stick.

TAU *v.* to place, to put, to set;
tau besi kusa to nail; tau hamutuk
to assemble or put together; tau
palmatori to strike with a pun-
ishment bat on the hand; tau moras
to apply ointment to cure an ail-
ment; to entrust with (valuables,
etc.).

TA'UK *v.* to be afraid, to fear,
to dread; ta'uk teen a coward
(also said as ema ta'uk).

TAUN *n.* a bush (*Indigofera*) whose
leaves are used for making a blue
dye for cloth.

TE *v.* to defecate (a vulgar word).

TE *conj.* (Belu) because, so that.

TE'AN *v.* to presume, to make con-
jectures, to be of the opinion
that ...; te'an lia to damn, to
curse.

TEBAR *v.* to overload, to overburden;
(Samoro) to take root, to put down
roots (of plants); to live in one
place or perform one duty for a
long time.

TEBE *v.* to hit with the feet, to
kick; to recoil (the kick of a
gun).

TEBE *n.* night singing, *do.* dahur,
cf. bidu.

TEBEDAI *n.* a dance performed to
the sound of drum and gong by
women in file moving in a circular
direction.

TEBERETEK *v.* to spin like a top.

TEBES *adv.* certainly, truly, in
truth.

TEBETEBES *adv.* most certainly,
absolutely true.

TEBOK *n.* a large yellow wasp; (Belu)
a wooden scoop.

TEEK, TEEN *particle* attached to
various words to denote the agent
whose action is deemed to be re-
prehensible or ridiculous; kabun
teek pot-bellied; oan teek child-
like; baruk teen laziness.

TEEN *n.* excrement, dregs, residue;
rai teen a levy paid by an indi-
vidual to the owner of land out-
side his region, *cf.* etun; tripe,
intestines, *do.* laran.

TEER *v.* to accept responsibility,
to demand an explanation, to be
responsible for, *do.* tesa.

TEHEK *n.* a bird.

TEHEN *n.* overhang, eaves; uma tehen
eaves; tasi tehen seashore; ai
tehen the edge of a forest, or
clump of trees, *do.* ai tiis.

TEIK *v.* to stamp the feet on the
ground, *do.* tatei, rusun.

TEIN *v.* to cook (food).

TEK *n.* the noise of weaving.

TEK *particle*, see teek.

TEKA *v.* (Belu) to wave a torch (as
a signal to show the way).

TEKAR *v.* to take hold of, to grasp
at; buan tek ar ita to have a
nightmare, *do.* kair.

TEKI *n.* a gecko lizard often found
living in houses; teki liras a
small lizard with membranes of
skin on the limbs which allow it
to glide; teki sa'e muscular
cramps in the legs and arms; manu
teki a hen or rooster with similar
colouring to a gecko lizard.

TEKIL, TEKIS *adj.* quick, agile,
busy, active.

TEKIRAUK *n.* gecko lizard, *do.* teki.

TEKIS *adj.* see tekil.

TEKI-TEKI *adv.* (Belu) *do.* teki-
tekil.

TEKI-TEKIL *adv.* suddenly, hastily.

TEKU *v.* to run away, to flee, to
go quickly, *cf.* halai.

TELI, TELIK *n.* personal given
female name.

TELIK *n.* a creeper from which a dye
is obtained for tatooing; (Samoro)
a variety of clover.

TELO *n.* a plant with poisonous tubers but they can be eaten after proper preparation.

TELUN *adj.* globular, spherical, *do.* kabuar.

TELUS *n.* a variety of ant, *do.* marae.

TEMAR *v.* to grasp, to hold, to seize, *do.* remat.

TEMEK *adj.* bald, bare; ulu temek bald head.

TEMI *v.* to pronounce, to speak of, to say the name of, to remember or long for (someone or something), *do.* memi; temi leet to speak of in vain.

TEMOK *v.* to praise, to exalt, to flatter; temok-an to boast; *do.* mose, hahi.

TEN *particle*, see teen.

TENAN *adj.* old and large; karau aman tenan a large old bull, *do.* karau raik.

TENE *v.* to invite.

TENENTE *n.* lieutenant, *do.* tenente (P).

TENI *adv.* again, afresh, *do.* fali, hi'as, *cf.* mos.

TENI *v.* to tap, to hit lightly and repeatedly; teni tua to hit the palm trunk with a foot to activate the flow of palm juice; teni ahu to tap out a small quantity of lime from its container for mixing with mama.

TENI-TENIK *adv.* frequently, often.

TENKI *v.* to have to, must ..., *do.* tenho que (P).

TEO, TEON *n.* a sea urchin (*Echinus Esculenta*).

TERE, TEREK *v.* to lean on, to lean against, *do.* sadere.

TEREK *adj.* leaning on or against.

TERI *v.* to cut with scissors or shears; teri fuuk to cut the hair.

TERI, TERIK *v.* to intercept, to cut off, to check, to block; teri netik to interrupt (a conversation, etc.).

TERIK *v.* (Belu) to speak.

TERIN *n.*; asu terin an ambush (of war), *cf.* liras.

TERUN *n.* a practice for determining the slayer of any animal, those involved must by custom accept the verdict; the retribution handed out by the Liurai.

TERUS *v.* to suffer, to endure, to bear; to have patience.

TESA *v.* to demand an explanation, to be responsible, to accept responsibility, *do.* teer.

TESI *v.* to cut apart; tesi lia to resolve a problem, to come to a decision; tesi kanek to lance a wound.

TESIK *v.* to make one's way to, to cross over to another side; tesik kona karuk to cross over to the left; dalan tesik a side road off the main road; kado tesik a cross-cut saw; to block, to impede the passage, *cf.* terik; *n.* (Belu) a bird with crossed-over tail feathers.

TETAK *v.* to crumble into pieces; to chop at with a cutting tool; tetek lia to harp, to dwell on a subject or request.

TETAR *v.* to nibble, to gnaw; laho tetar tali the rat gnaws on the rope, *do.* to'i.

TETAS *v.* to pat lightly with the hand (to tame an animal).

TETE *v.* to cut at right angles to the object being cut; ulun tete, ain tete exactly equal, of the same size (people); to be level with, to come up to, to reach up to; mota ohin tete ha'u nia klilin today the river reaches up to my armpits; to put or place in a suspended position; tete sanan ba ahi to hang a pot over the fire;

- la'o tete belar to surge forward in a great mass; tete besik situated nearby.
- TETEBES *adv.* extremely, very.
- TETE-HE'UK *n.* a narrow verandah or balcony around a house.
- TETEK *v.* to place objects one upon the other, to stack up, to superimpose; tilak tetek to cut up in slices (fruit, etc.); *n.* a heap or mound; floor (of house).
- TETEN *adj.* horizontally suspended; tali teten a rope stretched out horizontally (for drying clothes, etc.).
- TETE-RE, TETE-REEN *adv.* of the same height or size (refers to people).
- TETI, TETIK *n.* personal given male name.
- TETU *v.* to ponder, to consider; tetu rai to govern in peace and harmony with the people.
- TETU, TETUK *adj.* level, flat; rai tetuk a plain or grassland.
- TETUN *n.* coastal plain; the language of the coastal plain; now spoken over most of the island of Timor.
- TEU *n.* a gong, a plate of brass played by women in the tebedai, *do.* tala.
- TE'UR *v.* to overload, to demand too much work, *cf.* tebar, tati'i.
- TE'UR *v.* (Belu) to chase, *do.* duni.
- TIA *n.* aunt, *cf.* inan, ki'in, tia (P).
- TIA *particle* (Belu) *do.* tiha.
- TIAN, TIA NA *adv.* (Belu) *do.* tiha ona.
- TIAR *adj.* (Samoro) stunted (said of plants).
- TI'AS *v.* to fold back an edge of cloth to form a hem; *n.* a hem; ema ti'as laek a coarse shameless person.
- TIBA *v.* to block up, to stop up, to choke up, to plug up; *adj.* choked up, obstructed; neon tiba stupid, idiot; tiba ba ha to force to eat.
- TIBAK, TIBAN *adj.* clogged up, blocked up, obstructed; *n.* rubbish, anything that causes a blockage.
- TIBAN *n.* (Belu) an embankment, *do.* hiban.
- TIBE *v.* (Bariki) *do.* tiba.
- TIBE-RIIK *v.* to stand on the tips of the toes; la'o tibe-riik to tiptoe, *do.* titi-riik.
- TIDIN *v.* to pound (with an instrument held vertically) in an up and down action, *cf.* fai.
- TIHA *v.* to cast, to throw, to fling; to fish with a net; tiha manu to use a bird as a decoy to catch other birds.
- TIHA *adv.* afterwards, already; *particle*, indicating the action is completed; also forms past tense, *cf.* ona.
- TIHAK *v.* to cast, to fling (stones, spears, etc.), *cf.* tiha.
- TIHAL, TIHAR *n.* (Alas) a tambourine, *do.* baba lotuk; taa tihal or dere tihal to play a tambourine.
- TII *n.* a sea urchin (*Echinus Esculenta*), *do.* teo.
- TI'I *v.* to spin (a thread).
- TI'IK *adj.* spun, twisted; kabas ti'ik plyed thread.
- TIIS *n.* edge, margin; ai tiis the edge of a clump of trees or forest, *do.* ai tehen.
- TIKAL, TIKAR *v.* to double over, to pleat, to fold over; tikar ema to overload with work by not allowing any rest, *cf.* hikal.
- TIKI *v.*; tiki liman to signal with the hand to go away, *cf.* hatik; tiki biti to double over or raise the top of the sleeping mat into a pillow.

TIKI-LILI *n.* a firefly, *do.* kiti-lili.

TILA *v.*; loro tila ita matan (Samoro) to injure the eyes by looking into the sun.

TILAK *v.* to cut into slices by pressing down with the cutting tool; tilak kalolon to slice carefully into the correct lengths; tilak tesik to split carefully into into the correct widths; tilak diman to throw a spear up high (in order to reach a distant target); tilak utun to kill a flea between the thumb nails.

TILUN *n.* the ear, the organ of hearing; tilun kuak the ear hole; tilun tahan auricle of the ear; tilun diuk deaf; se'e tilun or ta'an tilun to listen to, to pay attention to; tilun taba an ailment of the ear; a small aperture or orifice; daun tilun eye of needle; kilat tilun a gun barrel; the handle of any implement or utensil; tasu tilun a pot handle; tilun naruk (or basala) a net bag; laho tilun (rat's ear) an edible fungi.

TIMIR *n.* beard, whiskers, chin, *cf.* hasan.

TIMIS *v.* to taste, to savour, *do.* tamis.

TIMUR *n.* Timor, an island in the Lesser Sunda group; rai Timur the land of Timor; ema Timur the Timorese people.

TINAN *n.* a year, the commencement of the rainy season (usually in November) to the beginning of the next rainy season; tinan tinan yearly, the whole of the year; tinan foun the new year (at the commencement of the rains); tinan loulur or tinan matak said when the annual rain commences early.

TINTA *n.* dye, *do.* tinta (P).

TINTU or TUA TINTU *n.* red wine, *do.* tinta (P).

TINU *v.* to take care of, to look after, to care for; tinu-an to have a high regard of oneself;

feto tinu (said of a woman in labour who segregates herself away from everyone except her midwife), also said as feto sulan or feto hakahin.

TIO *n.* uncle, *do.* tio (P).

TI'O *n.* pouch, wallet, *do.* ti'u.

TIRA *v.* to look, to see (used only in poetry); hudi tira (Luka, Samoro) a variety of banana.

TIRAN *v.* (Luka) to scorn, to spurn, to not want, *do.* heuuai.

TIRAS *n.* a ribbon or band of cloth, *do.* tira (P).

TIRILOLO *n.* see tirlolo.

TIRIS *n.* (Samoro) cliff, precipice, steep bank.

TIRLOLO *n.* a bird whose song is in a descending musical scale.

TIRU *n.* a shot or discharge of a gun, *do.* tiro (P).

TISAK *adj.*; rai tisak steep bank; ue tisak waterfall.

TISEK *adj.* (Bariki) see tisak.

TISI *v.* to extract the bitterness or poison (from some fruits) by a number of successive boilings; to flatter, to praise; to empty, to spill, to pour (liquids).

TITAK *v.* (Belu) to fling, beat, or throw down, *cf.* titik.

TITI, TITIK *v.* to winnow with lafatik to separate the powder from the coarser grain (used for grain and coffee).

TITIK *n.* a night flying insect which terrifies people because they believe it to be the tortured souls of relatives; also a tiny bird, *do.* hai kain; (Alas) an anther of flowers.

TITI-LILI *n.* a glow-worm, *do.* kiti-lili, tiki-lili.

TITI-RIIK *v.* to be on the tips of the toes; tur titi-riik to sit on the heels, *do.* tibe-riik.

TITIS *n.* (Samoro) a small hill.

TITU *v.* to await; titu lai to wait awhile, *do.* biar.

TIU, TIUN *n.* uncle, *do.* tio (P).

TI'U *n.* a wallet or tobacco pouch, finely woven with many different designs and colours, *do.* ti'o.

TIUK *v.* to turn to the side; tiuk ulun to turn the head; kliak tiuk a twisted neck.

TOADA *n.* (Dili) accent (of speech), *do.* toada (P).

TO'AN *v.* to keep one's balance so as not to fall, to maintain an equilibrium; la'o to'an to walk with difficulty, dragging the feet; to'as tais to come to the end of the weaving (said when there is not enough room to use the shuttle).

TOBA *v.* to lie down; toba dukur to be asleep (lying down); toba fatin a place to lie down for sleep, a bed, cot, etc.; to settle down on the bottom (any substance suspended in a liquid).

TOBAN *adj.* reclined, laid down; loro toban sunset, or the west, *do.* loro monu; na'an toban a fish.

TOBI *n.* a room, partition, or cubicle in a house.

TOBOK *adj.*; hudi tobok two bananas in one skin.

TOBUR *v.* to encounter or meet with; to tread or put a foot on, to step on accidentally; also the name of a song.

TODAK *adj.* slow, sluggish, torpid; ema todak ona a person approaching old age.

TODAN *adj.* heavy (not light); serious, grave; isin todan weariness, fatigue; moras todan a serious sickness.

TODEK *v.* (Samoro) to squirm or writhe (in pain, etc.).

TODO *n.* a sack made of cloth; *v.* to filter powder (e.g. sago, etc.); to trot (a horse).

TODOK *v.* to jerk roughly (on the reins or halter of a horse to quicken the pace); kuda todok a trotting or galloping horse.

TOFI *n.* (Alas) see tobi.

TOHAK *v.* to mix or stir (water, etc.); tohak kabas to stir the yarn in the dye; tohak sanan to mix food in a pot.

TOHAR *v.* to fracture, to break into two or more parts (any long object); silu tohar to bend until broken (e.g. by grasping a stick and bending); tohar lia to end a quarrel by arriving at an agreement; tohar lia ba malu to not be on speaking terms with someone.

TOHAR *n.* a work crew, team, or shift; ema sia seluk malu halo tohar tolu nine people alternate in three shifts.

TOHE *v.* to fan the fire; to drive or chase away; tohe rai (Luka) to go on foot, *do.* la'o rai.

TOHI, TOHIK *v.* to chip off little pieces; tohi ahi to strike a spark (with a flint); tohi ai fatin to cut steps into a tree trunk; *n.* steps, nicks, or notches (in a knife blade, tree trunk, etc.).

TOHU *n.* see touhu.

TOI *n.*; tali toi (Samoro) a loop of rope attached to the feet to assist in climbing, *do.* tali knair; toi laku (Luka) a swing.

TO'I *v.* to gnaw, to nibble, *do.* tetar; to cut by giving light blows to a chisel.

TOIR *v.* to nag, to harass; *adv.* by turns (to take alternate turns one after the other); sa'e toir kuda to mount a horse by turns.

TO'IS *adj.* (Belu) hard, durable, *do.* tos.

TOK *adv.* see took.

TOKA *n.* (Belu); au toka a bamboo container.

TOKON *num.* the next number above

reben (possibly one hundred thousand (100,000), or one million (1,000,000)).

TOLAN v. to swallow, *cf.* folan.

TOLE v. to summon, to call together, *do.* halibur.

TOLEK v. to shake up and down (e.g. a bottle of medicine), to rock back and forth; *tasi tolek ro the sea rocks the boat; ema tolek a wanderer, not having any definite abode.*

TOLI, TOLIK v.; *la'o toli* to walk with light quick steps; *toli kilat* to unload a gun by pushing the bolt backward and forward repeatedly until the magazine is empty; *leo toli a verandah, do. tete he'uk; toli rai (Samoro) to go by foot, do. la'o rai.*

TOLOK v. to abuse or insult with words.

TOLON n. the germ of seeds; *ahi tolon smoke, do. bolon.*

TOLU num. three.

TOLUN n. an egg; *manu tolun (or man'tolu) a hen's egg; loro tolun a heat rash, do. loro ikis.*

TOLU-NULU num. thirty.

TOLUS pron. all three; *ita tolus la'o all three go.*

TOMA v. to catch up with, to overtake (of the pursuer); to arrive on time.

TOMAK adj., pron. all, whole; entire, not castrated.

TOMAN v. to be in the habit of, to accustom.

TOMUS adj. in bud, about to shoot (of flowers).

TONA n.; *ai tona* a tree whose bark is chewed.

TONAT adj. strong, sturdy, robust; *dikur tonat strong horns, do. kdonat.*

TONBU n. (Dili) the germ of a seed, *do. tolon.*

TONDA v. (Dili) to tow, to be towed; to haul, to drag (a canoe in and out of the water).

TONE v. to go, to go with (someone); *la'o tone* to go there; *simu tone* to take there.

TONKA v. (Dili) to support, to prop up; to shore up; *ai tonka* a staff, a walking stick; *tonka ain* a sliprail.

TOO n. a tree with oily fruit (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*), *do. sanpolo.*

TO'O v. to arrive, to reach; to suffice, to be enough; *adv.* enough, sufficient; *prep.* to, until, as far as; *to'o ona* arrived, enough, sufficient; *housi ... to'o ... from ... to*

TOOK adj. ready, prepared, submissive; *ami took ona* we agree entirely; *koko took* to experiment.

TO'OK adv. perhaps, *do. kala, karik.*

TO'OS n. garden, the ground which is cultivated annually; *to'os matan ida* a garden with one plot.

TOR v. to stretch tight.

TORA n. millet (a plant).

TORE v. to disappear gradually, to fade away, to dissipate (smoke, etc.); to diminish, to lessen (swellings, etc.), *cf. lakon.*

TORI v. to teach, to instruct, *cf. hanourin.*

TORU, TORUN n.; *tali torun* the dead fronds of the tali palm that hang down against the trunk; *niki tali torun* a bat which shelters among the palm fronds.

TOS adj. hard, durable; stiff, difficult to open; stubborn; *ulun tos* rough, coarse, rude, stupid; *oin tos* impudent, shameless.

TOSKAN interj. goodness me.

TOSOK interj. (Luka) goodness me.

TOTA v. to straighten, to stretch out, to align in a straight line;

tota lia to use the correct intonation when invoking the spirits (Animist).

TOTAR v. to gnaw; to cut with light blows, *do.* tetar.

TOTEK v. to stand up straight.

TOTI v. to chew with the incisors; asu toti na'an ruin the dog chews on the bone.

TOTOK n. any pinlike parasitic intestinal worm.

TOTOS v. (Belu) to be present at all times.

TOUAAK n. a bird whose voice imitates this word, *do.* kouaak.

TOUHU n. sugarcane (*Saccharum Officinarum*); touhu adur a variety of wild sugarcane (*Saccharum Spontaneum*); ibun touhu sweet words, compliments; touhu tahan a fish.

TO'UK, TOU'UK v. to limp, hobble.

TOUN v. (Belu) to be immune.

TRUKA v. to change, to alter; to substitute, *do.* trocar (P).

TU n. see tuu.

TUA n. an alcoholic drink; tua siin vinegar; tua si'ak a strong alcoholic drink; tua mutin white wine or tuaka; tua sabu distilled tuaka; tua tintu or tua ubas wine; tua nasun palm juice before fermentation; a palm (*Borassus Flabellifer*) from which palm juice is extracted.

TUAK adj.; am'tuak grandfather; ua'i tuak late or slow growth (of children).

TUAKA n. fermented palm juice.

TUAN adj. elderly, advanced age; lia tuan a saga or old tale.

TUAN n. uncle; a courtesy title given to men (usually European), *do.* tuan (I).

TU'AN v.; mai tu'an tan to come and help, or to join in.

TUBA v. to climb a tree (using only the hands and feet).

TUBAN n.; ain tuban heel.

TUBA-RIIK v. to tiptoe, *do.* titi-riik.

TUBI n. a lump of dough or paste; tubi rahun flour.

TUBU, TUBUK v. to tap or touch lightly from underneath; to push up from underneath.

TUBUK adj. new, still young; ai tubuk a shoot or bud; ema tubuk a juvenile.

TUBUN n. a shoot, a bud.

TUDA v. to throw, to fling (spears, etc.); tuda kabas to feed the cotton on to the spindle, or from the spindle into a ball.

TUDAK n.; ue tudak a water spout, or tap.

TUDIK n. a knife; hae tudik a variety of grass.

TUDON n. a hat made of woven akadiru leaves worn by men, *cf.* tatorus.

TUDU v. to indicate, designate, or nominate; tudu liman ba to point the finger at, *cf.* hatudu.

TUDUK n. a bird whose voice imitates this word; adj. speckled, spotted (animals); ema lia tuduk (Luka) to speak indistinctly.

TUDU-RAI n. index finger, *do.* futudu, latudu.

TUHA v. to have nausea, to have no appetite.

TUHA n. a creeping plant whose bark and roots are put into water to stun fish.

TUHAR v. (Belu) to take by force, *do.* hadau.

TUHIN n. a drum made from a hollow log, used for calling people together for ceremonies or war.

TUHIN v. to hit, *do.* baku.

TUI v. to scratch a line; to scratch with a fingernail or any similar object; tui krus to cross oneself in the Christian fashion (forehead, lips, then heart); tui tali to tear tali leaves into strips (ready for interweaving); manu tui a bird.

TUIK n. a line, scratch, score, or mark; thread, yarn.

TUIR v. to follow, to come behind; to follow, to imitate; to follow, to have the same opinion as; to follow, to obey the orders of ...; to follow, to support.

TUI-TUIR adv. consequently, following on.

TUK adj. (Belu) see tuuk.

TUKA v. to arrive at, coming to a standstill; to be hindered or occupied by; to act as an impediment or obstruction, cf. sohan.

TUKAN n. the back of any narrow instrument or implement; surat nia tukan the back of a book; surik nia tukan the back or blunt edge of a sword blade.

TUKIL v. to cook in bamboo; adj. cooked in bamboo.

TUKIR v. do. tukil.

TUKU v. to hit, to strike, to hammer (with an implement); tuku besi to hammer heated iron; badain tuku osan a silversmith; tuku malu to fight; tuku tur to kneel; uma tuku piku (Dili) a house with piku walls; tuku hirus matan to beat the chest (in repentance).

TUKU n. o'clock; tuku hira what is the time?; tuku ida one o'clock.

TUKUN adj. hard, not soft; ai dila tukun a tree with edible fruit (*Aegle Marmelos*); bua tukun betelnut too hard to chew; elderly, ancient; aman tuan tukun great-grandfather.

TUKU-RUIK n. spinal column, backbone.

TULA v. to place upon, to put on top of; tula naha ba kuda to load up the horse; tula mate to put a corpse up in a tree (a custom which indicates that the person had not paid their debts); oan tula mate inan the child placed death on the mother (said when a mother dies before the child is born); tula oda matan shut the door.

TULEEN, TULEIN adj. addled eggs, spoilt in incubation.

TULEIN v. see talein.

TULI v. to happen upon (someone); to join up with (someone on a journey); (Belu) to visit someone uninvited; also used with the same significance as tula.

TULIN v. to pull, drag, or push, do. tuni.

TULUK n. (Luka) a bird, do. tuduk; fahi tuluk a variety of sedge, also called fahi fulun.

TULUN v. to help, to assist, to aid, to succour; fo tulun ba to give help to.

TUMA n. a white mite which attacks clothes, do. katuma.

TUN v. to descend, to lower; to go downwards; mota tun a flooded river.

TUNA n. a conger eel (*Congridae* genus).

TUNANGA n. (Dili) cousin, do. talain, hasa'e nian.

TUNI v. to pull, to drag, to push with an implement (e.g. coffee being spread out to dry), do. tulin.

TUNIS n. a bush, see turis.

TUNU v. to roast, to bake (in an oven or over a fire), cf. sona, sani, lalar, lorat; tunu pan to bake bread; tunu fahi to singe a pig (to scrape off hair and skin); tunu ahu to make quicklime.

TUNUN adj. baked in an oven.

TUR v. to sit down; to reside, to inhabit; to settle; to rest or be resting; tur la metin unsatisfied.

TUR n. knee (ain tur); tur klaleik kneecap; ai tur a tree stump; tur siin rheumatism; suku tur to kneel; batar tur ida a bundle of maize cobs equal to ten talin of cobs, see talin, kesak.

TURAK v. to drill, to perforate, to hollow out, do. hakuak.

TURI n. a tree whose flower is used as a vegetable (*Sesbania Grandiflora*).

TURIK v. to scratch a line or mark, do. tui.

TURIS n. a bush with a fruit pod similar to pea in looks and taste when tender, do. tunis.

TUROS n. vertical posts or uprights that support the wall cladding of houses, do. didin riin.

TURU v. to drip, to fall in drips or drops; luun turu to weep tears.

TURUN n. a drip, a drop.

TUSAN n. a debt; sisi tusan or tuir tusan to collect a debt.

TUSI v. to enlarge, to increase, do. tutan.

TUTAN v. to enlarge, to increase, to lengthen; tutan tali to lengthen a rope by adding another length to it, do. tusi.

TUTU v. to peck (birds); to prod with the end of an object; tuturai the iron point on a spear, cf. knidin.

TUTUHAE n. gifts (of food).

TUTUN n. top, summit, extremity, do. rohan; naran tutun surname.

TUTUR v. to carry on the head; tutur rai said when the plants appear out of the ground.

TUU n. the spike of a fish's dorsal fin, any sharp object capable of pricking the skin.

TUU v. to prod, to poke, to touch with the point of a finger, or any other object for prodding.

TU'U v. (Luka, Bubu Susu) to send a message to someone who is not on speaking terms with the sender.

TUUK adj. hardened, dry; batar tuuk mature maize; kanek matan tuuk scab ready to fall off, almost healed.

TU'UK adj. reserved, bashful, keeping to themselves.

TUUN n. do. tuu.

U

U the short u before a vowel in Tetun-Los is replaced by b in Tetun-Dili, e.g. ue, uani, lauarik become be, bani, labarik.

UAAL, UAAR n. nape of neck, neck (of buffalo); dry hanging palm leaves; the part of a palm trunk where the leaves or fronds are attached.

UA'E, UA'I v. to grow, to thrive, to flourish; adj. growing, thriving, grown up; kalan ua'e midnight, do. kalan boot; cf. ua'irai.

UA'EK n.; ue ua'ek watermelon.

UA'EN adj. do. ua'in.

UA'I v. see ua'e; ua'i basa too much.

UA'I, UA'IN, UA'E, UA'EN n. personal given male name.

UAI-HIRA, UAI-HIRAK adv. when, how long, since when, do. bai-hira.

UAIK adj.; nuu uaik an extremely hard coconut; (Samoro) not prohibited, free of certain practices, cf. saun.

UAI-KENU n. a leather shield, cf. baikenu.

UAIL, UAIR v. to hang (by the neck), do. bail.

UAI-LORO *n.* summer, the dry season,
do. bai-loro.

UA'IN, UA'EN *adj.* much, many, a
lot, *do.* barak; ua'in hira when?;
ua'in rua the day after tomorrow.

UA'I-RAI *adj.* common, usual; ema
ua'i-rai common man, every kind
of human; kuda ua'i-rai horses
without reference to quantity or
quality; etu ua'i rai supper, food
eaten at parties, etc.

UAI-UAIN *adv.* constantly, continu-
ally, *do.* babain, beibeik.

UA'I-UA'IN *adj.* innumerable, many,
do. barbarak.

UAKA *n.* bull or cow; karau uaka
aman bull; karau uaka inan cow,
do. baka; *do.* vaca (P).

UALE *v.* to be of value, to be of
use; la uale buat ida good-for-
nothing, *do.* bale; *do.* vale (P).

UALEK *v.* to rock (a child), *do.*
balek.

UALU *num.* eight.

UANI, UANIN *n.* honey bee; uani
isin or uani uman honeycomb with
young bees; uani ulun honeycomb
with little honey; uani uma a bee
hive (often bees build their
honeycomb on the underside of
tree branches, or on overhanging
rocks); uani susun the queen bee
cells; uani lotuk, uani uiit bees
who always build their hives in
holes; uani nukun a bee, *do.*
bubuk.

UARAK *adj.* many, much, *do.* barak;
(Ue Keke) also an untranslatable
prefix.

UARIK *n.* (Ue Keke) a youth or child
(uarik oan).

UAT *n.* veins, artery, nerves,
tendons.

UBAS *n.* European grape (*Vitis*
Vinifera), *do.* uvas (P).

UBUK *adj.* ancient, old; bei ubuk
(Luka, Ue Keke) forefathers,
ancestors.

UDAN *n.* rain; udan tau or rai udan
to rain; udan ri'it torrential
rain; udan lelen light misty rain;
udan lor or uda'lor the second
period of rain which usually com-
mences in April and continues up
to August (mainly in southern
regions).

UDU, UDUK *n.* personal given female
name.

UE *n.* water, *do.* be; ue kutun or
ue na'in little aquatic insects,
see na'in; ue ulun spring water;
ue lu'a a well, a place where
water is drawn for domestic use;
ue knuuk (or ue knuk) dry bottom
of well; ue morin scent; ue sunuk
(or mina rai) petrol; ue kniku (or
au kniku) a short length of bamboo
used as a water container; ue
doran (or au doran) a long length
of bamboo used as a water con-
tainer; ue ain river mouth; ue
liman an anabranh; ue inan a
creek or stream; ue lihun a water
tank; ue sarani baptism water
(Christian).

UEEK (or UEK) *adj.* watery; matan
ueek tearful, also an eye ailment;
ibun ueek or ibun teen an exagger-
ator, skite, or liar.

UEKU *n.* jaundice (an ailment); susu
ueku mastitis.

UEN *n.* juice, sap, liquid; ai uen
sap, latex, gum, or resin of plants,
also any product solvent in water;
susu uen milk; fahi uen lard; matan
uen (or luun uen) tears, also
offering place on a grave; maha
uen dew; aman uen frost; nuu uen
coconut milk; *do.* been, ben.

UE-NA'IN *n.* aquatic insects (dragon-
flies, mudeyes, etc.), see na'in.

UE-UA'EK *n.* watermelon.

UEUK *adj.*; tali ueuk a swing, *do.*
boi-ala.

UHAK *n.* a tree with edible fruit,
a variety of genus *Syzygium*.

UHAR *n.* bran; batar uhar maize bran;
ue uhar foam.

- UHI v. see huhi.
- UHI n. a creeper with a single tuber.
- UHIK n. (Belu) ai uhik cassava, do. ai luka, ai farina.
- UHU v. to gather, to collect (fruits, etc.) with a pinching action, do. ku'u.
- UHUS n. the general name for any tree from which a red dye can be extracted; hatama uhus to irritate, to cause anger; uani uhus an angry honey bee.
- UIIT, UIT adj. small, little, few, a small portion; uiit de'it only small or little; uit oan a baby or young child.
- UIR n. an edible mushroom, also said as uhir.
- UIT adj. see uiit.
- UKA n. a personal given male and female name.
- UKAR adj. still young, immature, not fully developed.
- UKARAK n. a palm-leaf basket.
- UKU n. a woman who carries a child at a baptism.
- UKUN v. to rule, to govern; n. government, ruler; ukun fuan laws, statutes.
- UKUR n. ceremonies, rites; an ailment which attacks children (said to be produced by certain birds of ill-omen); tali ukur two parallel cords attached to the cross pieces as a gauge when warping a loom.
- ULA-KAEN n. a sickness.
- ULAR n. worm, caterpillar, larva; ular knaun a cocoon, do. ular (I).
- ULU n. see ulun.
- ULUK adv. formerly, before, in times past, cf. molok; uluk-an (Belu) in times past.
- ULUN, ULU n. head (of anything); the upper part; a position of leadership, a leader; ulu fatu or ulu fatuk or ulu ruin skull, bones of the head; ulu temek or ulun molik bald; ulu sukun a bodkin or hairpin; meti ulun reef, rocks on the sea bed; ulun moras a headache; ulu houris (a live head) a prisoner of war, do. kor'tel; ulu mutin (white head) a variety of pigeon; ulu bakan leaf enveloping a flower head in some palms; ema ulun tos a dull slow learner; baliun ulun an axe head, a variety of cricket (insect); kabas ulun a packet of thread; hena ulun a length of cloth.
- UMA n. house, dwelling place; lair (of animals); cocoon (of insects); uma kaleen a house with a galvanised iron roof; uma talin a house with a thatch roof; uma kakuluk house roof; uma krebek ruins of house; uma nakukun (dark house) prison; uma ruin a house frame.
- UMANE, UMANEN n. kinship (with strict respect given); a method of deciding who is guilty or innocent, e.g. taa manu ulun decapitating a rooster then allowing it to run around and after falling down the direction of the body will point to the guilty one, do. buti suruk, etc.
- UNAI n. kernel, core, pith.
- UNDAR v. to paddle (a canoe); to row or scull at the back (of a boat).
- UNDUR v. to bring together, to reunite.
- UNPA n. tinder.
- UNUK n. clothes, dress (of important people).
- URAS n. a vessel for washing the newborn; the practice of these ceremonies; inan uras a woman who performs this rite.
- URAT n. spleen (of pigs); the word used to describe the many practices in the various customs for determining the cause of any problem, or the guilty party, or in foretelling the future.

URUK-METAN *n.* a dark-coloured pigeon.

USI *n.* a title of nobility; a former manner of address to those with the rights of royalty.

USU *n.* personal given male name.

USUK *n.* personal given female name.

USUK *n.* purlins made from bidauk poles, *cf.* kasak, kalolon.

UTIN *n.* penis, *cf.* lasan.

UTU *n.* louse; utu tolun a nit (egg of lice).

UTUN *n.*; rai utun earthworms.

UTUR *n.* mildew, mould.

UUD *n.* a large whale.

UUT *n.* dust, any unwanted fine powder; batar uut maize bran; murak uut gold dust.